

Brig. Hobart

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF ABINGTON,

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT.

BY

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T. H. CARTER AND SON.

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PREFACE.

IT is stated in the Introduction to the following History, what the circumstances were which led to its being written. At the solicitation of the Editor of the *Abington Standard*, a few articles relating to the history of the town were furnished by me for insertion in that paper, without any view to their publication in a book. After about twenty-five numbers had been furnished and printed, I was solicited by many of my fellow-citizens to bring together the articles which had been printed, and publish them in a more permanent form. I issued proposals to see if there would be sufficient encouragement for such an undertaking, and several hundred copies were subscribed for. This seemed to be an approval of what I had written. The idea was to revise and print only what I had furnished for the *Standard*. But, in preparing to do this, many other subjects presented themselves, and a wide field opened before me. I proceeded to add chapter after chapter, until I had more than doubled the size of the book which I had at first proposed. At this time, also, the price of paper and printing had nearly trebled (owing to the war of the Rebellion, then going on). Under these circumstances I published a card in the *Abington Standard*, saying I could not issue the book with the additions and extra cost of printing on the terms proposed, without a great sacrifice. The answer was, so far as I could learn, "Go on; we want the book complete." I have acted in

accordance with this desire of the subscribers, and have fixed the price with a view only to cover the cost. This will depend on the amount of sales, which I must risk.

At the commencement of the work, I had no idea of the labor and time which it would require to finish it.

It may interest the friends of the undertaking, and citizens generally of the town, to know that I have had the whole book stereotyped, and all the engravings electrotyped; so that hereafter new editions can be issued, errors can be corrected, new pages substituted, and, if need be, revised and enlarged; chapters that may have become obsolete, may be excluded, and new ones introduced in their place. Also, new memorials of families, new items of historical facts, and new engravings of family residences and public buildings can be added.

There is a large proportion of the contents of the book which it would not have been possible to get at a much later period. I refer to the information obtained from aged persons, in respect to the first settlement of the town, means of support, customs and manners of the inhabitants, and modes of living, progress of improvement, &c. I should have lost much that is valuable in the book if a few very aged persons had been taken away before I commenced it. The Memorials were aided much in their composition in this way.

In writing the History, I have availed myself of all the sources of information which I could well command, without deeper researches than I had time and means to make. I leave these to future antiquarians. What I have done will, I think, aid them in what remains to be done. I have made much use of "An Historical Sketch of Abington,"

written by my nephew, the Hon. Aaron Hobart, of East Bridgewater, nearly thirty years ago. I have taken much from the records of the town since I commenced the History; from the different Boards of Selectmen, Town Clerks, School Committees, and other town officers. I am much indebted to the present Pastors of the Churches in town, and to Church Committees, for valuable statistics of their Churches and Societies; to the owners of manufacturing establishments for descriptions of their factories and business; to spirited individuals for engravings of their family residences and public buildings; to the officers of Ladies' Societies, established for benevolent purposes; to many of the inhabitants of the town, for furnishing memorials of their families and ancestors; and to many aged persons, as referred to above, for much interesting matter of past times. Among them I would name Nathan Beal, of East Abington; Bela Dyer, of South Abington, and Isaiah Noyes, of Centre Abington,—gentlemen worthy of respect, not only for their age and family connections, but also for their personal qualities. I might here add that I have drawn much information from my own experience and observation, and from my ancestors.

In writing the following History, I have endeavored to be correct. I have impeached no one's motives, and have indulged no prejudice against any sect, society, or order of men. There may be errors and mistakes; it could hardly be otherwise in a record of so many events, ages, dates of births, of deaths, and names of persons—there are over five thousand of the last. But all such errors and mistakes can be corrected, as stated above, by amending the stereotype plates in succeeding editions.

In compiling this History, and looking up documents, I

have been often surprised at the want of information in respect to the same, by most of the present inhabitants of the town, especially of the rising generation, and of thousands of those who have emigrated here, and taken up their residence among us. To generations yet unborn, who may come after us, what I have done, with such improvements and additions as may be required, will be invaluable.

The record of the names and ages of over two thousand (2,200) of the children in town, now attending school, will, it seems to me, be hereafter of very great interest, not only to them, but also to their parents and friends. It will, as they advance in life, call up in their minds the forms of each other as they stood side by side at recitation, or sat in their seats; their teachers and the school committees will also rise up in form before them. And when they become active in the busy scenes of life, and scattered over our extensive country, each one, referring to his book, may call up the scenes and companions of his childhood. In the margin, also, he can mark the changes which have taken place in the earthly condition of his early friends, and an asterisk can be attached to the names of those who have been removed to another world. Several of their names, already, require an asterisk to be so placed.

This History may not only be interesting to the inhabitants of this town, but also to many in other towns, as there is a great similarity in the incidents connected with the first settlement of towns in this vicinity, and generally in all New England. All had their deprivations, trials and difficulties in commencing anew—made similar exertions in providing habitations and sustenance for their families; their customs, manners and modes of living also were much the same.

I intend to leave the inheritance of the copyright of this book, and the stereotype and electrotype plates, in the hands of my eldest son, Benjamin Hobart, jr., so that hereafter, if occasion should require it, he or his assigns may make corrections, improvements, or may issue new editions, as the inhabitants of the town may require, or be willing to patronize.

ABINGTON, AUGUST 27, 1866.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following letter which I addressed to the Editor of the *Abington Standard*, was printed in that paper, together with most of the "Historical Reminiscences" at the time they were written. This letter will show the reasons of my undertaking to write them.

SOUTH ABINGTON, March 10, 1859.

C. G. EASTERBROOK, ESQ., *Editor of the Abington Standard* :

I have yours of the 7th inst., inquiring of me "if I might be induced to prepare a series of articles concerning past events and past generations in the Town of Abington;" stating that this has been suggested by mutual friends, as I am one of the oldest inhabitants in town. You also add, "that you are about furnishing new type and materials for your paper, and should be pleased to commence the publication of such a series from my pen, the first week in April;" and for this purpose, you say, "you have presumed to address me on the subject, and express a strong hope that I shall look favorably on the request."

I am not now prepared to enter into any particular engagements on the subject of your request. The thing has been proposed to me before by a number of my friends; and I confess that I have had thoughts, at times, of attempting something of the kind, but I have never written a word with such an intent. If I should conclude to write a few articles on past events and generations gone by, I could not be bound to do so at stated times, as weekly or monthly, but occasionally, as I might find it convenient, without any implied obligation to continue it for any definite period.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, when any one undertakes to write for the public eye, he becomes an object of remark and criticism, if not of reproach. In speaking of customs, parties and individuals, it is very likely some might be offended; to avoid this, if I should furnish some articles as proposed, I intend to be scrupulously just and accurate. I would not, however, be bound to give precise dates of events, or ages of persons, or their given names or titles; I should have to draw my remarks principally from memory. I might omit the names of some individuals, and only notice the result of their doings; of public events and measures there will be no need of disguise.

Another thing is generally desired by the public when any one undertakes to write for them; that is, some knowledge of the writer. I had thought at first to write anonymously, but this could not be done. I am too much identified with past events in this town to be hid in noticing them. I have been a voter over fifty years, and have taken quite an active part in public transactions,—have been in active business over fifty years, and have paid away for labor over (as I estimate) one million of dollars; so I need no introduction to the inhabitants of this town. I have had a good deal to say in town-meetings, and I have always intended to be found on the side of law and order; but my more particular connection with the transactions of the town may be further noticed when I come to state some of their municipal doings.

Within my remembrance, which embraces a period of more than sixty years, things have very much changed in this town. The population then was about 1,400, voters 300, polls 450,—there was but one religious society, and only one chaise,—no light wagons or covered carriages; even since I became a voter, two generations have passed away; those then who became voters at twenty-one years of age would now be over seventy. How few remain of that generation, and how great is the number who have come and gone within that period; they number thousands; and how few of the present population of the town (about 8,000) will ever attain to such an age?

But few of the present generation have any adequate ideas of the state of society, the customs and manners, the style, modes and means of living, at the period referred to, or even forty years past. That generation had their trials and difficulties, their sorrows and joys, and were not without their contentions, but were, on the whole, perhaps, as comfortable and happy as the present inhabitants. Society is not always improved according to its advantages; favors and blessings are often abused; past generations labored under many disadvantages from which we are relieved, and we have entered into many of their labors. Their morals, to say the least, were as good as ours, and, certainly, heinous crimes, and the breaking down of order in society, did not prevail then as at the present time.

In reviewing past times we are apt to think meanly of the then inhabitants, because they did not come up to the standard of our own times; but the reproach is, perhaps, more applicable to us than to them. Have we improved the greatly superior advantages which we have over them? A great many new inventions within a few years have changed the whole face of society, and added greatly to the facility of doing business in all the departments of industry; but the contrast will appear more striking when we come to describe more particularly the state of society at the time referred to.

In connection with these views of a want of respect for those who have preceded us, we may even notice that, at the present time, terms of reproach and spite are bandied about, without any definite meaning, against many great and good men who have but just passed away from us, and even against many worthy men and patriots now living, especially if they are aged. They are nick-named "Old Fogies," and individually an "Old Fogy," and this by "Young America." Now there is no definite meaning to these terms. "Old Fogy" is used as a term of reproach generally against a person who does not join our party, or dissents from our views. It is often used to reproach the infirmities of age, however worthy the person may be.

The other term, "Young America," is equally indefinite, and is used as the counterpart of "Old Fogysm." It does not mean, and it is not used, to designate America as a young nation in comparison to the old nations of Europe, but as a cant word, to denote the doings of young bloods, spirited youths, projectors of great and daring operations, whether right or wrong, leaders of parties, and the Administration when they want to acquire or add foreign territory to our now vast domains, whether by the sword or purse. It may sometimes be used to denote worthy objects, as the progress of the mechanic arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce.

To the younger portion of the inhabitants of the present day, who are just commencing active life, sketches of former times, if properly made and contrasted with present times, might be quite interesting; for it is surprising how little is known and realized by them of events even of only twenty or thirty years past. It would show them the superior advantages which they now possess for improvement in education, social and domestic comforts and enjoyments, and add new obligations to rightly use and improve such advantages.

I will only add, in conclusion of this introductory article, (if it should prove to be so,) that I do not intend to enter into any controversy on any of the subjects or statements which I may make, and assume no responsibility, except as to their truth. My present idea is to state some reminiscences of past times—of men and things,—of the state of society,—of domestic economy,—of rural scenes,—of public and private acts, with such anecdotes as may come to mind; and I may add such remarks as may occur from such a review.

BENJAMIN HOBART.

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CHAPTER I.

Location.—Rivers.—Saw-Mills.—Timber and Soil.

IN respect to the situation of Abington, I quote from Hayward's Gazetteer of Massachusetts, part of an article which I furnished for it in 1846.

Abington is very pleasantly situated on the highest lands between Narragansett Bay and Boston Harbor. The centre of the town is about equi-distant from Boston, Plymouth, and Taunton, a little over eighteen miles from each; ten miles from Weymouth Landing, twelve from Hingham Harbor, and seven from the North River in Hanover. Surrounded by high lands, are two large intervalles of about five hundred acres each, mostly covered with water in the winter, and beautifully green in the summer; around these, and overlooking them, are many of the principal settlements. At the easterly part there is a range of elevated lands, comprising over two thousand acres, called "Beech Hill;" a beautiful tract of land, susceptible of great improvement. In other parts of the town the lands are elevated, distinguished into hills and vales, with valuable meadow lands. Building lots are numerous and inviting.

The boundary of the town is very irregular; it has a great many corners and angles; it seems to have been made up like patch-work, as its history shows. A part was taken from Bridgewater; there were old men's and young men's shares, Ford's farms, on which were the first settlements, about 1668. Among a great many other grants of land in the town, one was made to Nathaniel Souther, who was the first Secretary of the Colony; one to Peregrine White, the first person born in the Colony, and one to Governor Belcher. Grants were made to other sections around us, with a view to their becoming towns, long before Abington was thought of. No large

rivers pass through the town. Hersey's River, a branch of Taunton River, passes through the south part, with the upper part at North Abington; there it was called Stream's River (as I suppose). It passes through Centre Abington, and is the largest and most useful river in town. Beaver Brook, in the westerly part of the town, is quite a valuable run of water. French's Stream, in East Abington (if that is the name), the head of the North River, is a very useful river; there are several small runs of water which fall into these main rivers. There is a stream on which Beal's corn-mill stands, and a small brook falls into Accord Pond, which lies partly in this town, the remainder in Hingham and Scituate. These waters fall into the ocean very widely apart: on the south part by the Taunton River into Narragansett Bay, on the north, by the North River at Marshfield. The quantity of water flowing in these rivers formerly was much larger than at present, probably one-third more, especially in summer. The clearing off of the forests, particularly on low lands, where our fresh meadows now abound, let in the sun, and much of the water was evaporated by this means; thousands of little rills in dry seasons ceased to flow. I heard such remarks made by aged persons more than fifty years ago.

These streams were highly prized by the first settlers, as they afforded some very good mill privileges. The town originally was well wooded, the pine forests were extensive, and of large growth. Besides many kinds of hard wood, the oak, white and black, was very abundant, and of large size; many of the white oaks were very straight and tall, used for ships' keels, but used more extensively for timber and planks in ship building; large and tall pine trees were used for masts, but a great proportion were sawed into plank for ships' decks. It was a very great object with the people of the town to prepare this timber for sale for building vessels.

To accomplish this purpose, saw-mills were erected very early: three about the close of the seventeenth century. The first in 1698, at South Abington, then called "Little Comfort," just above the present location of the Old Colony Railroad

Depot. The second about the year 1700, on the same stream, above where Gurney's tack factory now stands. The third in 1703, in the easterly part of the town, on the site now occupied by Beal's corn-mill. These mills were built before the town was incorporated, in 1710. Others were built some time after; the first, on Beaver Brook, in 1729; the one by my house in 1731. I am not informed of the date of the erection of the one by Samuel Reed's, in East Abington. These mills were built by companies, no individual being able to accomplish such an undertaking.

The lumber manufactured by these mills was of great use to the town, and was a source of great income. They also gave employment to a great many hands and teams. From the erection of the mills in 1693, up to 1830, the lumbering business was a great support of all the other interests of the town; it came greatly in aid in building their houses and barns, clearing up lands, and buildings roads, &c.

The principal mart for timber and plank for ship building, was the North River, in Hanover and Scituate; from fifteen to twenty vessels, some of large size, would be in building at the same time. Many other places were supplied from this town with like materials, particularly Duxbury, Plymouth, Hingham, Weymouth, and Boston. There were lumber men, as they were called, in the height of this business, who made it their employment to contract with ship builders to furnish timber, plank, keels, and masts for vessels; and to supply other builders in part, they bought timber in the woods standing, both in and out of town, and prepared it themselves. One of the most prominent dealers in this way was Capt. Obadiah Hersey, of South Abington, long since deceased. He patronized saw-mills in this way greatly, particularly the one at South Abington. He furnished a lot of white oak planks, called wale plank, seven inches thick at a given width, over forty feet long, for the celebrated frigate "Constitution," built at Boston. The large white oak trees from which these planks were sawed, were squared in the woods to lighten the carting; these were very hard to roll on the log-ways, as they

had to be canted over each square. They were sawed at my father's mill, near my house ; I remember seeing these enormous logs, and the great planks which they made. Three of them made a load to Boston, the journey to and from which occupied two days. There are no such trees here now.

Another very profitable business, the making of boxes, was carried on in this town by means of its timber, for forty years, from 1790 to 1830. Several enterprising individuals were engaged in it very largely. Among these might be named the Messrs. Tirrells, Oakes & Isaac, Lebbeus Gurney, Luke Nash, and several others. The Messrs. Tirrells and Mr. Nash removed to Boston, and set up the business there. These boxes were sold in Boston, and called chocolate, soap, candle, card, book, and hardware boxes, as they were used for the packing of these articles ; and many were used for the packing of other articles, as fish, English goods and groceries ; millions were disposed of for these purposes.

The wood and timber of this town is still very valuable. In times referred to, pine wood was sold at one dollar per cord, oak wood one dollar and fifty cents per cord ; now pine is worth four dollars, and oak six dollars per cord. Boards are proportionally higher. Few boxes of the former description are now made here ; they are made in Boston, which saves transportation. But the boxes now made are much more valuable than ever before, but are for other purposes. The whole number used in this town is estimated at fifty thousand yearly ; thirty thousand for the packing of boots and shoes, twenty thousand for shoe points, tacks, brads, and other articles. Their value is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars annually ; some of the boxes used here are made in other towns, and many are made here for other places. The boards are sawed now from a second growth of pine, called sapling pine ; the old pine trees have become very scarce. Circular saws came in aid of sawing such boards, and reduced the expense greatly. These boards are sawed at dimensions to suit the size of boxes, and much thinner than common inch boards. Shingles are sawed in this

way very extensively. Our predecessors had none of these facilities, and no call for these articles, except shingles. Owing to these advantages, the value of our wood and timber is greatly enhanced; so much so, that it has become a question whether the greatly diminished quantity within the limits of the town at the present day is not of as much value as the old growth was at any former period.

The soil of the town is strong, and good for production, though rocky, and hard of cultivation. It is generally better for grass and grazing than tillage. The surface is rough and broken. The meadow lands abound in peat; some bog ore is found in them. The blue slate stone prevails in some parts of the uplands. The subduing of this hard-hearted soil was a herculean labor; large rocks were dug up by bars and levers. The simple idea of canting them out by oxen was not thought of. Large plows, called "New ground plows," were used, drawn by twelve or fifteen yoke of oxen; twenty yoke have been seen in one team. Such a plow threw up, as was intended, rocks, roots, and small stumps; and, (what was a very great mistake and loss,) buried the top-soil, the best of the land, about two feet under ground, and it was very seldom heard from afterwards. This was one of my first experiments in farming. Fifty years ago, I broke up about five acres in this way, using a new ground plow drawn by twelve or fourteen yoke of oxen, burying the top-soil so deep that I am not aware that I have ever heard from it since. The expense was enormous, (one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the use of the plow only,) about equalling the price of the land. Now the thing is done much cheaper and better; two or three yoke of oxen are sufficient, and a much lighter plow is used; rocks and stumps are taken out by machinery, combined of the screw and lever, and loaded under wheels at the same time, ready to be carried off. Other farming utensils are equally improved, as hoes, rakes, shovels, and the scraper, which was not known here until it was used in building the New Bedford turnpike, about fifty years ago. Besides these, we have seed-sowing machines, raking, reaping,

mowing, and threshing machines, worked by horse-power, and also many improved implements of less importance, to aid the farmer. as improved wheels, carts and wagons, scythes, snaths, pitchforks, &c.

Now our predecessors of the past, and a good part of the present century, had none of these improvements; they worked with such implements as they had; they did what they could without these means; they cleared up a great deal of land, built walls and made roads, set out fruit-trees, particularly the apple-tree, which they cultivated more extensively than the present population; but the fruit was of a greatly inferior quality. Grafting, if known, was but little practised, and the best varieties of apples now raised, were not known. Had they had our modern improvements to aid their labor, the result of their doings would have been, in all probability, vastly different; but if things were different from what they now are, there is no telling what they would be.

CHAPTER II.

Roads.—Their former Location.—The Past and Present Mode of Repairing them, and Making of New Roads.

BEFORE the incorporation of the town in 1710, two county roads were laid out through the territory composing it; one leading from Middleborough through Bridgewater (now East Bridgewater), Washington Street in Abington, passing by the South and Centre meeting-houses in Abington, to Weymouth—to meet a road leading to Boston. This was in 1690. The other from Plymouth, through Pembroke (now Hanson), by the Indian Head River Pond, where Henry H. Brigham's tack factory now stands; into Abington by Plymouth Street (formerly called Back Street), passing by the way that leads to Little Comfort (now South Abington), about a mile to the eastward of Hersey's saw-mill, which stood near the present location of the Old Colony Railroad Depot, to Weymouth. This was in 1707.

For almost all the travel from towns south and east of this, these were the two main roads through Abington for more than one hundred years: one passing on the westerly, the other on the easterly part of the same. Stages ran from Plymouth through this town on the easterly road for some years, commencing from the first part of this century. The other road (the westerly one) was the main route for the towns in the westerly part of Plymouth County, and a thoroughfare for stages from New Bedford, through Middleborough, after the New Bedford and Bridgewater turnpike was made (over fifty years ago) to Boston.

After this period, the roads were somewhat improved in this town, and new ones made. But when East Abington became a parish, making a centre for their meeting-house away from all the old roads, quite an outlay for new roads

was made necessary. When the Old Colony Railroad was established, running six miles through the centre of the town, a great many new roads were made, leading to the three depots in town. Others were made a short time previous to this, at considerable cost; one of the most expensive, from South Abington to North Bridgewater; one from the same place to North Hanson, and several at East and North Abington.

Since 1845, there has been reported as paid for making new roads, \$27,864; the largest amount in any one year was \$5,486, in 1855. The yearly average for the last fourteen years is about \$2,000.

Besides this great outlay for new roads, the repairs of the highways have been very expensive, especially on the old roads. The new roads being well made, required much less repairs. Previous to 1816 the highways were repaired by polls working a certain amount (generally one day), and estates in proportion.

This system, with some slight variations, was continued until 1832. In that year a specific sum, \$1,500, was raised; in 1849, \$2,200; in 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, and 1859, \$2,500; in 1856, \$3,000. For the intermediate years not named, being nineteen years, \$2,000 was raised for each year; amounting, in the whole, for the past twenty-eight years since 1831, to nearly \$60,000. And if for the same time (twenty-eight years) we should estimate the amount expended in building new roads at \$40,000, which would be only adding about \$12,000 for the first fourteen years from 1831, (in the last fourteen years, as stated above, \$28,000 was expended,) we should sum up a grand total of \$100,000 laid out in repairs of highways and making new roads in this town, in the past twenty-eight years.

There has been much diversity of opinion in respect to the best mode of repairing highways, and making new roads. The practice for repairing has generally been by a labor tax; some years by a money tax. The making of new roads has generally been put out to be done on contract. In some years

surveyors have drawn money from the town treasury, and expended it at their discretion. The town has changed repeatedly from one mode to the other. The highway districts have varied greatly in size since 1829: there have been twenty-four districts for eleven years; twenty-three for one year; twenty-two for twelve years; fourteen for two years; three for four years. The highest number (twenty-four) is the present one; last year (1858), fourteen. When the districts were fewest, there was a money tax for one or two years.

In former times, say over fifty years ago, the labor system was doubtless the best, the population being less than two thousand, and money not abundant; but now, and for a good many years past, it is a wretched system. Since the poll tax has been reduced to a trifle, it is next to impossible to receive it in work, amounting, as it does, to less than a quarter or a third of a day's work.

Another great difficulty in the district system is a just appropriation of the money raised, to the various districts. This used to be done by taxing each individual in his district according to his town valuation. Sometimes one-half of the money raised in the town was divided equally among all the districts, and the other half according to their polls and estates, or as they stood in the town valuation; and sometimes in part by the number of rods of road in the district: this year, for the first time, wholly by the number of rods of road in each district. This is an experiment, and doubtless will prove very unsatisfactory, if not unjust to many districts. Great length of road in districts but little travelled, will draw from districts where there is ten, and, perhaps, twenty times the travel, amounts which would be far more usefully expended in the latter districts.

As an instance of the unjust working of this system, I would state how it affects the district in which I live, (on South Avenue,) and the district in Plymouth Street, where Lebbeus Gurney, Jr., lives. Our district draws seventy dollars—the other ninety dollars. Now our district has had no

new roads made for many years, and is quite hilly and uneven, and has a large travel, the Old Colony Railroad Depot lying in the centre of it; whilst the roads in the other district are all new made and gravelled, and in complete order. Over two thousand dollars have been expended in this district within four years: about one-half of it within two years. Twenty or thirty dollars would have been a full share for that district. How the ninety dollars are to be expended is a question. The same irregularity will be found in other districts.

There is another great evil in the district system as now managed, whether it is by a labor or a money tax. Surveyors cannot be got that are practical men in repairing roads or making new roads, and but few will attend to it: and it is much more difficult to apply labor than formerly. In past times most of the farmers had oxen, which were much more efficient than horses with carts or wagons. But ox teams now are much diminished, whilst horse carts and wagons are superabundant; and on days of turning out to work on highways, it is difficult and almost impossible to get hand laborers.

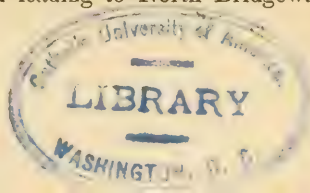
And when a money tax is made, and the town is divided into three districts, with as many surveyors to expend the money at their discretion, there is often occasion for much complaint. Inefficient men are employed; poor teams, inadequately manned; and the town is liable to be badly speculated upon. The case has been, when a surveyor had the whole command of the money in a large district, he would go and purchase in the spring three or four yoke of oxen, charge the town one dollar and twenty-five cents, if not one dollar and fifty cents per day for their work, (and they are not likely to be worked very hard,) and at the end of the season a bill of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars is charged the town for the labor of each yoke; enough to pay for their purchase and keeping, and such are sold in the fall for beef. In this way the surveyor has a chance, besides his wages, to clear his oxen or the price of them.

Instead of this vacillating system, or rather no system at all, a different course has been strenuously urged upon the

town for a number of years. But whilst all see the difficulty they will not adopt the remedy. The recommendation is for the town to purchase the oxen, say six or eight yoke, and a few horses; also some carts and plows, and a sufficient lot of tools, and then employ one or two men as surveyors at a daily agreed price, to do the work, without any chance to speculate on teams, or wages of men: to employ twenty, thirty, or forty able-bodied men to work for the season at a fixed price, to board themselves, to work ten hours a day, as laborers do in building railroads. The carts, plows, and tools, would last many years. I noticed in one of our surveyor's bills that he paid more for the use of a horse-cart in one season, than a new one would have cost.

This mode would remedy many evils; give two hours more work by each laborer daily. A day's work of eight hours would be gained each day on four hands; on forty, ten days; on three thousand days' work, which is about the number required yearly to repair highways and make new roads, there would be a gain of seven hundred and fifty days' work of eight hours a day, or six hundred at ten hours a day, over the old system of eight hours a day. That this amount of labor would be required yearly, is within bounds, as over four thousand dollars have been expended yearly for these purposes for over twenty years past.

There are other considerations in laying out new roads and building them, which towns ought to attend to more particularly. Many roads are laid out in aid of private speculation and individual accommodation, without regard to the general interest. A noted case of this description took place some twenty years ago. I refer to it as a specimen of other like cases. A road was laid out by the County Commissioners on the petition of Nathaniel Shaw and others, in 1835, leading from South Abington up a lane, beginning at the termination of the Whitman Road, so called, now on Washington Street, to Jairus Fullerton's, on the westerly part of the town, called Locust, intended as a road leading to North Bridgewater, to shorten the distance.



At a town meeting May 4, 1835, an article was inserted in the warrant to raise money to build it. I objected to it, (I hope I shall be excused in using the first person, as I cannot tell the story without,) and stated that the road was laid out crooked, running up said lane to said Shaw's house, or by it, about one hundred and fifty rods nearly south-west, then about north-west to its termination at Locust, crossing the New Bedford turnpike in swampy land, unfit for building lots, and would not save over one mile in going to North Bridgewater village; but if on a straight line, (where it now is,) it would pass over high land (Mount Zion, so called) very eligible for building lots, and would quadrate with other roads in the parish, crossing the New Bedford turnpike, where a daily stage then run, on high ground, and would save, instead of one mile, two miles in passing to North Bridgewater. There was strong opposition to this move, but the town voted to pass over the article, and also voted to choose a committee of five to view the premises, and if they thought it best to change the location, to petition the County Commissioners to do so.

This committee, consisting of Joseph Cleverly, Nathan Beal, John Cushing, David Beal, and Spencer Vining, went upon the premises, or a part of them, without notifying me, and I was not aware of the time, and was not present. The committee did not petition for any change, or even make any report, as I ever heard of, and there is none on record, from which it was inferred that they approved of the location.

But so deeply was I impressed with the necessity of this change, I headed a petition (a few others joining me) to the County Commissioners, to discontinue the Locust route and adopt the straight line, and also to extend the road from J. Fullerton's, southerly about fifty rods, to intersect this route. This application was approved by the town; for at a town meeting, (an article being inserted in the warrant for this purpose,) September 19, 1836, they voted that the town make no opposition to the petition of Benjamin Hobart and others for a location of a new road from Samuel Norton's, in

Abington, to B. Edson's, in North Bridgewater. By this vote I was relieved from any opposition from the town.

The result was that the location was changed, and the other route was discontinued, and the new one established, with the extension of the short route from J. Fullerton's to this. This was not effected without a severe trial. Besides a strong opposition by the petitioners for the first route, the town of East Bridgewater made strenuous opposition to it, as it passed through a portion of that town, while the other route did not. Their agent chosen to oppose it was one of the County Commissioners, the late Isaac Alden, Esq., excluded from acting with the other Commissioners, as his town was interested. The success was owing mainly to one of the County Commissioners, the late Col. J. B. Turner, of Scituate. His independence, foresight and good judgment, led him decidedly to favor the change.

To effect this change cost me much time and labor, and considerable expense. I attended the County Commissioners at a number of their stated courts; was with them in viewing the route repeatedly; attended several hearings before them; looked up documents and witnesses; but it was a sacrifice with which I have been well pleased, as the result has always been so well received. The statement which I made to the town on moving to change the route, has been more than realized: the saving in distance has been made; a very fine street opened on elevated grounds; other roads have been opened to it, and nearly fifty dwelling-houses have been erected on the site, all of them in very good style, and some of them quite elegant. Mr. Oliver G. Healey has been the principal owner and architect; he has built for himself a very splendid house, in which he now resides; quite elevated, and commanding a very extensive prospect. I am informed by him that he has built on "Mount Zion," as it used to be called, and in the vicinity, about one hundred dwelling-houses. In compliment to him for these exertions, this elevated tract of land is, by common consent, called "Mount Oliver."

There are many other things and abuses in repairing highways and making new roads, which want correcting, but I can only refer to two or three of them in this sketch. We have this year twenty-four surveyors in as many districts. It is not expected that they will work themselves, but only oversee and direct; and if they receive only one dollar per day, and are employed ten days each, it will amount to two hundred and forty days, and to as many dollars; but if at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, which is most probable, their wages will amount to three hundred dollars. Now this sum (three hundred dollars) would employ two efficient surveyors at two dollars per day, seventy-five days each, at ten hours per day, same as the hands. If at two dollars and fifty cents per day, sixty days each, and the work would be done in season, and where it would be wanted. And as to making new roads, as it is voted this year to be done, by putting them out at auction, a saving of twenty-five per cent. might be made; for contractors intend, generally, to make that sum, besides their expenses for hands and teams. Many of the roads made in this way, by contract, have been greatly slighted. Among these, witness the road on Plymouth Street from Nathaniel Jenkins' to Jesse Reed's, which was ordered to be widened and straightened by the County Commissioners, but the contractor did it before some of the walls and fences were removed or built, almost wholly on the lay of the old road; and when the fences were put up, the made road, instead of running in the centre, ran from one side to the other, and where the greatest widening was, the road was made about on the old track, without any advantage from the widening. Fifty per cent. probably was made on this contract, the bill amounting to several hundred dollars.

CHAPTER III.

Beech Hill.—Location of Roads over it.

SOME time since I wrote quite a lengthy article on this subject, and published it in the *Abington Standard* as a part of my Historical Reminiscences ; but since then a change has taken place by the laying out by the County Commissioners, and building of a new road over the hill. This road, commencing at the southerly end of Spring Street, in Abington, runs southerly over or near the summit of Beech Hill ; thence to a point on a road in the town of Hanson, between the houses of Leander Lewis and Joseph Cox, or to Cox's Corner, —formerly so called.

This was a very unwise location ; for the road varies from a straight line between the termini, nearly one mile ; from the top of the hill it runs south-easterly through low land, swampy, and unfit, a great portion of the way, for building lots, and a very bad way to make a road upon. This road, as now laid out and built, has been adjudged by two previous Boards of County Commissioners to be not required for public convenience and necessity.

In 1819, over forty years ago, it appears from the town records that “Nathan Gurney, James Bates and Jared Whitman, were chosen a committee to oppose a road petitioned for over Beech Hill to Hatch's Corner, —the termini of the present road,—and on October 3, 1831, twelve years after, Benjamin Hobart and James Bates were chosen a committee to oppose a road over the same route, petitioned for by Cornelius Cobb and others.”

Besides all this opposition, there is another one constructively to the same effect, of April 2, 1832, according to an article in the warrant for that purpose. A committee of three were chosen to “view a route for a new road across

Beech Hill, and to report to the town their opinion, and stake out a route that they may think proper, if any. Committee:—William Torrey, Christopher Dyer, and Joshua King.”

This committee never made any report, or at least there is no record of any. This is not strange, nor is it singular, that the two Boards of County Commissioners did not approve of the routes proposed. There are no termini for the road to commence and end at, that are favorable and feasible. The form of the hill is such that the road laid out as now, is a great injury to the town—particularly to South Abington. A great portion of it is to be made by this town, and there is no calculation how it is to be entered from South Abington Depot. It can only be entered by extending South Avenue from the dwelling-house of Isaiah Tillson to it.

But perhaps it may be said, let Abington make a new road from Mr. Hendley's house in Abington, to the top of the hill. But this is not feasible. Beech Hill is so precipitous on the westerly side, that a road cannot be made upon that side; and if it could, you would have to make a very sharp angle to meet the east end of South Avenue; or a new road, almost a mile long, would have to be made to make a straight line to Henry H. Brigham's house, to enter the road leading to the depot. All this ground has been viewed repeatedly, and no conclusion has ever been come to. The question then arises, where the road ought to be? There are two ways, and one of them has already been alluded to—that is, to extend South Avenue from near Tillson's house to the new-built road over the hill; to meet it, and save two miles travel through Hanson; but this is superseded now by another proposition, which is to make a road as petitioned for by Henry H. Brigham and several hundreds of others, inhabitants of eight towns in Plymouth County—about one hundred of them in South Abington—requesting the County Commissioners to lay out a road from the east end of South Avenue, near said Tillson's house, extending easterly to King Street, in Hanover, near the house of the late Samuel House, thence to the four corners

on Teague's Hill, so called, in said Hanover. This petition now lies in court, and has been continued from time to time, on account of the exigencies of the times, in consequence of the civil war. It will be called up at a proper time. The object of this petition is to open and straighten the road from Abington and other towns on the west, to Hanover and other towns to the east of that town, particularly to Scituate, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield. At the latter town there is a watering-place on the sea-board, and a village called South Abington, which has become of late years a place of great resort in the warm season of the year, not only for the inhabitants of South Abington, but for those of other towns west of it; and there will be a saving of two miles travel from those towns, if this route should be established as a public highway; and it is confidently believed that it will be. By crossing the new road lately made over the hill, it will open a way to its summit for the inhabitants of South Abington village, and many of the inhabitants of Hanover.

This road is very much needed, not only for the settlers on the hill to go to the depot and post office in South Abington village, but for many of the inhabitants of the town of Hanover to get to the same place, and also for the people of South Abington to get to Hanover. In both these towns there are many individuals who are owners of large tracts of cultivated and wood lands on the hill. If this road, as contemplated, is made, it will open all the avenues to the hill that ought to be calculated upon, or opened, for many years. It is true that the distance from the hill to the depot, the post-office, and the village there, will be about one mile further than it would have been if the location had been changed, as referred to above, and come out at or near the east end of South Avenue, near Isaiah Tillson's house.

But the town has already been at great expense to make the present road over the hill; and as there are only two families on the hill at this time, it will not be necessary to make any other roads to that locality for many years.

These calculations are based on the idea that the road petitioned for, as above stated, and now depending in court, is laid out and made. If this is not done, there will soon have to be built two roads—one from the top of the hill to come to the depot in South Abington village, and one to King Street in Hanover, at a much greater expense than the one petitioned for. But the road prayed for will answer all the purpose of the two other roads, and accomplish also a great many other purposes. And hereafter, when the settlements on the hill become extended, a road can be made from its top to meet this contemplated road near the east end of South Avenue, near said Tillson's house.

I had some thoughts of omitting this whole chapter; but as all the doings, relating to roads over the hill, have much bearing on the petition now depending, and upon other roads which will be wanted hereafter, I have concluded not to omit, but to retain the chapter.

There are many other proceedings which have been had, such as petitions for roads over the hill, and several views of County Commissioners, which are not alluded to above, and need not be, because they are matters of record.

Efforts to make the lands on the summit of the hill, and its surroundings, more accessible, have been making for many years; and no road has ever reached them but the one referred to above. This road is not without its convenience and utility, especially to East Abington and Hanson; but it has not accommodated South Abington, nor the hill, so far as getting to South Abington is concerned.

This part of the town, called Beech Hill, and its surroundings, comprises a large tract of land, estimated, indeed, to contain over three thousand acres, capable of great improvements, and of sustaining a large population; and it will, doubtless, in time, become a very important section of the town. This chapter, if it should ever reach such a population, will remind them of the great efforts made for their accommodation in preceding times.

CHAPTER IV.

Population, Valuation and Polls.—Their Increase and Amount.

THE population of Abington, according to the best means of ascertaining it, was, in 1726, (fourteen years after its incorporation,) 371; but we have no reliable means of ascertaining it every ten years, that I know of, until the United States census in 1790. It was then 1,453; in 1800, 1,625; 1810, 1,704; 1820, 1,920; 1830, 2,423; 1840, 3,144; 1850, 5,269; 1855, (five years,) 6,936. From this it appears that for the sixty-four years from 1726 to 1790, the increase of the population of this town was 1,082; from 1790 to 1800, 176; 1800 to 1810, 81; 1810 to 1820, 216; 1820 to 1830, 503; 1830 to 1840, 721; 1840 to 1850, 2,125; 1850 to 1855, (five years,) 1,667 (this being the last census).

By the above, we see a very slow increase of the population of the town for sixty-four years—from 1726 to 1790, only 1,082; seventeen yearly, and 165 for every ten years; and also from 1790 to 1820, (thirty years,) 467—averaging 16 yearly, and 156 every ten years;—less, yearly, than the sixty-four years previous. The increase the next ten years, from 1820 to 1830, was more than the thirty years previous; it being 503. The increase from 1830 to 1840 was truly surprising, it being 721; the increase from 1840 to 1850 was much more so, viz.: 2,125; but from 1850 to 1855, (five years,) it almost exceeded belief—being 1,667; and if this ratio of increase, for the other five years, up to 1860, should continue, (and no doubt it will,) the increase of population, in this town, for the ten years from 1850 to 1860, will amount to 3,334; and the whole population, then, to 8,605.

If we compare this increase of population with that of the other towns in the county of Plymouth, it will show an extraordinary result; for this increase of 3,334, as above, in only

ten years, will probably, in 1860, exceed the whole population of any of the towns in the county, except five, viz.: Plymouth, Middleborough, Hingham, North Bridgewater, and Bridgewater. The whole increase of all the towns in the county, from 1850 to 1855, was 5,816. Deduct the increase, in Abington, (1667,) and the increase in all the other towns (twenty-three) would be 4,147; the increase in Abington, for this period, is more than one-third of the increase of all the other towns in the county. Deduct the increase in Abington and North Bridgewater for the same time, (five years,) viz.: 2,928, and the increase in all the other towns (2,886) would be less by about fifty, than in these two towns; and there are now (1865) but three towns in the State, except incorporated cities, which stand higher in population than Abington, and these only by a small number.

The valuation of the town, its increase and amount, is equally as extraordinary as its population, as the following will show. Without going further back than 1825, (and I have no data beyond that to compare,) which was one hundred and eleven years after its incorporation, the town's valuation stood, \$414,916 (omitting cents); in 1831, \$453,289; 1835, \$488,549; 1839, \$529,714; 1845, \$1,223,931; 1850, \$1,767,163; 1855, \$2,942,382; 1858, \$3,186,579; and probably it will stand, in 1860, \$3,400,000.

Here we see, as would be expected, a striking analogy between the increase of the population of the town and its valuation: the increase of valuation from 1825 to 1845, (twenty years,) was \$809,015, but from 1845 to 1850, (five years,) it was \$543,232, more than half as much for that time as in the twenty years previous. From 1850 to 1858 it was \$1,419,416; and from the last date to 1860, (two years,) this increase will probably exceed \$2,000,000. The valuation in 1858 stood higher than in any other town in the county of Plymouth; and this, no doubt, will be the case in 1860. The increase of the number of polls, in Abington, was in accordance with the increase of population and valuation. In 1825 there were 406; 1831, 578; 1835, 703;

1839, 789; 1845, 1,040; 1850, 1,489; 1855, 1,835; 1858, 2,097.

By the above we see a very great increase of population, valuation and polls, from about 1830 to 1858, and what they will probably be in 1860. We see, also, a very slow progress in their advances up to that time, being one hundred and sixteen years from the incorporation of the town, in 1810. To account for all these changes would require much time, patience and research. We can only glance at a few.

At the commencement of all the settlements in New England, the progress of improvements and the increase of population were slow. The start was from very limited numbers—a wilderness was before the few inhabitants to be subdued—they were almost without money and without tools—a savage foe was at their heels—a bare subsistence was first to be acquired. But to turn our attention to this town, as that is our subject: when the population had become considerable towards the close of the last century, (about 1,400,) it was very fluctuating and unsteady. The soil was hard of cultivation, and many individuals and families left here for other parts, for cheaper and better lands. This continued until 1830. The emigration was to Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and to the westerly part of this State; the towns of Cummington and Plainfield, in Hampshire County, in this State, then being townships numbered 4 and 5, were greatly aided in their population by immigrants from this town. My wife's mother, Miss Mary Ford, with her father, Hezekiah Ford, emigrated from this town upwards of ninety years ago, to the township No. 4, now Cummington, at the age of fifteen years, and married there an emigrant from Bridgewater—Edmund Lazell—a brother of the late Gen. Sylvanus Lazell, of East Bridgewater. They raised up a numerous family, but not one of their descendants remains there now. Mrs. Lazell remarked to me, that “she had paid Abington for the loss of herself, by sending back her daughter.”

There were but few immigrations to this town during the period named. There were no manufacturing establishments

to give employment to hands, and many of our young men sought employment in other sections. But in about 1830, things began to change for the better. The New Bedford and Bridgewater turnpike passing through this town, had been in operation some twenty years; stages began to run through the town, daily, from Plymouth and New Bedford, to Boston; baggage wagons also started into operation. The tack business commenced a few years previous to this, which gave employment to many hands and teams. Marketing also commenced about this time, on quite a large scale, not only for the supply of this town and neighboring towns, but also that of Plymouth, New Bedford, and other towns at a distance. The late Col. Brackley Cushing did an extensive business in this way, and also Mr. Bethuel Penniman, Jr., and some others. Mr. Penniman's business became so extensive in New Bedford, that he removed there, with his family, a few years before 1830. He supplied that market with the best of beef, and other meats, for many years. Thousands of heads of cattle, for beef and stores, has he purchased at Brighton, and drove to that market. He has relinquished this business now, with ample means, and is at present interested in the whale fisheries—a worthy sample of an Abington go-ahead man.

About this time the weaving business commenced here, and became quite extensive. Yarn was furnished by the cotton factories, and wove into cloth by hand-loom; this gave employment to a great many females. There was a cloth woven here of cotton and linen yarn—very thin and sleazy—called Farrar cloth, after the name of the person who carried on the making of it very extensively. This cloth was painted and glazed for covering of tables and trunks.

Another very great impetus given to the increase of population and wealth, was the opening of the Old Colony Railroad in 1845, passing through the whole length of the town—over six miles—and having three depots. The making of this road led to a large influx of foreigners, and many took up their residences here, with their families. These were

principally emigrants from Ireland. Previous to this, many young girls, from the "Emerald Isle," were employed in families as domestics, and many laboring men of this sort found employment in farming and in our manufacturing establishments, so that probably the population, from this source, was increased over one thousand; and without this aid the town would have lost much of its thrift.

But the greatest impetus given to the increase of population was the extraordinary start which the boot and shoe business took between 1820 and 1830. This business gave employment to numerous hands, both male and female, and many from other towns sought employment here in this business; but I will not enlarge on this subject now, as I shall probably take it up in another article, as also some of the other subjects alluded to above—the tack business, agricultural pursuits, &c.

As business increased, and employment was found at home, emigration from here became less—in fact the tide turned the other way: emigration from other towns was to this; and many, now, of our most thriving boot and shoe manufacturers came among us, took up their residence here, and have become some of our most enterprising citizens. Many single young men and women, from Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and the western part of this State, have come here and taken up their residence. The parents of many of them went from here formerly, and left many connections, as brothers and sisters; so, in returning, they came among their friends. Many of these have formed connections here, and have families. This class numbers some hundreds. In our tack and other business we have employed, I should judge, in the thirty years past, over one hundred, and something like one-half of them have formed connections here, and settled down into families. This class of immigrants came with good morals and habits of industry, and have been quite an acquisition to the population of the town. The parents of many of them left here in quest of better lands, and when they multiplied beyond the wants of agricultural labor where they were, the surplus sought employment in other ways. At this particular time

there was an opening here for additional help, and the boot and shoe business, with other calls for laborers, furnished full employment. Here we see that those who emigrated from us formerly, sent back their sons and daughters, with many of their young acquaintances, and made up the loss which they occasioned us when they left, with compound interest.

Another cause of this increase of population was, the settlement, at about the time referred to, (1830,) and since, of quite a number of professional men. Six or seven additional ministers were settled here, with families, and as many doctors, two or three lawyers, and quite a number of school teachers—with many tradesmen and mechanics. These several additions and classes will be referred to hereafter, in other sketches.

CHAPTER V.

School Districts.—Changes in them.—Money raised for Schooling.—School Committees.—System of Schooling in Past Times and at the Present Time.

IN 1732 the first school-house in town was built. It stood near the Centre Meeting-house, and was the only one in town until 1755, twenty-three years after the first was built. Previous to this, in 1724, Mr. Samuel Porter was paid twenty dollars for keeping school. It must have been in some private room, and probably such a school was continued until the first school-house was built, and after that in the first school-house, and otherwise; for it was frequently kept in different parts of the town, to equalize the travel, until the town was divided into five districts, in 1755. There was a law passed in 1789, requiring towns of two hundred families to keep a grammar-school twelve months in each year, in which the Latin and Greek languages should be taught by a master, qualified for that purpose. This school was kept alternately in each of the five districts, three months in each year. How the law was answered or evaded in keeping three months in a year instead of twelve, I am not aware. It was considered as an arbitrary law. Its object was to prepare students for entering college at the public expense. It was kept as the winter schools usually were, only the master must be qualified to teach the languages; but few were prepared for entering college in this way; but it helped the common schools, as it furnished better teachers.

In 1794, thirty-nine years after the first districting, (in 1755,) the districts were increased to eight, with some provision to aid some families in the outskirts of the town, by granting to them a portion of the money raised for schooling. In 1822, eleven districts were made by bounds on the roads. In 1847, the eleven school districts were defined by lines, with metes and bounds, making some slight alterations from 1822.

This was done to make definite the bounds of districts for the convenience of local taxation. In 1853, the district system in this town was abolished; the regulation and superintendence of all the schools were assumed by the town; new school-houses were built, the district school-houses being paid for by the town.

The following sums have been raised, at different times, for schooling, and divided among the districts. Sometimes each district had an equal part, and at other times a part according to the number of polls, or the taxes paid by the inhabitants of the districts; sometimes by one-half being divided equally among the districts, and the other half according to the number of scholars in each; changing almost every year, and often very unequally divided. In 1755, when the town was divided into five districts, the sum raised for schooling was only \$89; this, if divided equally among the districts, would give to each \$17.80. This continued to be the amount raised, until 1765, (ten years,) when the amount was increased to \$133.33, and this continued so for twenty years,—being \$26.66 to each district. In 1785, the amount was \$286.66; to each district, \$57.35. This was the rate for ten years, until 1795, when it stood at \$466.66. Without naming the division, it will only be necessary to name the sum raised at each change, for the same sum was continued to be raised from one change to another. In 1805, it was \$833.33; 1810, \$900; 1815, \$850; 1818-19, \$1,000 each year; 1820, \$800; 1822, \$1,000; 1825, \$1,200; 1833, \$1,400; 1834, \$1,600; 1839, \$2,000; 1842, \$2,500; 1848, \$3,000; 1852, \$5,000; 1854, \$6,000; 1857, \$7,500; 1858, \$6,500; 1859, \$7,000. It appears from the above statement that the sums raised for schooling, from 1755 to 1805, (fifty years,) were very small; that there were five districts for thirty-nine years of that time, and eight for eleven years. The wages of teachers were much less then, than at the present time. Female teachers received from seventy-five cents to one dollar per week, and boarded themselves; male teachers, eight to ten dollars per month, and boarded themselves. Schools were kept about

three months in summer, by females, and about two months in winter, by males. Private schools were frequently kept for small children.

The School Committees in Abington, as far as ascertained, are as follows: In 1807, ten were chosen to visit the schools, with the Rev. Samuel Niles, and to recommend a uniformity of school-books. The same was done in 1808. It does not appear from the records that any School Committee was chosen after that year, until 1825, (seventeen years,) when in each district three (thirty-three in all) were chosen to visit the schools, and advise with the teachers. In 1826, one in each district was chosen. This year, (1826,) a very full law was passed, concerning schools; requiring School Committees, examinations of teachers, visits to the schools, designation of books, giving to School Committees the power to select and hire teachers, and to regulate the order and discipline of the schools. The names of those who have served on the School Committee, with the years in which they served, are as follows, viz.:—

J. Whitman, Esq., 1826, 1827, 1835 and 1836	. 4 years.
Dr. Ezekiel Thaxter, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1834	. . . . . 5 years.
Rev. S. Colburn, 1827	. . . . . 1 year.
Benjamin Hobart, 1828, 1829 and 1830	. . . . 3 years.
Elihu Hobart, 1829 and 1830	. . . . . 2 “
Capt. Daniel A. Ford, 1829 and 1831	. . . . . 2 “
Micah Pool, Esq., 1829 and 1830	. . . . . 2 “
Josiah Holbrook, 1830 and 1836	. . . . . 2 “
Rev. Daniel Thomas, 1837 to 1843	. . . . . 7 “
Rev. Lucius Alden, 1831 to 1843	. . . . . 13 “
Rev. Silas Hall, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834	. . . 4 “
Rev. M. G. Wheeler, 1832 and 1833	. . . . . 2 “
Rev. J. W. Ward, 1835 to 1846, 1852, 1853, 1855 and 1856	. . . . . 16 “
Rev. Dennis Powers, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1848 and 1849	. . . . . 5 “

Rev. H. D. Walker, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1857	7 years.
J. Arnold, Jr., 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856	9 "
Reuben Loud, 1847, 1857, 1858 and 1859 . . .	4 "
William A. Stone, 1848 and 1849	2 "
Dr. J. M. Underwood, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1856 and 1857	5 "
Dr. A. P. Chase, 1850 to 1854	5 "
Rev. Isaac C. White, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1857 .	4 "
William E. Sheldon, 1855 and 1856	2 "
Dr. F. F. Forsaith, 1856 and 1857	2 "
Rev. Varnum Lincoln, 1857, 1858 and 1859 . .	3 "
Samuel Dyer, 1858 and 1859	2 "

Besides the above, the following persons have served one year each :—

Rev. Joseph Pettee, 1854 and part of 1857 . . .	1 year.
Rev. William H. Dalrymple, 1836	1 "
William R. Vining, 1855	1 "
Dr. Asa Millet, 1857	1 "
Horace Reed, 1857	1 "
Elbridge Sprague, 1857	1 "
John N. Noyes, 1857	1 "
Christopher Dyer, Jr., 1857	1 "
J. E. Keith, Esq., 1857	1 "

It is on record, that in 1828 Nathaniel Hobart, Nathaniel Beal, Jacob Cobb, and David Lane, served for that year only.

The School Committee consisted of five in 1829, 1830, 1836, 1854, 1855 and 1856, six years; of seven in 1828 and 1853, two years; ten in 1857, one year; of three in all the rest of the years from 1826 to 1859, being twenty-four years.

By the Revised Statutes of 1836, towns of five hundred families or householders were required to keep a school

for the higher branches of English literature, equivalent to twenty-four months in each year; and if of four thousand population, the master shall, in addition, be qualified to instruct in the Latin and Greek languages, and general history, rhetoric and logic; which school shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, at least ten months in each year, exclusive of vacation, at one fixed place, or alternately at different places, as the town should decide upon at their annual meeting. In this revision, towns were still required to choose School Committees, giving them further powers, and defining their services and duties.

This law made a great change in towns having the requisite population, which was the case in this town. After many efforts to evade the law, the town, in 1853, was led to adopt the system, and, as provided, to abolish the school districts, and to take the management of all the schools into their own hands. To accomplish this, since that time, the town has paid for new school-houses and yards, \$26,362.63, and has graded all the schools into Primary, Intermediate and Grammar schools, with the school to teach the higher branches of education, called the High School, as required by the statute, and under the direction of the School Committee.

The sums that have been paid for services of School Committees, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as below. The School Committee of 1840, which was composed of the Rev. Daniel Thomas, Rev. Lucius Alden, and Rev. J. W. Ward, were paid \$42.60 to enable them to pay for blanks, and, perhaps, something for their services; but nothing before this or after, until 1845, is found on record, to have been paid to School Committees. The payments from that time, (1845,) are as follows:—

1845.						
Rev. J. W. Ward	.	.	.	.	.	\$20 65
Rev. Dennis powers	.	.	.	.	.	20 00
Rev. H. D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
						<hr/>
						\$55 65

1846.

Rev. J. W. Ward	\$18 00
Rev. Dennis Powers	20 00
Rev. H. D. Walker	16 50

\$54 50

1847.

J. Arnold, Jr.	\$22 00
Christopher Dyer, Jr.	14 00
Reuben Loud	23 00

\$59 00

1848.

J. Arnold, Jr.	\$23 62
Rev. D. Powers	53 87
William A. Stone	44 35

\$121 84

1849.

J. Arnold, Jr.	\$39 89
Rev. D. Powers	95 50
Dr. A. P. Chase	42 00

\$177 39

1850.

J. Arnold, Jr.	\$61 00
Dr. J. M. Underwood	50 00
Dr. A. P. Chase	62 00

\$173 00

1851.

J. Arnold, Jr.	\$59 39
Dr. J. M. Underwood	57 50
Dr. A. P. Chase	61 50

\$178 39

1852.

Rev. J. W. Ward	\$58 00
Rev. H. D. Walker	71 75
Dr. A. P. Chase	74 00

\$203 75

1853.

Rev. J. W. Ward	.	.	.	.	.	\$52 00
Rev. H. D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	46 25
Rev. I. C. White	.	.	.	.	.	27 00
Dr. J. M. Underwood	.	.	.	.	.	26 75
Dr. A. P. Chase	.	.	.	.	.	40 75
J. Arnold, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	43 50
E. Keith, Esq.	.	.	.	.	.	19 50
						<hr/>
						\$255 75

1854.

Rev. H. D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	\$60 25
Rev. I. C. White	.	.	.	.	.	68 75
J. Arnold, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	75 73
Dr. A. P. Chase	.	.	.	.	.	69 25
Rev. N. Gunnerson, part of a year	.	.	.	.	.	16 00
Rev. Joseph Pettee, part of a year	.	.	.	.	.	48 15
						<hr/>
						\$338 13

1855.

Rev. J. W. Ward	.	.	.	.	.	\$68 11
Rev. I. C. White	.	.	.	.	.	72 25
J. Arnold, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	61 25
William E. Sheldon	.	.	.	.	.	55 46
William R. Vining	.	.	.	.	.	20 97
						<hr/>
						\$278 04

1856.

Rev. J. W. Ward	.	.	.	.	.	\$74 05
Dr. J. M. Underwood	.	.	.	.	.	44 00
Dr. F. F. Forsaith	.	.	.	.	.	44 75
William E. Sheldon	.	.	.	.	.	71 68
J. Arnold, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	59 58
						<hr/>
						\$294 06

1857.					
Rev. H. D. Walker	.	.	.	.	\$42 25
Rev. Joseph Pettee, part of a year	.	.	.	.	17 47
Rev. I. C. White	.	.	.	.	60 75
Dr. J. M. Underwood	.	.	.	.	23 50
Dr. Asa Millet	.	.	.	.	14 25
Dr. F. F. Forsaith	.	.	.	.	64 25
Reuben Loud	.	.	.	.	26 76
Horace Reed	.	.	.	.	41 25
Elbridge Sprague	.	.	.	.	22 32
John N. Noyes	.	.	.	.	46 47
Rev. V. Lincoln, part of a year	.	.	.	.	33 00
					<hr/>
					\$392 27
1858.					
Rev. V. Lincoln	.	.	.	.	\$103 00
Reuben Loud	.	.	.	.	73 36
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	99 75
					<hr/>
					\$276 11
Total,					<hr/>
					\$2,840 88

The following additions of the school committees, and sums paid them from 1859 to 1864, were added after the foregoing was written, and are not included in any estimate of their time of service or sums paid them :—

1859.					
Rev. Varnum Lincoln	.	.	.	.	\$111 00
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	103 50
Reuben Loud	.	.	.	.	84 62
					<hr/>
					\$299 12
1860.					
Rev. Varnum Lincoln	.	.	.	.	\$74 50
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	135 00
Horace D. Walker	.	.	.	.	76 87
Rev. Joseph Pettee, to fill vacancy	.	.	.	.	47 50
					<hr/>
					\$333 87

1861.

Rev. Horace D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	\$81 75
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	.	143 25
Lewis E. Noyes	.	.	.	.	.	84 87

 \$309 87

1862.

Rev. Horace D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	\$82 50
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	.	107 25
Lewis E. Noyes	.	.	.	.	.	86 63

 \$276 38

1863.

Lewis E. Noyes	.	.	.	.	.	\$98 75
Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	.	122 79
Rev. Horace D. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	77 63

 \$299 17

1864.

Samuel Dyer	.	.	.	.	.	\$105 00
Rev. Horace D. Walker	83 50
Lewis E. Noyes	109 00

 \$297 50

Total, from 1859 to 1864, inclusive	\$1,815 91
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 2,840 88

Grand total	\$4,656 79
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The sums stated above, exclusive of the additions, amount to \$2,840.88, paid to twenty-two members of the school committees. Of this sum, about \$1,070.00 was paid to seven clergymen, and about \$1,766.00 to fifteen laymen. There were twenty-four others who served without pay from 1826 to 1845, more years in the aggregate than the twenty-two did; these served sixty years; the twenty-four, sixty-six years. The clergy served more than one-half of these sixty-six years gratuitously. It would be an act of justice, perhaps,

to name them. They are as follows: Rev. Daniel Thomas, seven years; Rev. Lucius Alden, thirteen; Rev. J. W. Ward, ten (Mr. Ward had pay for six out of sixteen years); Rev. Silas Hall, four; Rev. Dennis Powers, one; Rev. William H. Dalrymple, one, and Rev. H. D. Walker, one; aggregate, thirty-seven years in all. On the whole, the schools were under the direction and superintendence of the clergy, comprising the whole committee, or a majority of them, for nineteen out of thirty-four years, (from 1826 to 1860,) and fifteen years, wholly or by a majority of laity.

In the selection of school committees there have been much competition, and continual changes. They have been often chosen on sectarian and political grounds; frequently without much regard to qualifications. There has been a continual strife betwixt the supporters of the clergy and laity. Sometimes the committee were all of the former, and sometimes all of the latter class. They were composed of the laity from 1826 to 1831 (five years). In that year (1831) a sudden change was made, and it may not be uninteresting to state the circumstances under which it took place. It placed the schools under the sole direction of the clergy for fifteen years—the school committees being composed wholly of them (three each year) for thirteen years, and a majority of them for two years; and from 1847 to 1859, (twelve years,) of the laity, wholly for five years, and by a majority of them, for seven years; the clergy having a majority for one year only of that time. Some account of this change will show the influence of sectarian management, and the bad policy of sudden changes. In giving this, I have to request, as I did on another occasion, to be excused for using the personal pronoun too often. Previous to 1831, I was on the school committee for three years, chosen in 1828. In 1830, the committee consisted of five, viz.: Dr. Ezekiel Thaxter, Benjamin Hobart, Elihu Hobart, Micah Pool, Esq., and Josiah Holbrook. For the examination of school teachers, and the giving of certificates for qualification, a sub-committee was chosen of two (Dr. Ezekiel Thaxter and Benjamin Hobart). In visiting

schools, establishing rules, &c., all took a part. These services took up so much of my time, that I made up my mind to decline as a candidate in 1831 ; but in going to the annual meeting, in that year, I had some doubts whether I ought to do so. I reflected that I had served only three years, and had got some experience in the business, and somebody must do it. I concluded, on the whole, if elected, to serve another year. At that town meeting a committee, consisting of one from each school district, was chosen to nominate a school committee. They met and did so in the early part of the day. I think the same school committee that served in 1830 was selected. This nomination was accepted, but the law required that the school committee should be chosen by ballot, and a few votes only were required to complete the election. It so happened, however, that this was not done immediately, (some other election was going on,) and it was overlooked, and not called up until near the close of the meeting, when many had left. The Moderator then called the attention of the voters present to confirming the nomination. Twenty or thirty votes were cast, and the nomination was not confirmed, but another and a different choice was made of clergymen, viz. : Rev. Daniel Thomas, Rev. Lucius Alden, and Rev. Silas Hall. Mr. Thomas declined, and Capt. D. A. Ford, at another meeting, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The next year (1832) three clergymen were chosen, (Rev. M. G. Wheeler, instead of Capt. Ford,) and the clergy had the whole care and superintendence of the schools for sixteen years, from 1831 to 1846 inclusive, (being three in each year,) except the year (1831) in which Capt. Ford served. In 1847 the school committee was composed entirely of laymen, and ever since then, up to 1859, (thirteen years,) with the exception of two years, (1852 and 1854, when the clergy had a majority,) wholly by the laity, or a majority of them.

This move was a violation of confidence ; stealing a march, as a politician would say, and was from sectarian influence, which, with other changes from partizan views, has had a

very bad effect in the management of our schools. Some of the clerical gentlemen were too strenuous on some points; they were not satisfied to have the superintendence of the schools, but undertook to carry measures in town meeting, which were not satisfactory to the town, and never could be carried out. They urged very strenuously the location of the high school in the centre of the town (Centre Abington). This question agitated the town for several years. The experiment was tried for one or two years, and the high school was kept in the centre, and it proved a failure; the extreme parts of the town did not send their children. Afterwards it was kept alternately in different sections of the town, until the town adopted the present plan of having four high schools in different parts of the town, in connection with the four grammar schools. Four very commodious buildings have been erected, and teachers are employed in the grammar schools, who are qualified to teach the higher branches of education required by law. This has proved very satisfactory; carrying the schools to the scholars, and equalizing the advantages of schooling to all parts of the town.

CHAPTER VI.

Schools.—*Continued.*

IN 1857 there was another flare-up in the election of a school committee. At the annual town meeting of that year, held March 9th, five were chosen, viz. : Dr. F. F. Forsaith, Rev. Isaac C. White, Rev. Horace D. Walker, Rev. Varnum Lincoln, and Rev. Wm. P. Everett. This meeting was adjourned to the sixteenth day of the same month. At this meeting, as Rev. William P. Everett declined, there was a vacancy of one which was to be filled. In addition to this, there was a vote to add four more to the number of the school committee. This vote was surreptitiously obtained. It was noon, and a great proportion of the voters had left for dinner. The selectmen were busily engaged in counting votes for candidates to fill vacancies ; at this time the vote to add four was carried, and there were but a very few voters in the house. Ballots were immediately called for, and when voters came in to attend to the afternoon's business, they were surprised to find ballots being carried in to add to the school committee, the number of which was supposed to be settled. They refused to vote only to fill the vacancy ; when Rev. Joseph Pettee was chosen, having one hundred votes. No candidates to add to the school committee were thought of, and no ballots were prepared. The small number of votes carried in shows that this was a secret move. They stood thus : Dr. James M. Underwood had fifteen votes, Dr. Asa Millet eleven, William E. Sheldon twelve, and three others had ten each, and there were twenty-two others voted for ; three had eight votes, one four, and all the rest three and under. The three first named were chosen, and there was no choice of the fourth. A motion was immediately made to reconsider the vote to add to the school committee, so far as respected the one not chosen, which was

done by an overwhelming majority. This move excited strong expressions of dislike to the proceedings, and there was much confusion. This addition created ill feeling in other parts of the town, as the school committee was not equally divided, and three or four more were proposed to be added. In consequence of these expressions of dislike, and the small number of votes carried in for the candidates chosen, four of the school committee resigned,—two at the first meeting, viz. : Rev. Mr. Walker and Rev. Mr. Lincoln, and the two added as above, Dr. Millet and Mr. Sheldon; leaving four only as chosen. This meeting was adjourned to the twenty-third of the same month, and two more were voted to be added to the school committee, making the whole number ten. Six remained to be chosen, and as it appeared impossible to choose them on one ticket without previous concert, a committee of seven was raised, to retire and make a nomination. They reported two of those who had resigned, viz. : Rev. H. D. Walker, Dr. Asa Millet, and four others—Messrs. Horace Reed, Reuben Loud, J. N. Noyes, and Elbridge Sprague; and they were chosen, and stand as they are now reported on the list of the school committee for 1857. It may be remarked here, as quite singular, that the candidates nominated by a committee in 1831, were rejected, and that the town in 1857 should, twenty-six years after, adopt the same mode to facilitate the election of a school committee.

Now the inquiry naturally arises, why did all this disorder and confusion take place at this time? In order to answer this it will be necessary to state that there was an article in the warrant for the town meeting for that year, to see if the town would build a school-house in East Abington, of sufficient dimensions, as it was avowed, to accommodate three or four hundred scholars, “for the grammar and intermediate schools.” The project was to authorize the school committee to build such a house; but as the school committee already chosen was composed of five only, and four of these were clergymen, more laymen were wanted for this purpose, so as to relieve the clergy of the responsibility of undertaking so much out of

their line. The movement to add to the school committee which caused the disorders above stated, originated in the desire to accomplish this. The meeting was adjourned twice, and there was much altercation on these subjects, especially in consequence of the vote so surreptitiously obtained, to add to the school committee. This caused much discussion, and many angry feelings. The result of the whole was the rejection of the proposition to build a school-house in East Abington.

But this rejection was not satisfactory; and as the school committee was now suitably organized, another town meeting was called, to meet as soon as it could, legally, and which was held on the thirteenth day of April following; and an article of the same tenor was inserted, which was "To see if the town would build a school-house at East Abington;" and in addition an article in the same warrant was inserted, "To see if the town would build a school-house in the centre of the town for the high school." A coalition among many of the favorers of these objects was calculated upon; but after much discussion, and the rejection of a motion to refer the building to the school committee (according to the old plan), both objects failed. Two or three other town meetings, in a few weeks after, were called for the same purpose, with a like result as respects the school-house at East Abington. The centre school-house was abandoned, after the first defeat. About a year after these meetings, the town built a school-house in East Abington on a different plan from the first one proposed, but a very commodious house, at an expense of over five thousand dollars.

These proceedings have had a depressing effect upon our schools, and no good results have arisen from them. Their tendency has been to lower the tone of our schools. Numbers of the scholars in our high schools have left and gone elsewhere, to complete their education, or to fit for college. And here, while speaking of things to be regretted, I will add that there is much complaint of a want of order in the schools. Regulations are too often changed, and

in many instances disregarded, and some of them are very trivial. There is a falling off in the qualifications of many of the teachers. Very young persons have been employed, who never taught school before. There is, indeed, some excuse for the teachers; they have not been properly aided in their exertions. They are frequently placed in very unpleasant situations between the parents of some of the children and the school committee. The schools are often interrupted by the complaints of parents that their children are not well treated and not properly taught, and language of reproach is sometimes used before the whole school, to the mortification of the teachers and to the loss of their use. On the other hand, there is much complaint that they have not been supported by the school committee, who seem to be afraid to meet such invasions of the schools, or at least do not prevent them. Teachers have been removed without any adequate cause, and some without assigning any reason. It is a conceded fact that the schools of late are not of that high order and under that discipline that they were a few years since, when the school committees were of higher qualifications as to independence and education.

But besides irregularities arising in the selection of school committees and the management of the schools, there are other influences adverse to the success of the schools. Many view the whole system as arbitrary. The breaking up of the school districts is objected to; and it is but about two years since, that, after the town had abolished them and had expended about thirty thousand dollars in building new school-houses and purchasing old ones, a vote was obtained to go back to the district system again. The chairman of the present school committee strenuously supported this move; but before it was carried into operation it was reconsidered by a very large majority. To be compelled to keep a high school to teach the Latin and Greek languages, is considered by some to be highly objectionable; and to be required to choose school committees for three years, is very unsatisfactory to many. Now, it is notorious that many of these objectors do not

coöperate to build up the schools, but act as a dead weight in most of the attempts to carry out and improve the system. It is injudicious, however, to let such feelings prevail. The law has gone into operation and the system is established, and there is no probability that the law will be repealed ; it may be modified and improved. On this view of the subject it seems to be the duty of all to carry it out in the best way possible. There is a very great responsibility resting upon the inhabitants of the town in this respect. There are nearly two thousand children in town to be educated and trained up for usefulness. Seven to eight thousand dollars have been raised annually for a number of years for schooling. How important, then, is it for all to unite and coöperate in sustaining and improving our schools, and not to let sectarian, political, or sectional views prevail to divert us from our responsible duties.

But, after all, and notwithstanding this, in some respects our schools have improved, and the means of education have been very much increased ; yet it is well to state these things, that they may be corrected, and further improvements made. In contrasting the schools of the present day with those of former times, we see very great improvements. This is not all owing to our superior exertions, but much is due to the increase of our population and wealth. By the table in the preceding chapter, it is seen how feeble was the support of schools, until within about twenty years past. Previous to this, everything was on a low scale as to schooling. Little money was raised, school-houses were small, cold and illy constructed, and teachers were of very low qualifications. When I attended school in my boyhood, English grammar was not introduced ; and I was surprised, when I left to go to an academy (the Derby Academy at Hingham), to learn, for the first time, that there was such a thing as English grammar. There were no school committees to aid the schools, and the school books were very defective, and but few of them. I remember very well when Webster's spelling-book was first introduced, and used instead of Dilworth's. Its introduction

seemed to commence a new era ; and no doubt this was the case afterwards, as new books were added from time to time.

There are other things that were injurious to our schools formerly, and are still so ; that is, the want of order and morals in the schools. Scholars frequently come late, and enter the schools after they have commenced. Their attendance is very irregular, and they oftentimes leave by the permission of their parents before the school closes ; and, at times, large scholars are insulting to their teachers—especially to female teachers ; refuse obedience, and are obstinate. When I had children to send to our common schools, after a few years' trial I abandoned them. The schools were miserable, and the morals worse. I had a boy come home from school swearing profanely. I said to him, "Why, my little son, do you do so ; you never did so before ?" He answered, "Sam — learnt me to do so, and told me it was pretty." And, also, I had a daughter about ten years old, who came home from school deeply distressed, naming certain boys who talked to her in a most obscene manner, and asked her most abominable questions. We had an able teacher, (Mr. Beaman,) who kept our school one winter about that time, who said he would not send his children to such a school if he kept it himself. After this I never sent my children, with a few exceptions, to the town district school, but maintained a private school for them, with a few other children sent by my neighbors, for about ten years. After that, all of them (nine in number, and who are now living,) were educated at private schools, and out of town at different schools and academies. The expense of all this, I estimated, exceeded four thousand five hundred dollars (five hundred dollars each). Now, if our schools then had been what they now are (or might be), this outlay might have been kept at home ; and this ought to be the case for the present rising generation, and would be if all would coöperate to build up and improve our schools, and abandon all extraneous views.

There are now questions in the management of the schools unsettled. I refer to religious exercises. The present school

committee, besides having the Scriptures read, as provided for by the statute, have ruled that the Lord's Prayer, as it is designated, may be used to open the schools in school hours ; prohibiting other prayers. Without going into a formal discussion of this subject, I must say I think the committee, in this case, have adopted the best course. Under this rule the Lord is acknowledged, and His Divine authority, and the form of prayer which He prescribed is used. This exercise is short and comprehensive, and is not fatiguing to the children, and no sectarian party can complain of it. If others wish it, they can send and have religious services before school hours. To adopt any other course would be attended with many difficulties. The time detached from school hours would be a serious objection to many. It would have a tendency to introduce sectarian views. Different teachers would use different forms of prayer, and very different expressions, such as would be in agreement with their different creeds. In this way different doctrines might be promoted, and the sects might become jealous of each other, and school committees might be chosen to employ teachers of certain religious sentiments.

After all, one of the greatest drawbacks to our schools is the indifference of parents to their success. They do not coöperate with teachers and school committees as they ought. In many instances they take sides with the misconduct of their children, and before them speak reproachfully of their teachers. Some parents and others have even entered the schools, and reproached them in the presence of their scholars. Moreover, they do not attend examinations as they should ; neither do they see that their children are early and constantly at school. But the greatest obstacle to the success of our schools is the want of family government at home. If children are not subject to discipline and order at home, they will not be so at school. It is one of the worst signs of the times, that family government is at so low an ebb. If this is disregarded, all exertions in society to mend the morals are greatly impeded. When the Lord is not acknowledged nor worshipped in families, what are we to expect from children of such

families? Family government, family order, family morals, and family worship, lay the sure foundation of a well-ordered community; for without these our schools will be in vain, and our churches cannot be built up; and crime and social disorders will be likely to abound.

A great aid in the advancement of our schools would be the judicious selection of our school committees. This is of more importance than it is generally viewed. If the school committees are chosen from sectarian and partisan views, others will complain of it before their children, and this will excite their prejudices against such committees, and their qualifications will be scrutinized; and if, as frequently happens, some of them, perhaps all of them, are less qualified to examine the schools than some of the scholars are themselves, they feel no respect for them, and care but little for what they say, or their rules. On all our school committees there ought, at least, to be one or two well qualified to examine teachers, and to visit and examine the schools. Let them be designated by the town or by the school committee themselves, and let the others of the school committee be as a council to them, to advise upon books, rules, order and discipline of the schools; to receive no pay for school examinations, but only for their meeting occasionally with what may be called the examining committee. The pay of the examining portion of the committee might be such as to induce them to give more attention to the schools, keep the run of them, and make the report, and, at the same time, cost the town a less sum annually. In such a case the school committee might consist of a larger number. It seems to be unwise to pay all the members of a school committee that do not take any efficient part in the examination of teachers and schools. A board like this, with such an examining committee, would be more independent, and their decisions, rules and orders would be quoted with more force and effect.

By request, the School Committee of Abington have furnished me the following list of scholars and teachers of the public schools.

Names and Ages of Scholars in Abington, 1864-5.

CENTRE HIGH AND GRAMMAR.

	Age.		Age.
Benjamin F. Norton	17	M. Ella Reed	18
Joshua H. Nash	16	Abbie F. Soule	17
Ellis B. Noyes	15	Mary Underhay	17
William Pettee	17	Ella Cushing	17
Bela H. B. Smith	15	Hannah K. Talbot	18
William T. Soule	13	Helen Morris	18
Charles B. Shaw	14	Lucy Hunt	17
E. Eldon Gurney	15	Cornelia G. Harris	17
Bela T. Whitmarsh	15	Florence L. Reed	14
Charles Floyd	16	Susan E. Trufant	16
Austin Vaughn	12	Eldora M. Soule	14
Clifford W. Reed	14	Lizzie Reed	17
Edward Noyes	14	Lina Cushing	16
Louis Smith	16	Lottie E. Noyes	14
Sidney Additon	17	Hattie W. Brown	16
George F. Badger	15	R. Ella Whitmarsh	13
Maltiah Holt	15	Sarah E. Winslow	17
Herbert Beal	10	Hattie J. Whitmarsh	14
Walter B. Nash	10	Nellie Whitmarsh	16
Albert Reed	14	Susie C. Cushing	15
George Warren	13	Alsie Reed	14
Philip P. Trufant	14	Mary E. Ferris	13
Michael Donoghue	14	Henrietta B. Pratt	15
Henry Smith	12	Alice A. Giles	12
Howard Pearson	14	Ella M. Noyes	13
Clarence Nash	14	Etta Cushing	13
Herbert Morris	14	Elva M. Thompson	16
James O'Donnell	10	Alice A. Tirrell	19
Wallace Ryerson	13	Nancy Hathaway	14
George Nash	13	Ida F. Hunt	14
Henry Colson	13	Lizzie Packard	14
Franklin Merritt	13	Abbie Poole	13
William Keon	12	Addie Nash	14
Patrick Jackson	13	Lucy Reed	14
Elmer Hunt	13	Maria Whitmarsh	12
Franklin Hathaway	15	Ellen Churchill	12
Charles Hatch	14	Ella Wilkes	12
Timothy Donoghue	16	Abbie E. Noyes	12
Thomas Coughlin	13	Carrie Harris	13
William Donoghue	13	Velma Faunce	13

	Age.		Age.
Flora Easterbrook	12	Esther Ramsdell	13
Delia Coughlin	14	Esmerelda Keene	12
Delia Cunningham	12	Sarah Thompson	15
Lizzie E. Soule	13	Emma Thompson	14
Henrietta T. King	12	Ida Holt	13
Emma Reynolds	12	Mary Ann Moran	13
Isabella M. Shaw	12	Bridget Rourke	13
Rosetta Trufant	12	Annie Rourke	13
Nellie Ballou	12	Mary Rourke	12
Ida Harding	12	Whole number	99

GEORGE L. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

S. ADDIE STUDLEY, *Assistant.*

CENTRE INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Eddie F. Dunham	13	Frank E. Shaw	8
Az Reed	10	Frank M. Glover	8
Christopher Ballard	14	James I. Merriitt	10
Charles A. Whitmarsh	10	Walter Keene	11
Elliot Brown	11	Frank Leonard	9
Edgar Tyler	13	Charles Atwood	10
Frank W. Nash	12	Anna L. Giles	9
George M. Nash	9	Anna L. Packard	11
Granville Ewell	13	Anna M. Nash	11
George C. Willey	12	Anna M. Floyd	9
Henry L. Shaw	12	Alice L. Shaw	10
Henry C. Locke	12	Ella F. Ramsdell	10
Herbert W. Locke	12	Ella I. Nash	9
Irving P. Nash	11	Emma A. Nash	8
James Callaghan	12	Elizabeth Ballard	10
Joseph Andrews	10	Georgietta Nash	11
Jacob B. Cobb	12	Hattie A. Ferris	11
Josiah T. King	11	Hattie A. Farrar	9
Joseph Hunt	11	Hattie C. Lean	10
John O'Brien	11	Hattie E. Cook	11
James H. Thorpe	15	Ida M. Varney	10
O. Chester Willey	10	Isabel Dewine	13
Patrick Smith	11	Lizzie A. Reynolds	8
Quincy Additon	13	Mary E. Morse	11
Richard H. Cobb	10	Marietta Dyer	11
William Andrews	12	Melissa Additon	11
William W. Nash	14	Mary A. Blood	12
Willard E. Loud	12	Margaret Lynn	12
George W. Glover	13	Mary E. Orcut	14
Adoniram B. Vaughn	11	Sarah M. Dunham	8
Daniel H. Pratt	10	Sarah F. Marchant	9
Freddy C. Gilbert	12	Sarah A. King	11
Herbert B. Foster	11	Sharlie Ettie Reed	10

	Age.		Age.
Hattie E. Murray	11	Lillian Brown	8
Flora A. Varney	12	Lizzie Underhay	9
Luella R. Ewell	9	Whole number	71

ELIZABETH B. NASH, *Teacher.*

WASHINGTON STREET SOUTH INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Joseph Gomlay	11	Susie Harris	9
Frederick King	10	Gracie Hunt	9
James McCraith	12	Bridget Craig	8
Edw. McCraith	11	Julia O'Brien	10
Hues Gilson	9	Mary J. O'Brien	8
Benj. Smith	10	Mary Hyland	10
Matthew Smith	11	Mary McNally	12
Lawrence Andrews	15	Jane McNally	11
Thomas Loud	11	Alice Churchill	10
William Crowley	10	Idella Churchill	8
William Slattery	8	Matilda Chase	8
Charles Jackson	11	Alice Nash	7
Frank Brown	9	Lizzie Robbins	9
Frank Morris	8	Anna Callaghan	8
George Nash	8	Mary Smith	8
Charles Ramsdell	9	Angeline Smith	7
Horace Robbins	8	Emily Dewine	10
Joseph Frances	11	Mary Hickey	9
John Reed	10	Ella Tyler	11
John Smith	10	Mabel Gifford	8
John Sheehan	9	Mary Crowley	8
Patrick Smith	12	Mary Murphy	11
Joel Edson	13	Jane Murphy	9
N. G. Humble	10	Mary Sheehan	8
John Gallagher	10	Mary O'Brien	9
Timothy O'Connor	11	Johanna O'Connell	9
		Hannah Murphy	7
Mary Driscoll	13	Johanna O'Connell (2d)	10
Ellen Shields	12	Mary Snow	9
Clara Orcutt	12	Whole number	59
Cleora Orcutt	12		

PAMELIA W. CONANT, *Teacher.*

CENTRE PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Charlie W. Hunt	8	Elisha Faxon	7
Charlie Barnes	10	Webster Faxon	8
Charlie C. Merritt	6	Josie H. Leonard	7
Granville R. Farrar	7	A. Wilber Whitmarsh	9

	Age.		Age.
Willie H. Hyslop	8	Abbie G. Marchant	7
Charlie Cushing	8	Mary P. Cobb	7
Ira M. Noyes	8	Etta A. Rose	8
Everett Hatch	6	Anna H. Brown	8
George C. Loud	9	Lillie E. Morse	7
Charles S. Cook	9	Nellie F. Hunt	6
Clifford E. Nash	7	Lucy G. Noyes	8
Edgar Willey	6	Nellie Brown	5
Alfred M. Norton	5	Martha T. Gary	11
Melvin S. Nash	6	Mary E. Noyes	6
Albert T. Atwood	5	Mary Shaw	5
Frank B. Whitmarsh	4	Lizzie C. Keene	6
Harry Cushing	6	Nellie D. Noyes	6
Charles Holbrook	4	Etta Cobb	4
Josie D. Gilbert	6	Helen E. Gary	6
Irving C. Willey	4	Carrie O. Nash	4
G. Frank Pearson	4	Florence Whitmarsh	5
Chester Foster	7	Cora Foster	5
George Coelis	9	Helena Kimball	6
Josie E. Smith	5	Lottie Gannet	8
		Ida E. Ewell	12
Eva B. Cobb	7	Susan L. Ewell	8
Nettie Wheeler	9	Mary E. Dunham	6
Hannah Coughlen	9	Lizzie A. Dunham	5
Emma Willey	7	Whole number	56

BETSEY F. ROBBINS, *Teacher.*

WASHINGTON STREET NORTH PRIMARY

	Age.		Age.
Henry Floyd	6	James Malheren	10
Freddy Straffin	5	Charles Malheren	7
Frank Locke	7	Frank Smith	10
Frank Winslow	6	Cornelius Flavin	5
Charles Towle	7	John McCue	8
Olney Jacobs	7	Willie Coughlan	6
Henry Davis	6	Henry Connors	14
Eliot Nash	9	John Hayes	8
Josie Leonard	7	James Connors	13
Frank Leonard	8	James Jackson	6
Albert Cushing	6	Thomas Hilkianian	5
Herbert Tanner	9	John McCuller	8
Henry Meserve	10	Willie Hane	4
Charles Merrill	10	Geo. Flanigan	7
Charles Cobb	8	Eddie Flanigan	5
Benj. Gilbert	12	Josie Smith	6
James Rourke	9	Thomas Cavenly	6
Thomas Rourke	7		
Thomas Donoghue	10	Isabel Nash	8
Henry Donoghue	5	Agnes Nash	6
Frank Gilbride	8	Minnie Nash	4

	Age.		Age.
Hattie Nash	6	Catherine Jackson	10
Estella Damon	7	Mary Hane	7
Alice Damon	6	Ellen Donoghue	7
Isabel Osgood	7	Mary Donoghue	4
Marian Osgood	5	Mary McCue	6
Jessie Floyd	7	Ellen Haynes	5
Lucy Winslow	8	Maria Rourke	8
Nellie Varney	8	Mary McCabe	8
Lizzie Varney	5	Eliza McCabe	6
Mary E. Lean	5	Mary Gilbride	9
Jennie Meserve	6	Mary Henny	5
Ella Talbert	10	Maggie Cavenly	4
Hattie Davis	9	Lizzie Moran	9
Rose Rochefort	7	Whole number	68
LYDIA F. REED, <i>Teacher.</i>			

WASHINGTON STREET SOUTH PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Jerry O'Connors	7	Mary L. Sears	6
Eddie Conway	8	Hannah Conway	5
Clifford Ramsdell	5	Mercy Walker	7
Billy Hyland	4	Margaret Gallagher	7
Cyrus B. Murray	6	Alice O'Brien	8
Charles A. Browne	6	Mary E. Colson	6
Michael Hyland	8	Jennie Stevens	8
Henry F. Barry	6	Ellen Taylor	8
Charles F. Smith	5	Mary A. Hayes	8
James Conway	5	Nancy C. Beal	5
James O'Brien	5	Gertrude Orcutt	4
John Gilson	6	Sarah Gomley	5
Timothy Frances	6	Katie Hickey	7
Patrick Hyland	5	Catherine O'Brien	5
Stephen Tyler	7	Ellen Lucey	7
Millard Beal	6	Eliza McNally	6
John Holbrook	5	Lizzie Gilson	4
Fred Ramsdell	7	Bridget Sheehan	5
James Dewine	6	Katie Driscoll	6
Thomas O'Connors	5	Mary E. Callaghan	5
Thomas Craig	5	Lizzie Smith	5
John Dooling	5	Mary Frances	8
Thomas Murphy	6	Sarah Devine	5
Patrick Murphy	8	Ella M. Walker	6
Hannah Driscoll	10	Maggie Driscoll	3
Mary L. Gomley	6	Maggie Murphy	4
Lucy M. Orcutt	7	Whole number	53
ABBIE A. REED, <i>Teacher.</i>			

ASHLAND STREET MIXED.

	Age.		Age.
Frederic Leavitt	12	Harry Hunt	3
Charles Doten	11	George Higgins	11
Samuel Hutchinson	9	Frank Higgins	9
George W. Shaw	9	Eugene Higgins	7
Charles R. Cox	7	Granville Higgins	5
Clifford Hunt	7		
Stephen Leavitt	10	Anna Leavitt	14
Eugene Beal	8	Fannie S. King	10
Roscoe Hutchinson	7	Anna L. Noyes	8
Joseph W. Collins	6	Mary Stickney	10
Frank Wentworth	6	Ida M. Porter	7
Willie Leavitt	6	Minnie Hunt	5
David Doten	9	Martha Fullerton	9
Herbert Collins	4	Hattie Trufant	5
Henry Beal	4	Lottie A. Beal	9
Burton Wentworth	4	Angie Cox	5
Roscoe Childs	12	Whole number	32

ALICE M. RAYMOND, *Teacher*

NORTH ABINGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

	Age.		Age.
Dean Blanchard	16	Josie Cleverly	16
Alonzo Meserve	20	Mary V. Whitmarsh	15
Frank Tanner	19	Emma E. Wheeler	14
Andrew Ford	14	Mary F. Cleverly	16
Benj. F. Badger	16	Sarah H. Stewart	13
Clarence L. Wheeler	12	Ella A. Whitmarsh	17
Frank Shaw	13	Susan M. Lincoln	15
Samuel Garde	14	Hattie Wade	16
Wallace Adams	13	Rosella Brown	14
George Wade	13	Helen D. Bates	13
Edw. W. Shaw	13	Loenza Bowen	14
Merrill Blanchard	11	Lilian R. Blanchard	14
David F. Powars	13	Hattie L. Wales	12
Eddie Wales	13	Anna E. Arnold	13
Charles Smith	13	Irene S. Denham	13
Charles Meserve	13	Emma A. Randall	12
Herbert Raymond	16	Alice A. Beal	12
Charles Raymond	14	Georgie Tanner	12
Simmie Wales	17	Mary E. Macconney	13
George Elliot Adams	17	Maria A. Arnold	12
Edwin Denham	19	Lizzie Merrill	16
		Anna B. Smith	15
Ella L. Wales	16	Georgie Merrill	14
Sarah W. Reed	17	Lizzie Townsend	15
Sarah J. McKenney	16	Georgie Tirrell	14

	Age.		Age.
Augusta Chamberlain	15	Ella Shaw	16
Enna Hunt	14	Ellen Arnold	15
Ella Terry	15	Alice J. Randall	14
Katie P. Maconney	15	Abby Poole	14
Lurana Ford	19	Dela E. Brown	14
Fannie M. Cleverly	14	Katie Badger	14
Eliza Glasure	13	Whole number	62

JAMES H. GLEASON, *Teacher.*

ADAMS STREET INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Edward Shaw	15	Alice Cleverly	11
Lovell Smith	10	Isabella Cleverly	10
Charles Vesper	12	Tryphosa Beal	12
Harry Reed	10	Alice Sewall	11
Henry Mansfield	12	Sarah Wales	10
La Forrest Wheeler	10	Georgiana Baker	12
James Higgins	11	Margerette Kennelly	13
Thomas Murphy	12	Mary Thompson	11
Richard Quinland	10	Sarah Batt	10
George Crossfield	11	Georgiana Ford	11
George Somers	12	Angie Brown	11
Horace Chamberlain	11	Ida Gowell	11
Willie Hollis	13	Addie Stewart	11
Henry Arnold	10	Lucinda Loftis	11
George W. Randall	11	Mary Agnew	11
Frank Tribou	12	Mary O'Neil	13
Wilson Terry	13	Katy Quinland	9
Louis Pratt	10	Bridget Lahey	9
John Mansfield	13	Ida Tebbitts	11
Frank Randall	10	Flora Shaw	13
Frank Smith	11	Marion Cloud	9
Charles Dunham	11	Emma Maxwell	11
John Blaney	13	Etta Raymond	10
Nahum Allin	14	Ellen Lynch	13
Elwyn Orcutt	10	Marion Johnson	12
		Whole number	52
Clarice Loud	10		
Susie Shaw	13		

EMILY E. ALLIN, *Teacher.*

HANCOCK STREET INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Everett Wales	11	Francis C. Orcutt	10
Edwin B. Holmes	11	Elwyn Orcutt	10
Elbert Ridlington	12	Thomas Meighan	13
Frank Poole	12	Daniel Quinlan	13
John Hunt	10	Ellis Poole	11
George Sumner	8	Patrick Dougherty	11

	Age.		Age.
Hervey Dunham	11	Ella S. Everson	13
Ellis Packard	15	Mary B. Soule	9
George F. Poole	12	Deborah Reed	12
Andrew J. Orcutt	12	Ida C. Holt	12
Solomon Ford	12	Julia A. Orcutt	14
Henry McPherson	15	Elan Daniels	12
Edward Beckley	14	Mary Poole	8
Henry Somes	8	Martha Everson	10
Charles Nason	12	Hattie Ford	9
Lucius R. Hunt	14	Lucy Hunt	11
Frank Edson	12	Eliza Hunt	13
		Eliza Davis	13
Sarah W. Dunham	9	Susan E. Matthews	15
Angie O'Brien	9	Whole number	38

SUSAN H. ARNOLD, *Teacher.*

HANCOCK STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Richard H. Badger	4	Henry Herlily	4
John Doherty	8	Edward Hunt	4
Arthur Doherty	6	George Damon	4
William Dermont	3	Henry Edson	4
Daniel Lucie	3		
Austin Damon	9	Katy Russel	11
Lester Blanchard	8	Sarah Hayden	10
Willie S. O'Brine	7	Susan Orcutt	9
Charles Edson	9	Hattie Edson	6
Asa McPherson	8	Martha Soule	5
Clifford Ford	7	Nettie Wade	7
George W. Orcutt	5	Cora Lufkin	6
Eddie Tirrell	6	Fannie Badger	6
Willie Tirrell	6	Mary A. Dermont	4
Herbert Tirrell	4	Mary Driscoll	12
Henry Dermont	6	Bridget Sullivan	5
Henry Badger	5	Mary A. Lucie	3
Bradford Poole	4	Maggie Gorman	3
Willie Russel	7	Katie Dougherty	5
Johnny Herlily	8	Mary Conarty	3
Willie Herlily	6	Whole number	40

MATILDA S. ROBBINS, *Teacher.*

LINCOLN STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Elliott Denham	8	Alvin Bates	8
Walter Daniels	10	Walton Bates	8
Alonzo Mitchell	13	Charles Daniels	8
John Quinlan	10	George F. Macconney	9

	Age.		Age.
Patrick Manley	9	Josephine Randall	9
Nathaniel Judkins	9	Annie Shaw	9
Alfred Shaw	11	Etta Whitmarsh	8
Willie Shaw	9	Aurelia Bates	8
Everett Shaw	9	Lillie Glaizure	10
Frederic Tribou	8	Julia Thayer	8
George Townsend	7	Josephine Hollis	10
Frank Bates	6	Margaret O'Neil	8
Charlie Crossfield	6	Johanna O'Neil	9
Oyso Ford	8	Clara Keene	10
Ellis Raymond	7	Mary Finnegan	9
John Hollis	8	Florence Powers	7
Leslie Clark	7	Fannie Shaw	6
Alfonso Judkins	6	Mary Manly	6
Charles Keene	5	Ida Hobart	7
John Buckley	6	Maria Keene	7
John Lincoln	6	Mary Clark	6
Willie Fish	4	Alice Reed	5
Daniel White	5	Elra Raymond	8
Galen Allen	5	Lizzie Manly	5
Charlie Cooke	6	Jessie Sewall	7
Clinton Shaw	4	Maria Raymond	4
Ethan Allen	9	Alice Hill	6
Frank E. Hobart	5	Ida M. L. Prince	5
Charles Hobart	4	Lucie Mellen	10
Charles Randall	7	Sophia Snell	8
Oran Mackins	9	Sarah Thayer	14
Herbert Glaizure	7	Whole number	64
Fred Cook	9		

VICTORIA M. WADE, *Teacher.*

ADAMS STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Henry Gowell	9	Charles F. Randall	7
Charles Wales	8	Rufus D. F. Moore	11
Joseph Cleverly	9	Timothy O'Conner	9
Ernest Randall	8	Frederick Smith	10
Thomas Readon	9	Timothy Hill	8
Thomas McEniery	9	Thomas Lynch	8
Charles T. Somars	9	Jerry O'Conner	7
John Donovan	8	James Mansfield	10
George A. Chamberlain	10	Francis Casey	10
James Loftis	8	Elmer Loud	8
Lorenzo Gowell	7	John Brew	11
Willie Hobbs	10	Patrick Murphy	10
John Hobbs	11	James Murphy	9
E. Frank Arnold	10	Daniel Hill	10
Thomas Arnold	8	Ernest Calkins	9
Allia F. Keith	9	Thomas Cloe	9
George L. Randall	13	Charles D. Holbrook	11

	Age.		Age.
Alice Merrill	7	Ellen Hayes	9
Mary E. Brew	9	Katie Hayes	10
Emma J. Wales	9	Mary W. Holbrook	9
Lillian M. Stewart	9	Katie Connelly	10
Lizzie M. Bates	9	Lizzie Connelly	7
Annie Smith	9	Clara Moore	8
Margaret Maguire	13	Annie O'Connell	10
Mary Arnold	7	Winfred Chamberlain	9
Eliza M. Holbrook	8	Annie Hayes	8
Mary Connelly	10	Johanna O'Connell	10
Mary Welsh	10	Lora Allin	10
Flora W. Chamberlain	9	Frances L. Merrill	9
Isetta M. Chamberlain	8	Sarah Arnold	5
Adelaide R. Tirrell	9	Catherine McEniery	10
Mary L. Chamberlain	8	Margaret Driscoll	9
Emma Towle	7	Hannah Driscoll	10
Mary Louisa Chamberlain	8	Katie Driscoll	9
Mary Quinlan	7	Josephine R. Randall	9
Anna Stewart	7	Catherine Casey	9
Cora M. Beal	7	Whole number	74
Mary Sweeney	9		

E. AUGUSTA RANDALL, *Teacher.*

ADAMS STREET SUB-PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
James Maguire	10	Michael Reardon	5
Francis Rush	12	Charles Metcalf	8
Willie Brooks	7	Michael Cloe	4
George Brew	8	John M'Carty	8
Thomas Mansfield	7	Edward Tirrell	8
Arthur Holbrook	5	Willie Cook	11
Barney Clark	10	Frank Hobart	6
Peter Loftis	7	Dun. M'Carty	4
James Lynch	7	Jerry Mackie	4
John Murphy	9		
George Keith	6	Miriam Tirrell	7
Dennis Donovan	5	Alice Rice	6
Joseph Ring	5	Mary Rice	8
James Quinlan	7	Edith Ring	5
Arthur Wheeler	5	Anna Loud	5
Willie Murphy	7	Catherine Quinlan	5
John Mackie	7	Mary Carney	7
George Smith	5	Georgianna Maxwell	6
Joseph Rush	6	Hannah Murphy	8
Christie Leavitt	6	Julia Hobbs	8
Everett Arnold	5	Maria Somers	5
Willie Mackie	6	Lizzie Casey	5
Harry Keith	4	Mary Leavitt	7
Eddie Murphy	5	Mary Driscoll	8
Herbert Randall	6	Abbie Somers	7

	Age.		Age.
Mary Driscoll	6	Lizzie Welsh	4
Josephine Arnold	4	Etta Cook	9
Julia Hays	6	Alice Cloe	8
Ruth McKay	5	Mary Loftis	5
Flora Towle	5	Sarah Brew	5
Amanda Fogg	7	Lizzie Cook	4
Katie Hobbs	6	Margaret Sullivan	5
Katie O'Brien	4	Maria McCarty	6
Ellen Sweeney	7	Ida Hobart	7
Julia Quinlan	5	Whole number	68

MARY P. UNDERHAY, *Teacher.*

EAST HIGH AND GRAMMAR.

	Age.		Age.
Ezra W. Arnold	16	Herbert Whiting	15
J. Lawton Burrill	15	Henry C. Whiting	14
John H. Burrill	12	Everett A. Warren	13
Zachary T. Beal	14	L. Francis Blanchard	16
Frank Ballou	15	Albert H. Holbrook	16
Frederick Crocker	16	James E. Cobbett	16
Wendall R. Curtis	14	Henry W. Reed	13
Philip O'Connell	22	Michael Garity	17
Lewis W. Cobbett	13	Frederick Dill	16
Charles W. Denley	13	Prescott Shaw	15
Orlando D. Everson	15	Samuel Hunt	14
Everett H. Fenno	13	Fred Francis	14
Wendall P. Grover	14	John McIlvean	15
Augustus Gilson	16	Loring Wright	15
William F. Hunt	13	Willie Davis	14
Elliot Holbrook	14		
R. Wallace Hunt	15	Allie Poole	16
S. Whitcomb Hunt	13	Sarah Reed	14
Willard W. Lewis	15	Susan E. Arnold	12
Sereno H. Lapham	17	Lizzie Arnold	15
Henry M. Lewis	17	Flora E. Briggs	15
Alonzo A. Poole	11	Lettie M. Burrill	12
Leslie Poole	13	Deborah D. Beal	16
George Poole	13	Abbie Ballou	13
Charles W. Phillips	12	Irene L. Cushing	11
Alonzo W. Perry	16	Georgia Churchill	12
W. Stanley Phillips	15	Ada D. Chase	12
Charles G. Reed	13	Anna M. Denley	15
Thomas H. Reed	12	Ella A. Everson	14
Elmer H. Shaw	13	Isa A. French	14
Charles M. Shaw	16	Etta W. French	17
Gideon Studley	13	Emma C. Groce	14
Charles B. Torrey	13	Ann E. Gardner	16
William Torrey	16	Annie Gurney	17
Walter G. Tirrell	17	Flora Holbrook	16
Elwin T. Wright	12	Lillie Foster	15

	Age.		Age.
Maria Jenkins	13	Josie A. Thompson	15
Abbie Jenkins	13	Hittie R. Torrey	14
Abbie Keene	15	Ella F. Tirrell	13
Sarah L. Moore	14	Isora F. Thomas	14
Sylvia Mitchell	14	Lizzie Totman	12
Emma Poole	15	Ellen A. Walker	13
Hannah Poole	14	Carrie Wheeler	16
Ella F. Poole	13	Alice F. Wheeler	16
Sarah Loud	15	Ella Wheeler	13
M. Emma Reed	14	Ellen Cobbett	14
Lydia M. Reed	17	Anna F. Beal	15
Nellie S. Sullivan	12	Julia Maria Curtis	17
Allie Studley	15	Cleora C. Gammon	16
Susie Studley	15	Elvira L. Curtis	15
Addie Studley	14	Emma Hobart	16
Lilla H. Shaw	14	Eudora Mann	14
Annie F. Shaw	13	Hattie M. Smith	18
Lydia Somers	14	Irene Gardner	16
Eurilla Shaw	17	Elvira Blanchard	19
Minnie Rand	14	Whole number	110

CHARLES S. BROOKS, *Principal.*
JANE E. GILMORE, *Assistant.*

EAST INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Patrick Maguire	11	Patrick Collins	10
Fred H. Torry	9	Edwin Mulrudy	10
David W. Jacobs	13	James Dunn	10
John J. Purcell	11	William Cook	—
Bradford R. Parks	12		
Charles E. Hunt	11	Nellie A. Bigelow	12
Daniel Donovan	11	Clara M. Poole	11
Frank Hutchins	12	Hattie B. Poole	10
John F. Barry	10	Marcia Reed	11
Frank E. Brewster	12	Nellie L. Shaw	10
Henry W. Chase	10	Emily Fenno	11
George W. Wheeler	12	Lizzie F. Fuller	10
Hugh K. Ellard	12	Emily P. Shaw	10
James A. R. Underwood	10	Emma G. Wright	10
John Shea	12	Flora A. Poole	9
Michael Capliss	13	Hattie M. Lapham	12
George Crowley	12	Flora I. Base	11
Willie E. Hazeltine	13	Sarah R. Beale	10
John Spence	11	Lizzie E. Damon	11
Michael Crowley	11	Annie Cunningham	12
William Downey	12	Mary A. Jacobs	11
David Barry	12	Annie Hayre	12
Thomas Barry	13	Mary A. Mone	14
Lorenzo Garrity	12	Sarah J. Connell	11

	Age.		Age.
Ellen Capliss	14	Ellen Dunn	12
Mary A. Spence	11	Susan Garrity	13
Johanna O'Brien	11	Jane Garrity	10
Huldah G. Cushing	9	Sarah Holbrook	14
S. Nettie Walker	9	Whole number	57
Maria L. Dunham	12		

ELEANOR C. BROOKS, *Teacher.*

NORTH UNION STREET INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Gustavus Mann	14	Henry W. Holbrook	13
Amos Holbrook	11	John Conroy	11
Fred Shaw	13		
William Cullinan	10	Emma Ford	13
Joseph Dunn	17	Mary Holbrook	10
William Morrison	10	Lizziette Vinton	11
James Kearns	10	Meriva Johnson	13
William Ames	14	Alice Tower	13
David Burke	13	Elsie Pratt	12
John Sliney	11	Flora Blaisdell	11
Wendell Blaisdell	11	Katie Kendrigan	13
Thomas Kendrigan	11	Emily Holbrook	9
Willie O'Hearn	10	Ruth Stetson	12
Michael McCrate	10	Mary A. Duñin	14
Horace Mann	12	Katie O'Hearn	13
Henry McHarney	15	Alice Hebbard	9
James Hunt	14	Mary A. Burke	13
William Bearce	15	Laura Stoddard	12
John Brooks	14	Lottie Phelps	8
Henry Howland	14	Emma L. Hunt	10
Michael Conroy	14	Maria Stoddard	15
George Hatch	14	Sarah Curtis	10
James Beverly	14	Annie Cullinan	11
Thomas O'Donnell	9	Johanna Sullivan	11
George Gardner	10	Maria Gardner	9
Herbert Arnold	9	Katy Sullivan	10
Elwood Beals	12	Lizzie Dunn	10
Frank Beverly	12	Adah Hatch	10
John Burke	10	Ella Curtis	10
James O'Connell	12	Emma Curtis	8
Michael Cullinan	10	Julia O'Connell	14
George Whitman	10	Mary A. Fernald	10
William Dyke	14	Abbie Chubbuck	11
Herbert Tower	10	Ellen Sullivan	15
Thomas Chubbuck	14	Harriet Payne	13
Horace Payne	15	Caroline Pratt	9
Charles Clark	14	Louisa Blaisdell	14
		Whole number	73

HULDAH B. LOUD, *Teacher.*

UNION STREET FIRST PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
George H. Bass	9	Eugene W. Beals	9
Winnie Brewster	9	Fred E. Crowel	10
Amos W. Baldwin	8	Dennis Mahoney	11
Wilber Burrill	8		
Henry W. Corbett	10	Lilian M. Arnold	8
John Collins	7	Josie Arnold	9
John Carney	8	Mary A. Bulger	8
Patrick Caplice	9	Mary A. Barry	10
William Croney	13	Grace M. Bigelow	7
Eugene Damon	8	Mary A. Collins	11
Frank H. Damon	10	Marietta W. Curtis	7
John Dawney	10	Katie Crowley	8
Percy Douglas	6	Margaret Croney	11
Willie Douglas	8	Hannah Carey	10
Irving Estes	8	Mary E. Daly	10
George Hatch	11	Katy J. Flemming	11
J. Warren Hatch	10	Cecila Bulger	7
Daniel Holbrook	11	Lilian C. Grover	7
Willie Hallett	8	Sarah J. Hatch	8
Matthew J. Hart	7	Maria Hart	10
Elmer T. Grover	7	Johanna Kelly	9
Henry Gayvon	9	Eliza Holbrook	9
Emery Jenkins	10	Lucy M. Lane	7
Matthew Kelley	8	Ida Leavitt	7
Herbert Leavitt	9	Sarah Lapham	7
John Leighton	8	Clara A. Jacobs	10
Robert McIlrerne	9	Sarah W. McIlrene	7
James Russell	9	Marcella Mulreedy	8
Frank Studley	10	Mary A. Readon	8
James Shea	8	Mary A. Shanahan	8
Orrille Studley	7	Ella Warner	7
Leon Shaw	9	Mary A. Parker	8
Patrick Shanahan	11	Laura Tribou	12
John Tracy	8	Mary Ann Donovan	12
Jonas Williams	9	Bridget O'Brien	8
George Williams	10	Katie Brewster	11
Maurice Cary	11	Clara E. Keene	11
Joseph Garrety	8	Whole number	75
Henry M. Pratt	8		

SARAH FULLER, *Teacher.*

UNION STREET SUB-PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Willie Studley	7	Edwin S. Jacobs	6
Everett Studley	5	Hermion Studley	5
Willie Fenno	6	Daniel Corkery	6
Alfred E. Knox	6	Dennis Lee	8
Edwin E. Bass	7	Handel Poole	6

	Age.		Age.
James Burke	7	Katie Shea	11
Silas D. Chase	7	Fannie Downy	6
Walter Underwood	5	Mary Shea	6
Earnest Damon	4	Mary Tracy	6
Michael Williams	9	Maggie Sullivan	6
James Crawley	6	Mary Ann Downy	9
Daniel Burke	5	Mary A. Caplice	9
Jerry Shannon	4	Effie J. Grover	6
Michael Shannon	6	Annie Cobbett	6
Willie Tracy	5	Lydia M. Bass	5
James Williams	6	Julia Hayes	6
Patsy Carey	7	Mary E. Hayes	4
Thomas Green	5	Ellen S. Hunt	7
Thomas Carey	9	Julia Barry	6
Edward Fleming	6	Hattie B. Duell	6
Richard Hart	6	Ione Chase	4
Clarence Arnold	5	Mary F. Green	6
Henry Payne	5	Mary A. Lewellyn	6
Willie Readon	6	Lizzie Lewellyn	5
John O'Hearn	5	Maggie Readon	6
Jerome Donovan	6	Lizzie McCarthy	5
Meljar H. Bass	3	Mary A. Russel	5
Daniel M. Haney	5	Katie Caplice	5
Maurice Caplice	7	Nellie Carey	7
James Caplice	5	Lydia M. Hatch	6
John Parker	6	Ellen M. Kennedy	6
Oscena Tribou	5	Jane McIlreen	4
Arthur Higgins	7	Ellaretta Tribou	6
John Crawley	4	Sarah J. Tribou	8
Michael Gilbon	5	Ann M. Barry	5
James Ford	4	Julia M. Haley	7
Caleb Holbrook	5	Ellen Laden	5
Elisha N. Holbrook	5	Katie Laden	7
Thomas Caplice	4	Mary Dorregan	8
David Conry	6	Mary A. Readon	5
Richard Barry	6	Mary Higgins	5
John O'Connell	8	Maggie O'Hearn	6
George O'Connell	6	Mary McKenny	8
John Corkery	4	Lizzie Lyons	6
Patrick Carey	5	Bridget Downey	7
Willie Shaler	4	Bridget Ryan	6
James Downey	4	Maggie O'Brien	7
Herbert L. Stoddard	4	Emily Purcell	10
Maurice Murphy	7	Mary Kelly	6
William Murphy	6	Katy Conry	6
James Hunt	5	Margaret Lyons	8
John Barker	7	Julia Hatch	4
Daniel Collins	6	Maria Hatch	6
Henry Purcell	7	Lottie Duell	5
John O'Brien	4	Ann Maria Carney	7
John Murphy	6	Maria Lowell	8
Fannie Collins	6	Nellie Clark	7
Genie Curtis	4	Annie Page	5
Ellen Barry	7	Mary Barker	5
Mary E. Fleming	8	Whole number	119

LUCY E. HUNT, *Teacher.*

UNION STREET NORTH PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Charles W. Holbrook	7	Lillian A. Mann	9
W. Irving Curtis	7	Sarah J. Dunham	9
Charles F. Forbes	7	Mary E. Quinn	11
William Foley	10	Adelia Quinn	9
George Clark	10	Hannah O'Connell	7
John E. Roache	8	Katie E. Foley	10
John J. McMorrow	9	Mary Hacket	7
Thomas Flynn	8	Celia A. Flinn	7
Freddie Curtis	6	Hannah Flinn	6
Walter H. Clark	8	Mary Ann Hacket	7
Prescott Arnold	6	Almira J. Fernald	7
Everett Hebbard	5	Ellen Hacket	8
Wilbur Damon	6	Mary Hoor	6
James Hacket	5	Naomi M. Fernald	5
David N. Foley	7	Ida Damon	5
J. Henry Hacket	6	Nellie Hacket	5
Michael Foley	6	Lillie Arnold	5
Arthur W. Tower	6	Lizzie Flynn	4
John Hacket	5	Maggie Wall	11
Howard Clark	5	Mary Ella Mackin	6
James O'Brine	4	Catherine F. Quinn	7
Frank McMorrow	4	Whole number	43

HATTIE B. SMITH, *Teacher.*

NORTH UNION STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
John Sullivan	9	Willie Conners	6
Thomas Stoddard	10	Spencer Johnson	7
Thomas McCrate	9	James H. Morrison	8
Frank Shaw	7	Edward E. Dyke	6
Bennie Stoddard	8	Roger McCrate	4
Eben Whitman	7	Frank Clark	7
John Callahan	9	Mary Etta Blanchard	9
Stephen Heran	8	Arabelle Manser	7
John Brooks	9	Mary Ann Ford	9
Henry Stoddard	7	Maggie Cullinan	8
Alton Curtis	8	Mary Ann Downey	11
Thomas Burke	8	Julia Cullinan	7
David Stoddard	10	Mary McCrate	6
Charlie Phillips	6	Mary Ellen Cullinan	6
Henry Hacket	7	Corina Brooks	8
Amos Clark	6	Julia Maria Dunn	6
Billy Stoddard	5	Mary J. Thompson	7
Walter Blanchard	6	Bridget Ford	7
Bennie Thompson	5	Sarah M. Develin	8
Charlie A. Brown	4	Mary Ann Sullivan	5
Frank O'Marra	7	Ann Maria Morrison	6

	Age.		Age.
Ida Phillips	4	Laura Bailey	6
Katie Ford	5	Alice J. Dyke	8
Honora Burke	6	Nettie Vinton	8
Susie Keran	5	Alma Vinton	7
Sarah J. Dunn	4		
Lucy M. Brooks	5	Whole number	52
		MARIA L. HOWLAND, <i>Teacher.</i>	

WEBSTER STREET INTERMEDIATE

	Age.		Age.
Lawrence Donovan	12	John Mangan	12
Thorne Hallett	12	Howard Davis	12
Benjamin Irish	15		
Frank Littlefield	12	Angelia W. Collins	11
Henry Hobart	10	Mina Turner	12
Wallace Burrell	11	Georgiana Pool	12
Nelson Burrell	9	Bessie Dunn	14
James Mangan	11	Anabel Hobart	13
James Gunny	12	Clara Burrell	11
George Mangan	10	Alice C. Pool	11
Henry D. Smith	9	Mary A. Coffee	12
Howard M. Pool	9	Maria S. Curtis	14
Everett Wheeler	9	Alice Foster	13
Orlando Pool	11	Margaret Mangan	12
David Welsh	13	Georgietta Lane	13
Rufus Hobart	14	Lucetta Wheeler	11
George Burrell	14	Abbie Gilman	12
Joseph Murray	10	Ellen Gilman	9
Arthur Pool	10	Ada Beal	10
Austin Wheeler	10	May Sullivan	9
Ferdinand Thompson	13	Anne Stoddard	10
Eddy McGrath	9	Mary G. Stoddard	12
Elliott Beal	8	Whole number	44
		ELIZABETH W. POOLE, <i>Teacher.</i>	

EAST MARKET STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
John Ford	11	Charlie Studley	9
John Quin	11	Cushing Mitchell	9
Henry W. Keene	10	Tommie Burke	8
Eddie Doane	10	Walter Cushing	8
George Baker	9	Dennis Ford	8
James McGrath	9	Daniel Murrill	8
John Coffie	9	Henry Casey	8

	Age.		Age.
James Condon	7	Sarah Sullivan	6
Daniel Callahan	7	Ellen Sullivan	6
John Studley	7	Emma Quince	5
Joseph Campbell	7	Mary Quince	6
Lewis Doane	7	Mary Burke	5
John McGrath	6	Mary Hocyse	5
Jerry Ford	6	Mary Lizzie Torrey	4
Maurice Ford	6	Sarah Mongon	4
Eddie Perry	6	Mary L. Lime	5
John Burke	6	Nellie Faunce	4
Fred Torrey	6	Nellie Callaghan	4
Harvey Torrey	6	Maria Lime	4
Dennis Shea	6	Ettie Ellis	6
Leslie Estes	5	Sarah Penny	10
Ruric V. Thompson	5	Lizzie Hayse	10
Charlie Brown	5	Hannah Ford	9
Eddie R. Hopkins	5	Ellin Murrill	9
Jamie Ford	5	Mary Sullivan	9
Maurice Condon	5	Ellen Chaplais	9
John Campbell	5	Katie Moane	9
Tommie Murrill	5	Teresa Locke	8
Tommie Chaplais	5	Mary O'Hearn	8
Freddie Cushing	4	Annie Penny	8
Tommie Love	4	Annie Torrey	8
Johnnie Shea	4	Mary Chaplais	8
Allie Josselyn	4	Mary McGrath	8
		Maggie Love	8
Katy McCarthy	7	Mary Callaghan	8
Eva Foster	5	Nellie Clark	7
Ella Josselyn	5	Clara Hopkins	8
Delia Mangan	5	Lizzie Cushing	6
Lizzie Perry	4	Sarah Develin	7
Eliza Perry	4	Fannie Bailey	6
Emma Keene	5	Whole number	81
Katie Chaplais	5		

M. A. HOPKINS, *Teacher.*

WEBSTER STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
John Condor	8	Wilfred Pool	7
Timothy Harrington	5	Arthur Higgins	7
Cornelius Crowley	5	Charlie Pool	8
John Roache	10	James Thomas	5
John Lewellyn	5	Eddie Hobart	7
Wilson Whiting	7	Willie Burrell	8
Lemuel Dill	9	Elliott Pool	5
Charlie Beal	7	Richard Mongon	9
Frank Dill	8	Arthur Lane	7
Burleigh Collins	6	Charlie Wheeler	8

	Age.		Age.
Wesley Everson	7	Mary Driscol	9
Leander Hallett	6	Kate Driscol	7
Clarence Ripley	7	Affa Gilman	6
Ernest Burrell	7	Abbie Connel	6
John Phillips	6	Maggie Connel	4
Arthur Davis	5	Mary Iris	8
Walter Pool	7	Josephine Iris	7
Walter Stoddard	6	Jane Welch	11
Ernest Collins	8	Lizzie Mongon	7
James Donavon	5	Bridget Chene	9
Sumner Turner	7	Mary Sullivan	6
William Welch	8	Margaret Murray	7
John Macalvene	5	Mary Murray	10
Joseph Wheeler	6	Kate Goy	6
Albert Donavon	7	Florence Pool	7
Charlie Stoddard	5	Mary Lewellyn	4
Morris Chene	6	Mary Lewellyn	5
Fred Lane	4	Mary Grady	5
Henry Lewellyn	6	Bridget Grady	9
Joseph Murray	5	Mary Pool	5
Cornelius Murray	6	Frances Donavon	8
Emma Dill	11	Nellie Rynhart	4
Enna Crocker	8	Margaret Jones	9
Mary Hallett	8	Ellen Condor	6
Jennie Wheeler	4	Ellen Jones	7
Nettie Pool	7	Alice Jones	5
Celia Pool	8	Carrie Hughes	6
Arabella Monsur	6	Margaret Magnor	12
Effie Wheeler	6	Julia Murray	5
Caroline Donavon	8	Kate Harrington	10
Effie Beal	5	Eliza Lewellyn	13
Nettie Beal	6	Margaret Macalvene	8
		Whole number	84

GERTRUDE POOLE, *Teacher.*

MARKET STREET INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Joseph Jenkins	13	Frank Sampson	10
Marshal Lane	14	George Hunt	9
Josiah Burgess	13	Charles Elmes	10
Herbert Sampson	13	Chester Perry	10
Austin Mitchell	12	George Evans	13
James Roarty	10	Alfred Reed	9
Everett Perry	11	Elliot Wade	13
Samuel D. Lewis	12	David Tobin	11
Charles E. Studley	12	Herbert Baker	12
Edward Lane	12	John Jones	13

	Age.		Age.
Annie Hobson	15	Mary Foster	11
Ida Joyce	12	Ella Torrey	12
Katie Butterfield	12	Jennie Locke	10
Josie Wigginton	15	Emma Studley	13
Annie Torrey	11	Eva Delano	12
Ruth Tirrell	9	Martha Simes	13
Lizzie Beverly	10	Emma Lewis	11
Addie Thompson	13	Julia Kennedy	14
Abbie Lovell	13	Ruth Torrey	8
Lizzie Lane	10	Mary E. Lewis	9
Helen Briggs	10	Lizzie Penney	12
Arabella Young	9	Alma Lane	9
Marion Loud	14	Henrietta Willis	12
Hannah Murfill	11	Mary McCarthy	10
Mary McCraith	13	Lilla Fletcher	9
Hannah McCraith	11	Lucia Taylor	11
Mary Burgess	15	Eva Monroe	11
Jessie Totman	9	Whole number	55

FANNIE REED, *Teacher.*

MARKET STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Arthur Baker	8	Ezra Delano	4
Frank Wade	8	Charlie Sanborn	10
Charlie Jenkins	6	John McCarty	9
Charlie Huchins	8	Maurice Murphy	10
Aroscoe Briggs	6	John Murphy	6
Altie Elmes	7	Henry Purcell	6
Charlie Lewis	7	Michael Sullivan	6
Frank Butterfield	13	James Gun	5
Alonzo Wade	10	Willie Toben	9
Horatio Burgess	9	Willie Sullivan	8
Willie Warren	9	Thomas Griffin	10
Walter Perry	7	John O'Connell	9
Austin Everson	7	Eddie Tobin	7
Charlie Winslow	8	David McCraite	6
Francis Wade	9	Patrick McCraite	5
Everett Lane	6	George O'Connell	7
Fletcher Jenkins	5	Willie Barry	7
Walter Lane	5	John Hoy	7
Chester Studley	6	Michael McEnroe	6
Horace Totman	7	James McEnroe	9
Whitie Everson	4	James McGovern	5
Elliot Willis	9	Gerald Fitzgerald	7
Genella Delano	7	John Fitzgerald	5
Roland Delano	9	Patrick Connors	7
Frank Kennedy	9	Patrick Considine	7
Walter Kennedy	10	Andrew Considine	8
Willie Cook	10	Mattie Jones	8
Henry Whitcomb	6	Charlie McGovern	11

	Age.		Age.
James Tobin	5	Ellen Murphy	5
Maurice Tanglely	8	Mary Murphy	8
		Mary A. Sullivan	7
Nettie Keene	6	Lizzie O'Hayre	7
Lizzie Wade	6	Emily Purcell	9
Ruth Wade	5	Abbie Kelly	5
Jessie Loud	8	Mary Connors	6
Clara Gurney	7	Julia McEnroe	11
Mary Tower	6	Nancy Connors	5
Edith Delano	6	Bridget Jones	10
Emma Hunt	6	Mary Soughroe	9
Estelle Perry	4	Margaret Soughroe	7
Clara Cook	7	Mary E. Purcell	5
Etta Joyce	6	Mary McCarty	5
Mara Gurney	4	Maggie McCraite	4
Annie Lapham	4	Mary Hoy	4
Mary McEnroe	12	Mary Connors	6
Ellen McEnroe	5	Mary O'Hayre	6
Sarah Barry	9	Whole number	93
Maggie O'Donald	7		

GEORGIA LANE, *Teacher.*

SOUTH HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

	Age.		Age.
Charles D. Fullerton	13	Mary W. Noyes	14
George E. Hersey	14	Helen G. Leach	15
Albert H. Harlow	14	Augusta J. Reed	15
J. Roland Corthell	14	Clara A. Nash	14
I. Carey Alden	13	Emma J. Earle	13
George Gurney	16	Georgianna E. Soule	13
David A. Gurney	13	Joanna Fullerton	14
Ira A. Leach	14	L. Addie Beale	15
W. Bradford Wade	12	Laura F. White	13
Noah A. Poole	13	Annie F. Ransom	13
Elmer W. Noyes	14	Julia O. Donovan	13
Charles A. Hutchinson	14	Martha I. Sharpe	14
Horace R. Reed	12	Clara J. Reed	14
Z. Elbridge Peterson	14	Mary R. Jenkins	15
Bennie H. Blake	13	Lodora B. Fielding	13
George F. Keene	11	Ellen M. Gurney	14
Edward C. Perry	14	Ella S. Bates	12
J. Edward Morse	11	Lucy J. Gurney	13
Frank E. Shaw	14	Annie Jones	14
		Huldah J. Leach	13
Helen L. Fullerton	17	Whole number	41
Lizzie A. Peterson	17		

HENRY B. BROWN, A. M., *Principal.*

SOUTH AVENUE INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
William W. Blanchard	12	Rosina Ann Cook	14
Davis M. Gurney	14	Mary Frances Thompson	10
Frank A. Reed	12	Lucy R. Sproul	12
Elmer Fullerton	11	Mary E. French	13
Edwin Poole	10	Emma R. Malroy	10
Edward O. Dyer	11	F. R. Sproul	10
Charles H. Fairbanks	11	Susan M. Reed	13
Henry Webster Clift	11	Mary A. Peterson	10
James Robinson	12	Emily A. Alden	10
George Q. Churchill	12	Maria L. Alden	11
Frank Conroy	10	Julia M. Darrow	9
Willie Merritt Corthell	11	Addie R. Gurney	10
Andrew Gloyd	14	Ida B. Harding	12
Charles Henry Blanchard	14	Anna M. Beal	12
Abner C. Coombs	12	Margaret Lynn	14
Samuel J. Blois	11	Agnes Barnes Sproul	14
John Burke	11	Mary Ella Chamberlain	13
Edney Francis Bowles	14	Mary Frances Donovan	10
Willie T. Sherman	11	Julia A. Blake	8
Franklin W. Reed	11	Anna Eliza Reed	11
Samuel O. Gurney	11	Effie Ransom	10
Walter C. Packard	10	Ada F. Gurney	11
George Franklin Harlow	10	Mary Alice Bates	10
William D. Cook	10	Mary E. Churchill	11
Frederick L. Soule	10	Isabel W. Leach	12
Herbert F. Hutchinson	13	Sarah E. Ripley	13
George B. Phinney	10	Susan E. Hersey	9
Albert H. Blois	12	Joannah Meany	10
Michael O'Brien	10	Alice M. Reed	10
William W. Vining	9	Ellen Meany	9
		Ida W. Josselyn	12
Sarah P. Vining	11	Whole number	63
Sarah M. Lewis	13		

MARY E. REED, *Teacher.*

PLEASANT STREET MIXED.

	Age.		Age.
Matthew Sullivan	15	Myron A. Jenkins	13
Edwin F. Leonard	15	Horatio N. Winslow	12
William C. Hendley	14	George E. Leavitt	14
A. Welcome Gurney	14	J. Manly Gurney	10
Wilson M. Bourne	13	Oscar H. Paere	10
John Prouty	12	Charles Townsend	13
Charles W. Harding	16	Eddie C. Cooke	12
Walter S. Leach	10	Henry White	10

	Age.		Age.
Charles M. Gurney	9	Emily E. Dunbar	8
George F. Bourne	5	Anna E. Packard	11
Willie H. Winslow	8	H. Lizzie Pickernell	11
Charles E. Sullivan	10	Mary L. Pickernell	9
Eddie White	7	Mary L. Hendley	10
Charles E. Hendley	8	Anna G. Reed	9
J. Quincy Dunbar	7	Sarah C. Reed	7
Wallace C. Alden	9	Carrie L. Winslow	10
Josiah M. Bourne	8	Chestina Churchill	14
Joseph Hill	9	Jennie M. Alden	11
Nelson Churchill	8	Julia F. Bates	9
George Tuttle	10	Loretta Bourne	10
Asa L. Gurney	7	Carrie I. Cooke	7
C. Franklin Reese	7	B. Florence Cooke	5
D. Webster Townsend	7	Addie M. Tuttle	9
Otis H. Alden	6	Jennie E. Hendley	5
J. Marshall Bourne	15	Lilian E. Reed	8
George F. Reese	6	J. Maria Sullivan	7
Albert Bates	7	Hattie J. Packard	8
Walter L. Reed	5	Ida Winslow	6
John H. Pickernell	14	Ella Reese	6
Charles D. Dyer	6	Nellie J. Hersey	6
Everett Caswell	6	Rosabel S. Gurney	9
Albion Thomas	6	Lottie C. Gannett	7
		Abbie L. Reese	8
Ella J. Thomas	12	Alice M. Caswell	8
Emily M. Gannett	11	Whole number	69
Alice F. Cooke	9		

HELEN A. REED, *Teacher.*

PLYMOUTH STREET INTERMEDIATE.

	Age.		Age.
Herbert Arnold	12	Frank Keon	9
Henry Cox	9	Frederic Lane	9
John Caughlan	10	Albion Leavitt	11
Edward Coin	15	William Millett	11
Wilmot Everson	15	James Moran	12
William Faulkner	13	Alphonso Munroe	13
James Flaven	10	Lucien Nelson	9
John Flaven	11	Charles Powers	12
George Fairbanks	10	Freddie Reed	10
Edgar Fuller	12	Charles Rand	12
Bernard Fitzgerald	12	Everett Wilkes	9
Bernard Gilbride	11		
John Gilbride	11	Abbie Bennett	9
Albion Gloyd	13	Jennie Beal	11
Edwin Hutchinson	10	Emma Davy	11
Charles Hutchinson	12	Maggie Donaghue	11

	Age.		Age.
Hannah Donaghue	9	Hattie Richmond	11
Luella Ewell	10	Emma Reed	13
Eliza Fairbanks	12	Ellen Smith	11
Mary Keon	9	Emmeline Smith	9
Eva Munroe	11	Georgianna Whiting	12
Marietta Millett	14	M. Alice Wilkes	12
Mary Pratt	11	Whole number	45
Anna Powers	10		

LIZZIE A. FORD, *Teacher.*

PLYMOUTH STREET PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Ralph Whiting	6	Allie Noyes	5
Georgie L. Ewell	4	Willie H. Beal	6
Arthur Powers	5	Willie D. Reed	5
Willie Fitzgerald	8	Hansard Bessee	4
Maurice Condley	9	B. Ernest Wilkes	4
Daniel Driscoll	5	Patrick Considine	11
Frankie Donoghue	10	Andrew Considine	9
Lucian P. Nelson	9	Francis Wade	11
Henry A. Ballou	9		
George M. Gloyd	10	Ida Ewell	13
Willie L. Fairbanks	7	Emma F. Wilkes	10
Horace G. Beal	9	Erie Davy	7
Barney G. Baldwin	5	Anna W. Faunce	6
Henry Quigley	9	Nellie F. Gilbride	7
Willie Quigley	7	Mabel Bessee	6
Albert Quigley	13	Emma A. Nash	10
Frankie A. Millett	9	Katie Jackson	10
Lemuel W. Whiting	11	Anna L. Powers	9
Eugene Whiting	7	Anna M. Lane	7
George H. Gould	6	Edith B. Lane	5
Chester E. Cook	8	Mary A. Nash	8
Johnnie McHugh	8	Sarah Patterson	7
George O. Young	8	Mary A. Patterson	6
Thomas Russell	10	Nellie F. Lincoln	6
James Russell	7	Mary A. Driscoll	10
Edgar W. Beal	7	Hannah Driscoll	7
Augustus L. Freeman	9	Sarah Russell	5
Johnnie B. Coombs	11	Emma B. Wood	8
Josie A. Coombs	9	Augusta M. Everson	8
Sammie Coombs	6	Lizzette Ewell	8
Willie A. Cane	4	Hannah Donoghue	9
Eddie Cane	5	Jennie Parmenter	7
Ashton H. Pratt	7	Leonis Thompson	6
Andrew Jackson	5	Georgianna Fitzgerald	7
Richard Lyons	9	Mary McCullough	9
Henry Lyons	5	Whole number	70

C. VALESTA WORMELLE, *Teacher.*

SOUTH ABINGTON SCHOOL STREET FIRST PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
J. Lewis Reed	12	Jeddie A. Vining	6
William D. Cook	11	Joseph H. Haskell	6
N. Franklin Caswell	11	William H. Lincoln	9
W. Franklin Chamberlain	11		
William F. S. Reed	13	Mandana M. Teague	11
I. Morey Lewis	10	Lucinda M. Taggard	11
Gilbert L. Sproul	10	Julia S. Howe	10
Charles W. Bressingham	10	Malansa W. Gurney	10
William H. Sharpe	10	R. Alice Gloyd	10
E. Warren Clift	10	Lucy A. Reed	10
William C. Porter	9	Carrie A. Jenkins	9
Abraham Bloise	9	Isabel J. B. Teague	9
Henry L. Holbrook	9	Hattie A. Leach	9
John Robinson	9	Addie F. Dyer	9
Marcus W. Reed	8	Ida F. Cole	9
Daniel A. Wade	8	Ida H. Thorpe	9
Oscar L. Gurney	8	Emma J. Sharpe	8
Lewis B. Howe	8	Ella C. Porter	8
Warren Corthell	8	Lucy J. Sherman	8
Edward C. Osborne	8	Addie H. Huntington	8
Thomas Lewis	8	Alice M. Soule	8
Oliver H. Reed	8	Alice M. Caswell	8
Elnathan W. Haskell	8	Mary A. Spelman	8
Abbott Thompson	8	Mary A. Nevans	8
Henry L. Peterson	7	Eveline W. Phinney	7
George F. Bates	7	Rubena N. Hutchinson	7
John E. Bosworth	7	Whole number	53
Michael O'Brien	7		

S. LILLIE GURNEY, *Teacher.*

SOUTH ABINGTON SCHOOL STREET SUB-PRIMARY.

	Age.		Age.
Edward Luddy	9	George Lewis	6
Frank R. Norton	8	H. Clayton Harden	6
James L. Sproul	8	Clifford French	6
Herbert O. Matthews	8	Philip Robertson	8
Charles Leach	8	Charles Sherman	6
Michael Barry	7	George E. Alden	6
Sumner Poole	7	Seth E. Alden	5
Jerry O'Brien	7	Charles Taggard	5
George A. Clift	6	John Luddy	5
William Spelman	6	Austin Foster	5
Herbert Norton	6	Clarence C. Corthell	5
Freddie W. Churchill	6	John Leach	4

	Age.		Age.
Waldo Packard	4	Mary Kinsley	7
Henry J. Sherman	4	Ella M. Reed	6
Albert W. West	4	Mary E. Beals	6
		Laura E. Fairbanks	6
Catherine A. Nevan	10	Sarah F. Nevan	6
Jane Gloyd	12	Julia A. Meaney	6
Mary Bourke	8	Annie M. Sproul	5
Margaret Conry	8	Hattie A. Ransom	5
Alice M. Taggard	8	Annie Lincoln	5
Ida M. Bloise	7	Mary A. Matthews	5
Mary A. Meaney	8	Bethia A. Porter	6
Lizzie J. West	8	Lucy W. Phinney	4
Mary E. Luddy	7	Bethia A. Hutchinson	4
Sarah E. Lincoln	7	Whole number	51
Hattie A. Reed	7		

L. CLARA HOLBROOK, *Teacher.*

Whole number embraced in the above schools 2,111.

REV. HORACE D. WALKER,
SAMUEL DYER,
LEWIS E. NOYES,
School Committee of Abington.

CHAPTER VII.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—Their State and Condition in Past Times and at the Present Time.

IN the commencements of new settlements, the first object is to supply the necessities of life,—food and raiment,—and this is principally done by agriculture, or tilling the ground. In mineral districts, it is otherwise; for minerals can be exchanged for products to supply the wants of the body. There was nothing of this latter kind in this town to reward industry or supply the wants of living. The soil was naturally hard and rocky; the older towns in the vicinity had a better choice of lands; they were selected for agricultural purposes, and at a much earlier date. This town was made up of gores of land, shares, and cheap purchases. At its incorporation in 1710, the population might have been three hundred. (In 1726, it was three hundred and seventy-one.) From that time (1710) to the period to which my recollection extends, (1790,) it had increased to fourteen hundred and fifty-three,—twelve hundred in eighty years,—averaging fifteen yearly. This long period was marked with great toil and many hardships; for a great part of it, agriculture was the main support of the inhabitants. For this purpose the lands had to be cleared up, roads to be made, and buildings to be erected. Towards the close of it, however, and up to 1800, things began to be much improved; the sale of lumber for ship-building had become quite extensive; box-making, also, was extensively carried on; the making of tacks and brads, by hand, employed many persons; weaving for factories had commenced; boots and shoes began to be manufactured in considerable quantities, as also many other manufactures, which will be noted hereafter.

These improvements gave quite an impetus to agricultural pursuits; for they furnished means to extend them, so that the

products of the farming interest were greatly increased ; they became sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, and left a surplus for market, particularly of butter and cheese, young animals, as calves and lambs, poultry, mutton, beef, and pork.

During this period many articles of produce were raised, which are not now ; flax and wool were among them. Almost every farmer had a field of flax and a flock of sheep. Flax and wool were made by hand into linen and woollen cloth ; and all wool cloths, and also cotton and wool cloth were made in the same way. These articles were so extensively made as to supply a great proportion of the inhabitants, male and female, with clothing ; and households, with linen and bed-clothes, and some with floor-carpets.

Geese were kept in great numbers : scarcely a farmer was without his flock ; and many, who had no farms, kept them. They were raised for two purposes ; their bodies for the market, and their feathers for bedding. Besides what feathers they afforded when killed, they were picked when alive for that purpose, generally twice in a year—the old ones sometimes three times ; the young ones always once, and frequently twice. Geese picking was quite a merry scene with children ; the pickers were all covered with down and feathers. The geese, especially the old ones, were very spiteful : they would bite and strike with their wings. To prevent their biting, a stocking was pulled over their heads ; and to prevent their striking with their wings, the wings were locked over their backs. From such picking arose the name, “live geese feathers.” This was done just as they began to shed their feathers, and the down had got to a considerable growth ; so they were not left naked. Much care was taken not to pluck off the large feathers under the wings, called “wing supporters,” otherwise the wings would trail upon the ground.

The wool, the flax and the cotton were all spun, wove, and made into cloth by female hands. Towards the close of this period, (from 1790 to 1800,) these operations were greatly facilitated by machines to card the wool into rolls ; and afterwards, cotton yarn, or factory yarn, as it was called, came

into use for warps for cotton and wool cloth, and for all cotton cloth. This was a great improvement, as the carding and spinning of cotton by hand was a laborious process. Before these improvements, the process of making cloth was altogether by hand; and a long time after, as respects woollen cloth. All those cloths, where wool was used, were dressed in fulling-mills, as they were called, and there were many in the State. At one time there were two in this town, and two sets of carding-machines for carding wool into rolls.

To carry on these operations, hundreds of spinning-wheels and looms were constantly employed in town, operated by females—farmers' wives, daughters, and hired help. There was also a system regulating these operations: so many skeins of linen, seven knots to a skein, was a day's work; four skeins of linen on the little spinning-wheel, done sitting, and the same number of skeins of wool, tow, and cotton, on the great wheel, done standing.

These spinners and weavers were a merry set; they gained much time in doing their day's work, and had frequent social meetings. When at work, which was a mechanical operation, they were full of song and glee. Their minds were free for this, as their labor required but little exercise of the understanding and thought. There were no foreign females employed in those days, nor for forty years after. The work was done altogether by American females.

But in a few years after these dates, (about 1810,) all these manufactures were superseded by cotton and woollen factories on a larger and a different scale, operated by water and steam-power. The products of the earth, previous to these changes, however, were much greater, according to the ratio of population, than after. Industry began to find employment in manufactures, at greater remunerating prices than could be obtained in agricultural pursuits. On this account, and the consequent high price of labor, farming operations have been greatly depressed. Yet it must be conceded that agricultural and horticultural products have greatly increased in the town by other means than profitable returns. The increase of population and

wealth has done much in these respects, without calculating returns. The division of land, very extensively, into small farms and gardens, has multiplied products greatly, not for market, but for home consumption.

The cultivation of ornamental and fruit trees has been greatly extended; flowers and flowering shrubs are largely cultivated, with an abundance of fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, &c., not to mention other fruits, as pears, peaches, quinces, grapes and tomatoes. These are esteemed as articles of luxury, and are not produced for sale. In former times the cultivation of these fruits could not be attended to, or only partially, as more substantial products were required for the support of the inhabitants and for market.

On the other hand, there were formerly many products of the farm raised which are now almost entirely neglected; among these, flax and wool have already been named. The making of butter and cheese has greatly fallen off, especially of the latter. Not one-tenth part, probably, is now made that was then. Neat cattle and swine are scarcely raised at all,—these being mostly purchased from drovers when young. Formerly none were purchased in this way. It is estimated that nine-tenths of all the corn and other grains consumed in town are from abroad, and a like proportion of the meats are from out of town. We do not even raise a supply of potatoes for our own consumption.

The great contrast between the agricultural products of former times and those of the present time arises out of the change of circumstances. Then it was a struggle for mere subsistence. In the absence of almost all manufactures, tilling the soil was the main employment, and it was an imperious necessity; otherwise the town could not have been settled. The inhabitants could not have been fed and clothed; but by raising the articles above named, in connection with domestic manufactures, these objects were accomplished.

At the present time, agriculture and manufactures go hand in hand, and are a support to each other; but that the establishment of manufactures here has been the occasion of greater

prosperity than would have resulted from attending mainly to agriculture, even if it had possessed a better soil, will be apparent if we compare this town, in which manufactures prevail, with those in the vicinity which are more exclusively agricultural. Whilst some of them have receded in population and valuation, this town has gone ahead surprisingly, and is the largest in population of any town in the county, and stands the highest in valuation.

The following statistics of the agricultural products and neat stock of the town, as returned in the late United States Census, will give some idea of the amount, and at the same time afford data for comparing the amount of these products in former and present times. They will also show, as stated above, that many articles raised then are now entirely omitted.

211 horses, \$100 each,	\$21,100.00
367 milch cows, \$30 each,	11,010.00
54 working oxen, \$50 each,	2,700.00
99 other cattle, \$20 each,	1,980.00
27 sheep, \$3 each,	81.00
242 swine,	4,840.00
	<hr/>
	\$41,711.00

FARMING PRODUCTS.

40 bushels wheat, \$1.25 per bushel,	\$50.00
184 bushels rye, \$1,	184.00
2,977 bushels Indian corn, \$1 per bush.,	2,977.00
205 bushels oats, 50c. per bush.,	103.00
5 lbs. wool, 60c. per lb.,	3.00
7 bushels peas and beans, \$2 per bush.,	14.00
3,798 bushels Irish potatoes, 50c. per bush.,	1,899.00
51 bushels barley, 75c. per bush.,	38.00
5,536 lbs. butter, 20c. per lb.,	1,117.00
1,570 lbs. cheese, 10c. per lb.,	157.00
881 tons hay, \$18 per ton,	15,858.00
5 lbs. beeswax, 50c. per lb.,	2.50
20 lbs. honey, 20c. per lb.,	4.00
Value of animals slaughtered,	51,052.00
	<hr/>
	\$73,458.50

The foregoing schedule of stock and agricultural products, if carried out together, according to present prices, would amount in the gross to \$115,169.50.

This return was made out in the late census of the United States, not with a view to taxation or valuation, but to give in the aggregate some estimation of the stock and agricultural products of the nation. The valuation recently taken by the assessors of the town doubtless shows a very different result; but as that is on record, it is not necessary to compare the two statements. In several small products stated above, there is quite a discrepancy. Twenty-seven sheep are returned, which probably is not one-quarter of the number, and only five pounds of wool. Twenty pounds of honey is returned, which, it is presumed, is not one-tenth part of the true amount. Four pounds of beeswax is named, which it would require the comb of more than one hundred pounds of honey to produce.

Agriculturists were questioned as to their products; some probably evaded answering, some guessed at it, and some under-rated the amounts; all fearing, perhaps, that a true statement might lead to an increase of their valuation, and add to their taxes. The butter returned would not be fifteen pounds to a cow, when, it is probable, it is twice that amount. So of the return of corn and potatoes; the amount named must fall far short of the reality. The working oxen and other cattle, exclusive of cows, must be nearly double the amount returned. If it is intended to give a true account of the animals slaughtered, including those purchased out of town with those raised in town, the number is too small by half. One establishment (Vinson Blanchard's) returned the amount slaughtered by him at \$28,000; and there are several other establishments which do a large business, but have made no returns.

But notwithstanding these discrepancies, this return affords much information and data for comparing the past with the present. As stated above, there were many articles of produce cultivated then which are not even named in the foregoing

schedule, and, if named, the amount is so insignificant as not to be worth noticing ; some of which have already been named, as flax, sheep, wool, young cattle and swine, goats and geese ; and, from my own knowledge, may be added colts, domestic fowls, tobacco and flax-seed. As to one leading article—cheese—returned, fifteen hundred and seventy pounds, some single dairies then made double that amount.

This article formerly was a staple commodity of the town ; some farmers kept from twelve to twenty cows, and all farms were stocked to the utmost extent in this way. The amount was doubtless over one hundred tons, two hundred thousand pounds, by three hundred farmers. This would average about six hundred and sixty-six pounds to each. This amount was for the market, exclusive of what was consumed by the farmer ; and at nine to ten cents per pound, would amount to about \$20,000.

Butter was made then, probably, triple in amount to what it is now, and many more cows were kept.

There was more land cleared up for agricultural purposes in fifty years previous to 1810 than in the fifty years since, and it is even doubtful whether there was not as much land then improved for agricultural purposes as now. Much then cleared up has been suffered to grow up for wood, and much is covered with bushes.

Yet, as stated above, the value of farming products at the present time is much greater than formerly ; not for sale, but for consumption. This is owing to the increase of gardens, and a much higher cultivation of these and other lands. Fruits and vegetables are raised in great abundance, as also hay, which is one of the most profitable products of agriculture. Eight hundred and eighty-one tons is stated in the census, but the amount is probably more than fifteen hundred tons, worth, according to present prices, about \$30,000.

But according to present appearances, it seems that agricultural pursuits must be greatly increased. There is a surplus of labor, and sufficient employment cannot be found. Excess of foreign immigration, and labor-saving machinery, have

caused this. There must be a resort to farming, or there must be a large emigration from the town. The lands in town are not, probably, more than one-quarter part cultivated, and are capable of great improvements. Here is a field for much labor, with promising rewards. A good market is at our doors, and good prices can be had; a bushel of corn raised here is worth two bushels raised at the West, and other products are of like relative value. This is owing to the cost of transportation and commissions. To illustrate this, a story is told of two farmers travelling together in the West; one a Western man, the other an Eastern. The Eastern farmer inquired of the Western what quantity of corn, on an average, was grown on an acre there, and what was its worth. He answered, forty bushels, and worth ten dollars (twenty-five cents per bushel); and inquired in turn what was the average quantity, and its worth, at the East (Duxbury, Mass., for he was from there). He answered, twenty bushels, and worth fifteen dollars (seventy-five cents per bushel); one-third more than forty bushels at the West.

In addition to all these products, one great leading article of consumption might be cultivated to great advantage, and that is wheat. I have seen it stated somewhere, that the whole West does not average over fifteen bushels to the acre. I have raised several hundred bushels in the twenty-five years past, and have received, according to my impressions, over one hundred dollars in premiums from the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and no premium was given for a less quantity on an acre than twenty bushels. At one time I raised twenty-seven and a half bushels on one acre, and several other times something under twenty bushels, for which I received no premium, it requiring twenty bushels for that purpose.

By availing ourselves of the various modes of improving soils, and by a judicious use of the fertilizers discovered by chemical analysis, and other means, wheat might be raised sufficient for the consumption of the whole community, and for

export. These improvements must take place in a few years, else labor must seek its employment elsewhere.

There is another class of labor which is now much depressed, and ought to find better encouragement and better rewards,—and that is female labor. Many of the former female occupations are gone; spinning and weaving, as formerly, are superseded by cotton and woollen factories; braiding straw for bonnets is over; binding and fitting of boots and shoes is almost done with. Sewing-machines have displaced much needle-work. Domestic work in families, by hired help, is principally done by a foreign class of females, and it is their principal support. Formerly this labor was done by American females. And now what remunerating employments are left to American females, and to many others? Those who have sufficient to do in their own houses, or in their fathers' families, are provided for; but besides these, how are the wives without children, widows, and young and more advanced females, unmarried, to find employment? These questions apply to the country at large, as well as to this town, and particularly to our cities. I cannot answer them, and am astonished at their importance and magnitude.

It is for the interest and welfare of the whole community to provide suitable and adequate labor for this dependent and numerous class. There are four thousand three hundred females in this town; if we allow three thousand of them to be children, mothers and daughters that can be supported and employed at home, what becomes of the other one thousand three hundred, or even half of them? As I have said just above, I cannot answer the question. I hope some suitable and profitable employment will be found for them. I can only, for this purpose, suggest the raising of silk-worms and the manufacture of silks, the making of lace, ribbons, gauze, embroidery, children's toys, and other fanciful works. But men of capital must begin the work by providing the means; planting mulberry trees, furnishing the newly prepared flax, and suitable buildings. These efforts will come in aid of

agriculture. Let our farmers and others immediately begin the work, by setting out mulberry trees on their vacant lands, ornamental grounds, and beside the roads. I, some years since, received twenty dollars premium for the cultivation of mulberry trees, having over eleven hundred growing at one time ; but the silk fever, as it was then called, died away, and many of the trees, for want of care, failed ; but quite a number survived, and are now among my ornamental and flourishing trees.

There are, at this time, for our encouragement, two agricultural library associations in town : one at Centre Abington, the other at East Abington. The one at Centre Abington is composed of thirty-six members, paying five dollars each for membership ; annual subscribers pay one dollar yearly. They have between one and two hundred volumes of well-selected books on agriculture. The other association, at East Abington, has about the same number of members and books as the one at Centre Abington, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society has never been of much use to this town. It was incorporated in 1819. There were two members named in the act of incorporation in Abington—Nathan Gurney and Jared Whitman. In 1820, at the adoption of the act and the formation of the constitution and by-laws, there were five other original members, viz. : James Bates, Lebbeus Gurney, Seth Hunt, Benjamin King and Isaac Reed, making seven in all. Of this number only two are now living—Lebbeus Gurney and Jared Whitman. From that time to 1854, thirty-four years, six more only joined, among them Elihu Hobart in 1821, Benjamin Hobart in 1838, Samuel Reed in 1851, and the others towards the last of this period, making thirteen in all. In 1854 and 1855, there were added forty-three, and up to 1857 five more, making the whole number which ever belonged to the Society from this town sixty-one, unless there may be two others who have joined since 1857.

The large addition in 1854 and 1855, was owing to the exertions of the then President, (Benjamin Hobart,) the Vice-

President, (Benjamin King,) and two trustees (Freeman P. Howland and Stetson Vaughn). The President and Vice-President were removed in 1856, and the two trustees soon after. There is now but one officer in town, Henry A. Noyes, who is one of the Trustees. At the commencement of 1854, there were in this town but seven members living that belonged to the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

Previous to the election of the President from this town, the awards of premiums to persons in this town annually were very small,—a few dollars only,—frequently not exceeding ten; but during his Presidency they increased greatly, and amounted to between one and two hundred dollars yearly. Since his removal, they have fallen back to the old standard.

Here, it may be asked, Why was this change? No complaint was ever made against one of the officers in this town for dereliction of duty. I (I may as well speak under my own name as President,) was highly applauded by resolves unanimously passed at the very meeting of the corporation at which I was superseded. The resolutions characterized my services as President, as able, faithful, and successful, (this is the amount; I have not the words before me,) and they stand recorded in the records of the society. And further, as a very great compliment, I was, by these very Trustees, many of whom joined in my removal, at their very next meeting honored by their choosing me a member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, whereof the Governor of the Commonwealth, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Secretary of State, were members *ex officio*, with three other members appointed by the Governor and Council, and one member from each Agricultural Society in the State. I declined the appointment, with the remark that if I was not qualified to fill the office which I held, I would not represent them in another and a higher office.

I do not suppose that proceedings which appear to me so unworthy of gentlemen associated for the public good originated in the society generally, but in a few of the leading

officers in Bridgewater, with some few others in the vicinity. The great increase of members, and the influence which the officers in this town began to have, seem to have excited unworthy feelings. They were rebuked in some of their measures; and others not agreeable to them, but thought by other members to be for the general benefit, were carried out by the influence of the officers from here.

If such proceedings are to characterize the County Society, it is very evident that the agriculturists of this town have not much to expect from it. In order that the members from this town may be able cordially to coöperate with the society, it must be governed by truly liberal principles. That society has become too much a town,—a Bridgewater society; let it be so in name, if it is to be so in reality; and let the inhabitants of Abington form a town agricultural society. The work has already been begun in the formation of two library associations. This town may, with its population, wealth, agricultural and horticultural products, and its energy, very soon, unless its character shall improve, rival the County Society, and go ahead, hand in hand, with the Hingham Society; and it may soon be so with other town societies in the county. In this way the suggestions made above may be carried out, and improvements made such as will greatly advance the interests of farmers, and find employment for the great excess of labor in the town, and, more particularly, devise and provide something for the employment of that large and interesting class of females named above.

I may add something hereafter to the above chapter, especially the last part of it.

CHAPTER VIII.

Agriculture and Horticulture—*Continued.*

IN the last chapter I intimated that I might add something more, by way of illustration, respecting the doings of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, at their corporation meeting in 1856, when they dismissed the President and Vice-President, residents of this town; and besides these two officers, there were at that meeting five others superseded, making seven in all, viz.: Horace Collamore, (Vice-President,) Peter Salmon, Joseph Chamberlain, Abraham T. Lowe, and Austin J. Roberts, Trustees; and there were two vacancies to be filled—one of them occasioned by the declining of the Hon. Aaron Hobart, of East Bridgewater, and one by death, the Hon. Seth Sprague, of Boston. The aggregate time of membership of the seven superseded was one hundred and forty-nine years. The seven elected in their stead were Charles G. Davis, President; Barnabas Thatcher and George W. Bryant, Vice-Presidents, and the following Trustees: Albert Fearing, James H. Mitchell, Jesse Murdock, and Edwin H. Kingman, whose aggregate time of membership was fourteen years; the President two years, one Vice-President three years, the other one year; one Trustee five years, and the three others averaging one year each. There were two other Trustees chosen at that meeting, which supplied the two vacancies, viz., Spencer Leonard, Jr., of Bridgewater, and Nahum Snell, of West Bridgewater, their first election to that office.

Thus it appears that the aggregate time of membership of the seven officers removed was ten times as long as that of those who superseded them. Individually it was thus: the President, Benjamin Hobart, had been a member eighteen years; Benjamin King, Vice-President, thirty-six years; Horace Collamore, the other Vice-President, twenty-six years;

Trustees: Peter Salmon, thirty-six years; Joseph Chamberlain, nineteen years; Abraham T. Lowe, seven years; Austin J. Roberts, seven years. At the same time, also, they had served in the aggregate, as officers, fifty-three years: individually, Benjamin Hobart, eight years; Benjamin King, eight years; Horace Collamore, fourteen years; Peter Salmon, six years; Joseph Chamberlain, fourteen years; Abraham T. Lowe, two years; and Austin J. Roberts, one year. Whereas no one of those who superseded them had previously held any office, except the President, Charles G. Davis, Esq., who was chosen Trustee one year, next preceding his election to the Presidency.

But besides the offices which they held when superseded, they had, which is of much more consequence, been large contributors to the society by the exhibition of stock, fruits and vegetables for premiums, and for claims of premiums for agricultural improvements and products; made many reports of the success of their experiments, which were published in the transactions of the society, and printed in some of the State Agricultural Reports: had received several hundred dollars in premiums, and made many claims which received no premiums, but which cost the claimants as much to make as those which did. Horace Collamore was a practical farmer, and made many experiments, and received, I should say, over two hundred dollars in premiums, and so it was with all the others removed, more or less. Joseph Chamberlain, Abraham T. Lowe, and Austin J. Roberts, were quite large contributors to the exhibitions. In respect to myself, I am not disposed to say much. As near as I can estimate, I have received over three hundred dollars in premiums, and have spent twice that amount in expenses to obtain them. My services as President were laborious and expensive, and have been very trying. I found much opposition to many of the changes and improvements which I proposed, but finally they were carried out, and the result was highly approved.

In view of these circumstances, it evidently appears that the great interest of agriculture, which it ought to be the leading

object of the society to promote, was not consulted in these removals and changes, but sectional and private views prevailed, not to say jealousy, at the success of the efforts of others. Contrast the long membership of those then put out of office, and their great experience in farming, and the many offerings which they made and the rewards they received, with the brief period of those who took their places, not averaging over two years each; and they were not farmers, nor had any pretensions as such, and never, to my knowledge, up to 1856, claimed or received any premiums from the society to any amount.

Practical experience in agriculture is of slow growth; but one experiment can be made in a year. Two crops are not available annually of the great staples of the farmer. How important, then, is it for an agricultural society to avail itself of all the experience of its members. When the Hon. Morrill Allen, the model farmer, and the Hon. Seth Sprague, resigned the Presidency of the society, they were chosen Trustees, and served in that capacity for a number of years, and the former gentleman acted for a long time as Supervisor. In this way the society availed itself of their experience, but in the removal of the officers in 1856, not one was retained in any office. They were thrust out without knowing why.

At the meeting of the society mentioned at the commencement of this chapter, another proceeding, and one of questionable character, took place, though it is true it was not a new one, but had existed for quite a number of years. The proceeding alluded to is choosing officers, (Trustees particularly,) that would not generally attend the meetings of the society, and some that would not attend at all. This, whether designed or not, would give to the members in Bridgewater, and near by, in adjoining towns, the entire management of all the concerns of the society; and this generally fell to the lot of four or five. As an instance of this, I would state that at that meeting Barnabas Thatcher, Esq., of East Bridgewater, a very respectable farmer, was chosen Vice-President against his express dissent to be a candidate, and said that he would

not take the office, and, if chosen, would never attend to the duties (by virtue of that office he would have been one of the Trustees), and he never did; and yet he was elected to the same office the next year, and never met with the Trustees on any occasion. Also at that meeting a very worthy gentleman, and a distinguished patron of agriculture, was chosen a Trustee,—Albert Fearing, Esq., who resides in Boston, and is at the head of the Agricultural Society in Hingham. He became a member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society just previous to his election. The probability was that he would seldom attend, if ever, and would never take any active part in the concerns of the society.

The question arises here, why were such changes made? As stated before, it was not probably the doings of the society generally. Leaving out the feelings of those whom these changes set aside, were they favorable to the farming interests? It took the society by surprise; generally there was no idea of a change. Many of the movers of this surprise were elected to office at that meeting. These proceedings were seconded by a few of the leaders at head-quarters, (Bridgewater,) where there was always felt to be an opposition to the efforts of those out of that town, who exerted themselves to bring about the improvements and changes in the concerns of the society, which all now approve. A Trustee, the year when these changes and improvements were going on, said to me,—“Why do the Bridgewater people show so cold a shoulder to our proceedings?” And one of the leading officers in that town, said to me, being put out at some of the proceedings of the chairman of the building committee, (Joseph Chamberlain, Esq.)—“He shall not be a Trustee another year;” and it proved so. Another of the Trustees at that time, (Stetson Vaughn, of this town,) remarked to me,—“The Bridgewater folks want everything in their own way.” I could enumerate many instances of opposition to me, coming from the same source, whilst I was exerting myself, as President, to build up the agricultural establishments there. This appears from the fact that, when urged to use my influence to have them at Abing-

ton, or East Bridgewater, I gave my voice to have them at Bridgewater.

The distribution of premiums is of very little consequence to most of the towns in the county, as they are principally received in the town where the exhibitions are held, and a few of the adjoining towns. To show this, we need only to refer to their distribution for one or two years past. In 1854, the whole amount awarded in premiums by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents; of this sum, Bridgewater received nearly one-half—three hundred and nineteen dollars—which, with what the three other Bridgewaters received, amounted to four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents, which left for all the other towns in the county two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-five cents. Taking out Middleborough, another adjoining town, (one hundred and four dollars,) and there was left for all the other towns in the county, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. Abington received five dollars and seventy-five cents; nine other towns received, on an average, less than five dollars each, and six other towns, the remainder, a little over one hundred dollars. Another example may be stated: In 1856, the premiums awarded amounted to one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars (omitting cents); Bridgewater received four hundred and twenty dollars, over one-third; East Bridgewater, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; North Bridgewater, one hundred and seventy-three dollars; West Bridgewater, one hundred and seventeen dollars; Middleborough, one hundred and twenty-four dollars. Thus, Bridgewater, with four adjoining towns, received nine hundred and ninety-six dollars—leaving for all the other towns in the county, two hundred and sixty-two dollars. Abington received, that year, ninety-two dollars (about half of it for equestrian display by ladies). Exclusive of this, one hundred and seventy dollars was left for all the rest of the towns in the county, and this was divided among fifteen other towns; for eight of them, about three dollars each, and seven, twenty

dollars each ; and several towns received nothing. These are fair specimens of the distribution of the awards of premiums generally.

There was an effort made in 1854 and 1855 to give Abington a more full connection with the county society. Nearly fifty persons from this town joined the society in these years, to aid in the accomplishment of the good objects for the sake of which it was established. The effort appears to have proved a failure ; and unless a better spirit should come to prevail in the county society, the town must depend mainly upon an agricultural society of its own. The towns of Hanover and Hanson might be united with us for their advantage, but Abington is able alone to form and sustain such a society ; and I hope, as I have observed before, that efforts will be made to that effect, and that a town agricultural society will be formed.

CHAPTER IX.

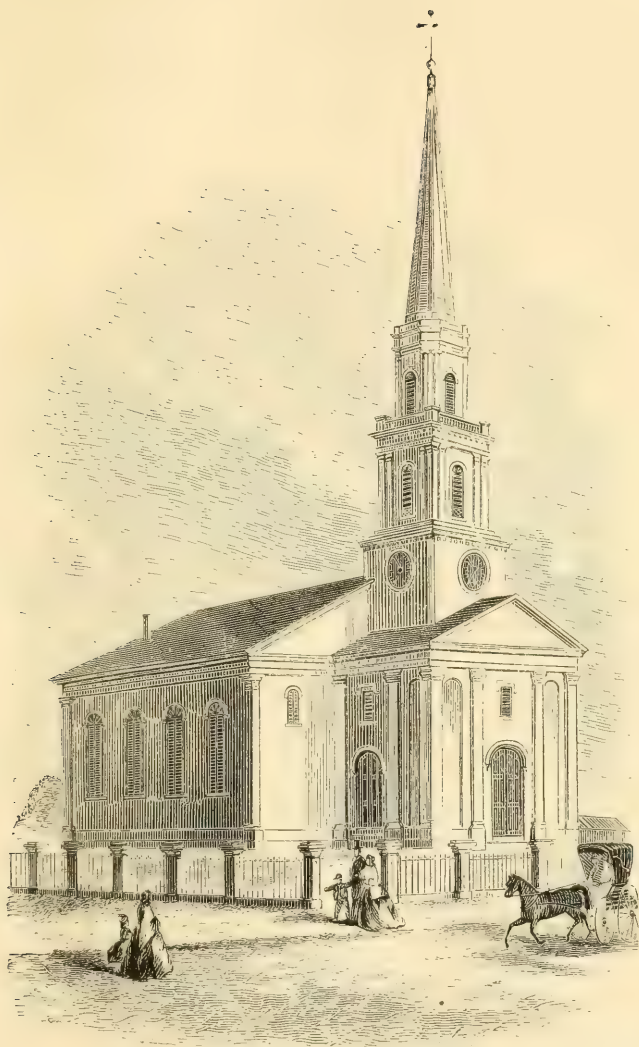
Statistics of the First Religious Society.—Two First Ministers,
Rev. Samuel Brown and Rev. Ezekiel Dodge.

THE statistical account of the first religious society in Abington, prepared according to request, and handed to me by John N. Noyes, Esq., bearing his signature, is as follows :—

MARCH, 1860.—“The records of the First Church in Abington were commenced in 1724 ; and but little can now be learned of its previous history.

“In answer to a unanimous call, the Rev. Samuel Brown came to Abington to preach, December 8, 1711 ; but was not ordained until November 17, 1714. The precise date when the church was organized is not now known, but was probably about the time of ordination.

“The names of the male members in 1724, were as follows :
Rev. Samuel Brown, William Hersey, Andrew Ford, William



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CENTRE ABINGTON.

Tirrell, Ebenezer Whitmarsh, Joseph Josselyn, William Reed, Joseph Lincoln, Edmund Jackson, Samuel Porter, William Tirrell, jr., Samuel Pool, Micah Pratt, Samuel French, Daniel Pettingale, Andrew Ford, jr., John Reed, Edward Bates, Nicholas Shaw, Samuel Noyes, Joshua Shaw: twenty-one. These signed the covenant with their own hand. The first eight were members at the founding of the church. There were also at this date (1724) twenty-five female members,—making forty-six.

“The number of church members December, 1777, was one hundred and forty-five,—seventy-six males and sixty-nine females. From 1785 to 1812, I have not been able to find the number. In 1812, there were one hundred and fourteen: forty-nine males and sixty-nine females. This was after the formation of the church at South Abington.

“August, 1813, the church at East Abington was formed, and several were set off from this church. At the commencement of Mr. Spring’s ministry, January, 1822, the church numbered eighty-one: thirty-two males and fifty females. In 1827, one hundred and twenty-four: thirty-seven males and eighty-seven females. In 1834, when Mr. Ward was settled, one hundred and forty-two: fifty-two males and ninety females. In 1839, about fifty members left this church and formed the church at North Abington. In 1842, there were ninety-six members: thirty-five males and sixty-one females. In 1850, one hundred and eighteen: forty-eight males and seventy females. In 1855, one hundred and twenty-five: forty-nine males and seventy-six females; and now, in 1860, one hundred and seventy-three: sixty-one males and one hundred and twelve females.

“The first meeting-house stood in front of the old burying-ground, near where Mr. Samuel Brown formerly lived. It was a small house, without steeple, bell, or pews; benches being used for seats. This house was taken down in 1751, and a new one, seventy feet long, fifty wide, and twenty-six feet posts, was built some four or five rods south-westerly from where Hatherly Hall now stands. The third house,

(now Hatherly Hall,) was built in 1819, and was used until the present house was dedicated, August 31, 1849. The first house was used nearly forty years, the second sixty-eight, the third thirty, and the fourth since 1849.

“Rev. Samuel Brown was pastor of the First Church until 1749. He died September 19, the same year. Rev. Ezekiel Dodge, the next minister, was ordained May 23, 1750, and died suddenly June 5, 1770. Rev. Samuel Niles was ordained September 25, 1771, and died January 16, 1814. He was prostrated by a paralytic affection in November, 1811, from which time he was not able to attend to pastoral duties. Rev. Holland Weeks was installed August 9, 1815, and was dismissed July 27, 1820. Rev. Samuel Spring, jr., was ordained January 2, 1822, and his connection was dissolved December 20, 1826. Rev. William Shedd was installed July 1, 1829, and his connection was dissolved April 8, 1830. Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler was installed October 13, 1831, and was pastor until September, 1833. Rev. James W. Ward was ordained May 21, 1834, and continued pastor until November 23, 1856. Rev. F. R. Abbe was ordained September 3, 1857, and is now pastor. Six of these were settled here for the first time, and three were installed.

“Of the six ordained ministers, Mr. Brown was pastor thirty-eight years; Mr. Dodge twenty; Mr. Niles forty-two; Mr. Spring five; Mr. Ward twenty-two and a half; Mr. Abbe is now pastor, and has been so for about three years. Of the installed, Mr. Weeks was pastor five years; Mr. Shedd one; Mr. Wheeler two.

“In one hundred and forty-eight years, there was no pastor for ten and a half years.

“The first deacon was Ebenezer Whitmarsh, chosen December 18, 1714, and died April 8, 1718. Joseph Lincoln was chosen February 17, 1716-17, and was voted out of office January 3, 1722-23. Samuel French was chosen in 1722; Edward Bates, March 25, 1727; Joshua Shaw, December 30, 1735. Samuel Pool and John Noyes were chosen August 16, 1750. Daniel Shaw and Eleazer Whitman were chosen



HATHERLY HALL, CENTRE ABINGTON.

some time between 1777 and 1779. Jacob Pool, Isaac Tirrell and David Torrey, some time previous to 1820; but at what dates I have not ascertained, the records being very defective. Edward Cobb and Richard Vining were chosen November 25, 1823; Joshua King, Jacob Cobb and Joseph Cleverly, April 1, 1840; Zadok Nash, June 1, 1855; John A. King, and J. L. Nash, assistant deacons, March 9, 1858. The four last named are now living.

“The church records have been kept, so far as now ascertained, as follows: From 1724 to 1729, by Rev. Samuel Brown; from 1750 to 1769, by Rev. E. Dodge; some of these records are lost. From this time (1769) until 1822, the records are very much broken. There are some fragments from 1771 to 1774, and from 1778 to 1785. From 1804 to 1807, there were some records respecting the singing difficulties, supposed to be by Rev. Samuel Niles. From 1812 to 1815, records were kept by Deacon Torrey, Moderator, assisted by Luke Bicknell and Samuel Norton. During Rev. H. Weeks’ ministry, there are no records until the commencement of the difficulties which resulted in his dismissal. From this time in 1820 to 1822, Samuel Norton was Scribe; then Mr. Spring to December, 1826; then Zibeon Packard to July, 1829; then Mr. Shedd to July, 1831; then Zibeon Packard to October, 1831; then Mr. Wheeler to September, 1833; then Zibeon Packard to May, 1834; then Mr. Ward to September, 1837; then Zibeon Packard to January, 1841; then Mr. Ward to April, 1856; then Mr. Howland to January, 1858; and since then Rev. F. R. Abbe.

“The first parish was composed of the whole town until 1808, and all parish business was done at town meetings with other town business. The first meeting, as a separate parish, was called March 22, 1808, by a warrant from Luke Bicknell, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and was notified by John King. Since that time the parish records have been kept separate. The number of members it would be difficult to ascertain, on account of the law which made all members who had not joined other parishes, or withdrawn from this previous to

1834. The present number, taking those who have joined with those under the old law, who act with us, is about seventy.

“It was formerly the custom when a minister was called, to grant something as a settlement, or jointure, in addition to the salary.

“Mr. Brown had for a settlement a farm of sixty acres, which cost £112. His salary was £48 the first year, to which £2 per year was to be added until it reached £60, and then £1 until it reached £70, where it was then to remain.

“Mr. Dodge had £111 2s. 2d. as salary and settlement for three years, after which he was to have £73 6s. 8d. per annum.

“Mr. Niles had £133 6s. 8d. as a settlement, and £93 6s. 8d. (equal to \$311.12) salary. This was afterwards increased; so that when the parish was separated from the town in 1808, he was paid \$450, and, in 1810, \$500.

“In 1813, a call was extended to Rev. Sylvanus Holmes, of New Bedford, to settle as colleague with Mr. Niles. The call was concurred in by the parish, and a settlement of \$500 voted him, and \$500 per year salary. Why he was not settled does not appear from the records.

“Mr. Weeks was settled with a salary of \$500 per year. Mr. Spring had \$600 and house-rent; Mr. Shedd and Mr. Wheeler each \$600; Mr. Ward, \$700; and Mr. Abbe has \$800 and parsonage.

“JOHN N. NOYES.”

The foregoing account of the First Church and Society in this town seems to be very deficient, owing to the very great irregularity in keeping the records. As to the two first ministers, there is but very partial information respecting them. As to all the rest, I have been cotemporary with them (with Mr. Niles, however, only about eighteen years after being old enough to attend to his ministry). In addition to the statement of Mr. Noyes, as far as it goes, I will make some collateral statements respecting the four first ministers, and

this I shall do principally by quotations from the writings of their friends and from public documents, especially from Hobart's Sketch of Abington, and something may be added from tradition and recollection. As to those ministers who succeeded the four first, they are all, as far as I know, with one exception, living characters, and are known to the present generation.

Mr. Brown was born at Newbury, in the County of Essex, September 5, 1687. He took his first degree at Cambridge in 1709, and came to Abington to preach, as before stated, December 8, 1711. Little is known of his private character, but by tradition. That represents him to have been a man of benevolent, though quick temper; of respectable intellectual endowments, and, in literary attainments, upon a level with the clergymen in general of his day. In his religious sentiments he might be considered a moderate Calvinist, with an inclination to Arminianism. From some of his sermons in manuscript, he seems to have thought it a more important concern how we live than what we believe. His style of writing was plain and strong, though sometimes coarse and inelegant. During the first and greater part of his connection with his people, Mr. Brown's labors appear to have been useful and acceptable.

About five years before the end of his ministry and life, serious difficulties arose between him and a portion of his church and society. June 11, 1744, there was a church-meeting to consider certain charges against the pastor, respecting doctrines delivered by him in public and private. Mr. Brown explained to the satisfaction of a great majority of the church. At a church-meeting, August 31, 1744, another set of charges was preferred against Mr. Brown, and he and the church desired to join in calling a council to decide upon them. The request was acceded to, and a council finally agreed on, to consist of delegates from two of the three following churches, probably selected by Mr. Brown, viz.: Second Church in Scituate, First in Hingham, and First in Weymouth; and two from the three following, selected by the

dissatisfied brethren : First Church in Attleborough, Second in Wrentham, and the church in Halifax. Which four of these churches were agreed upon, does not appear. The charges were, errors in doctrine ;—admitting into his pulpit clergymen not friendly to the great and soul-humbling doctrines of the Gospel—arbitrariness in church meetings and church government—and lying. At the appointed time the council met, and cleared the pastor of all said matters of charge.

This result did not prove satisfactory to the opposition, or restore harmony. The minority of the church, consisting of the dissatisfied brethren, and constituting over one-third of the members, absented themselves from church meetings and the communion, and finally, at an organized meeting of their own, voted the pastor out of his office. This course of proceedings was thought so irregular and disorderly, as to require animadversion. Accordingly the church and pastor proceeded to call a council to meet August 22, 1749. This council probably met, and possibly another called by the minority ; but the records are defective, and the result is not known. Whether anything done by them, or any proceedings or occurrences connected with their meeting, had any influence with Mr. Brown, is uncertain. He seems, however, to have perceived a wide and impassable gulf between himself and a portion of his people, which must put an end to his future usefulness as their minister ; and therefore proposed to ask a dismissal on the following terms, viz. :—That the town should pay him, annually, during life, \$100, old tenor, besides exempting him and his estate from taxation, and join him in choosing arbitrators to decide what was due him on account of arrears of salary.

Mr. Brown therefore asked a dismissal in the following words :—

“BRETHREN OF THE TOWN :—In consideration of the difficulties which attend my continuance in the work of the ministry among you, I desire you would grant me a dismissal therefrom.

“SAMUEL BROWN.”

Mr. Brown's death took place in nineteen days after his agreement with the town to ask a dismissal, August 31, 1749. He died, as before stated, September 19, 1749, at the age of sixty-two. The triumph of the opposition, if it was such, seems to have been very short. The opposition to him was unworthy of the objectors, and was persevered in unreasonably, and characterized by violence and disorder.

It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Brown that nothing appears to have occurred in his long difficulties with a portion of his church, to impair, in any important degree, his moral and religious character.

Mr. Brown, like many other clergymen of his day, was in quite extensive practice as a physician, both in town and out. He was also extensively employed in drawing wills, deeds, and other writings.

For his first wife, he married Dorothy Woodbridge, October 24, 1712, by whom he had a son, named Woodbridge, born in 1714. She died in April, 1718; and the next February he married Mary, the daughter of Matthew Pratt, of Weymouth. By her he had several children, but they all died young. After his death, his widow married Josiah Torrey, Esq. His son, Woodbridge Brown, was for many years a popular and leading man in town. He represented the town in the Legislature for fifteen years. He was a delegate to the First Provincial Congress at Salem, October 5, 1764. To the Second at Cambridge, February 1, 1775. He was also one of the delegates of this town for a Plymouth County Congress, which met at Plymouth, September 27, 1774.

During Mr. Brown's ministry of thirty-eight years as above, there were added to the church, consisting at its foundation of eight male members, two hundred and seven persons—of whom ninety-three were males, and one hundred and fourteen females. In 1742, there were forty-one admissions. The whole number of baptisms was five hundred and twelve.

The posterity of Mr. Brown is quite numerous in this town and vicinity, and in many other towns at a distance. His son Woodbridge was the only child of his who ever lived to grow

up. He died in 1783, in his seventieth year. He had four sons—Samuel, Josiah, John, and Joseph. Samuel lived on the old homestead, near which the first meeting-house stood. John (Brown) lived in East Bridgewater; the other two in Abington; he had two daughters, Abigail and Dorothy. Abigail married Deacon Eleazer Whitman, of Abington. He died in 1807, aged ninety-one. His wife died in 1814, also aged ninety-one years. Dorothy married Eleazer Bates, and left one son—Josiah. They have all long since deceased. The sons of Samuel Brown, the grandson of the minister, were four—Woodbridge, Samuel, Daniel, and Enoch; and his daughters were four—Mehitable, Sarah, Dorothy and Mary. Mehitable married the late Ephraim Whitman, father of Jared Whitman, Esq. Sarah married James Nash. Dorothy, John Reed. Mary, the only one now living, married John Pool, Esq., of Easton. She is now about eighty years old, and her husband, still living, is about ninety. The descendants of Minister Brown probably exceed one hundred. A memorial of the genealogy of the Brown family would be quite interesting. I have only named a few of them, most of whom I knew. If a memorial was prepared, it might appear hereafter, with others, if they are furnished.

Mr. Ezekiel Dodge, the second minister of the town, received a call February 23, 1750, to settle over the church and society, and accepted the same, his salary and settlement to be as stated above. His ordination took place May 23, 1750. On that occasion the Introductory Prayer was made by Rev. John Angier, of East Bridgewater; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Cushing, (supposed,) of Shrewsbury; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Eells, of Scituate; and the Right Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Bailly, of Weymouth.

Mr. Dodge's ministry furnishes but few materials for remarks. From beginning to end great harmony prevailed between him and his charge. There were no important differences, and therefore no controversy between them about doctrines, nor were there any councils ever called to settle differences in church affairs.

In 1751, the practice began, which still continues to some extent, of requiring of persons propounded for admission to the church a relation of their religious experience. The vote of the church was that it be expected of those who offer themselves to our communion, that they give some account of their faith, and the reason of their hope.

Mr. Dodge, the son of Jabez Dodge, was born April 21, 1723, in that part of Ipswich now the town of Manchester. His father removed to Shrewsbury, in the County of Worcester, from whence the son entered college at Cambridge, where he graduated July, 1749.

Mr. Dodge was much beloved and respected by his people, and deservedly so, as he possessed, in an eminent degree, all those qualities of head and heart, which merit confidence and esteem. He was mild, amiable, and conciliatory in his temper and manners: prudent and circumspect in his conduct as a man, and especially so in discharging the various, and often delicate and embarrassing, duties of the ministerial office. If he had enemies, they were few, and tradition has not told us who they were.

As a divine, he was learned, pious and exemplary. His religious tenets were the Calvinism of his day. To these he adhered with the zeal and firmness of a sincere believer in their truth. At the same time he was tolerant of the opinions of others, who, after diligent and honest inquiry for the truth, would not see as he saw, or believe as he believed. Knowing that mankind were to be judged by their works, he was more disposed to regard and value the fruits of morality and piety, manifesting themselves in the lives and conversation of his people, than their professions and declarations.

He was diligent in his calling. Besides performing all the other duties of his office with punctuality in a large parish, he composed, in the course of twenty years, over one thousand sermons. Many of them are still extant; but owing to his peculiar manner of abbreviation, and inattention to chirography, they are mostly illegible. He also wrote an interesting

Journal, extending through the whole period of his ministry. Only a small part of it has been preserved.

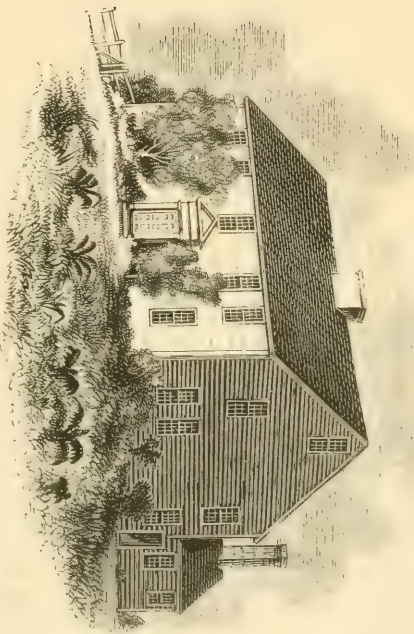
Mr. Dodge died suddenly of apoplexy, June 5, 1770, as stated above, in the forty-eighth year of his age. His wife was Mary Goddard, of Sutton, by whom he had (beside several children who died young) Mary, born Feb. 7, 1754, who married Rev. Samuel Niles; Mehitable, born Feb. 13, 1763, who married Nathaniel Cushing, Esq., of Pembroke, now Hanson. Several of her children are now living: Elijah Cushing, a son of hers, still lives on the old homestead where she lived and died. He also left a son, Ezekiel Goddard, born April 18, 1765. He settled at Thomaston, Maine, where he practised medicine. Before Massachusetts and Maine separated, he often represented that town in the Legislature.

In another chapter some further remarks and extracts may appear, respecting the other ministers of the first society, particularly Mr. Niles, and Mr. Weeks. And some further items may be added respecting that long standing and very respectable society, where many of our ancestors, relatives and acquaintances, and some now belonging to other societies in town, used to meet and attend public worship.

CHAPTER X.

Rev. Samuel Niles, the Third Minister of the First Religious Society.

IN addition to what was said in the last chapter respecting the Rev. Samuel Niles, a more extended notice of him seems to be required. Mr. Niles' ancestors were highly distinguished for their talents, professions, and longevity. He descended in the third degree from Captain Nathaniel Niles, who died in Braintree, in 1727, aged eighty-seven. His grandfather, the



FORMER RESIDENCE OF REV. E. DODGE AND REV. S. NILES.
(Now occupied by Laura, daughter of Samuel Niles.)

Rev. Samuel Niles, was born on Block Island, R.I., May 7, 1673 ; graduated at Cambridge in 1699, and was ordained at Braintree in 1711. He continued in the ministry over fifty years. He was married three times ; by his first wife, who was the daughter of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, he had, among others, Samuel, the father of the *Samuel* of whom we are now speaking. He was the author of quite a number of works. In 1745 he composed and published "A Brief and Sorrowful Account of the present State of the Churches in New England." In 1747, "God's wonder-working Providence for New England in the reduction of Louisburg (poetry) : 1752, "A Vindication of divers Gospel Doctrines, and the Teachers and Professors of them : " 1757, "The True Doctrine of Original Sin stated and defined, in Answer to a Treatise on this Subject. By John Taylor, of Milton." 320 pages, 8vo. Besides these, Mr. Niles (the grandfather) composed a History of Indian Wars, which has been published in one of the volumes of the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died May 5, 1762, aged eighty-nine years.

His son, Samuel Niles, jr., father of the late Samuel Niles, the subject of our remarks, graduated at Cambridge College, in 1731. At his death, it is believed he was the oldest surviving alumnus of that institution. He died April 30, 1804, aged ninety-two. He held many distinguished offices. For several years he represented his native town (Braintree) in the General Court ; was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, then including Norfolk ; was one of the twenty-eight councillors, who, before the State Constitution was formed, exercised the executive powers of government. Towards the close of his life, he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, into the family of his son Jeremiah, where he died. In 1739 he married his cousin Sarah Niles, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, by whom he had Nathaniel, Samuel, Jeremiah, Sarah and Elizabeth. His oldest son, Nathaniel, brother of Samuel, graduated at Princeton College, 1766. He was one of the first settlers of West Fairlee, Vermont, where he died in 1828, aged eighty-eight. He

sustained many offices of public trust; he was Judge of the Supreme Court, and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, and member of Congress.

Rev. Samuel Niles, of Abington, son of the preceding Samuel, was born at Braintree December 14, 1745, as before stated. After the usual course of preparation under the Rev. Mr. Dodge, his predecessor, he entered college at Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated in 1769. He devoted himself to the ministry, and accordingly studied divinity, first under Mr. Dodge, and afterwards under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, of Bethlem, Connecticut. Not long after he was licensed to preach, he received and accepted a call to settle in Abington, where he was ordained, September 25, 1771.

Mr. Niles continued in the pastoral office forty-two years, and ably and faithfully performed the duties thereof, until he was prostrated by a paralytic affection in November, 1811. He was not so paralyzed as to be deprived of consciousness. His power of speech was quite gone; he could only articulate, in a broken manner, one or two words at a time. His physical powers, however, were not all lost; he was able to walk out occasionally, with some help, and rode out in pleasant weather; recognized his friends, shook hands with them cordially, and seemed to wish to do them service. I recollect visiting him once, and taking tea at his house. He was sitting in his chair, and received me very cordially, anxious that I should be helped to a seat, and at the tea-table that I should be properly attended to. The appearance was that his vigor of mind was unimpaired; and that except from the paralysis of the organs of speech, he would have been able to converse with his former fluency. He called at my house sometimes when he rode out. On one occasion when he called (it was soon after I had a small woollen factory burnt down) sitting in his chaise, he looked towards the ruins, lifted up his hand, and with a sad countenance uttered these words: "All gone, all gone, gone." He seemed to sympathize with me, feelingly, at my loss. He apparently, in some measure, realized his situation, and expressed a resignation to it. He used

frequently to say, "All is done, all done, all right, all right." He continued in this distressing situation until January 16, 1814, when he died, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Niles was a man of strong mind, powerful intellect, and commanding presence. When he appeared, levity and profanity were silenced. He was highly respected and revered. The influence of his example and instructions was extensively felt, not only in this town, but in other towns in the vicinity. His presence awakened in the children, the youth, the middle-aged and aged, affection and reverence. He had a powerful influence in forming the morals, modes of thinking and manners of the inhabitants of this town; and his influence is felt to this day in many of our families, associations, and religious establishments. The character and fame of the town were greatly enhanced by his high standing and attainments. But I will let others—his cotemporaries—his brethren in the ministry, speak of him. The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Strong, of Randolph, who preached his funeral sermon, in an obituary notice of him published in the *Panoplist*, April, 1814, thus speaks of him:—

"As a man Mr. Niles was peculiarly interesting and agreeable. In conversation he was pleasant, without levity, facetious, without malignity, and serious, without austerity. He was thoroughly acquainted with the principles of human nature, and quick to discern the motives by which different characters in society are governed. As a friend, he was distinguished for confidence and fidelity. His breast was a cabinet in which the secrets of others might be locked as safely as his own. Though not affluent, his house was a mansion of hospitality. No man ever better enjoyed his friends, nor more sincerely sought to make them comfortable and happy. Although, owing to particular circumstances, he was not a man of the most extensive reading, yet he possessed very superior powers of mind. Very few better understood the art of thinking, or profited more by it. His ideas were clear in his own mind, and were generally expressed with

uncommon perspicuity. A fair specimen of his talents may be seen in a work which he had nearly completed for the press when arrested with the paralytic shock before mentioned. This work has since been published. It is entitled 'Remarks on a Sermon preached before the Association of Ministers, in the Third Congregational Society in Middleborough, September 26, 1810, by John Reed, D.D., Pastor of the First Church and Congregation in Bridgewater' (now West Bridgewater). In these remarks, the talents of the author for metaphysical discussion are strikingly displayed. It is believed that no candid reader, after examining, will hesitate to acknowledge that he was thoroughly conversant with the abstruse parts of theology.

"Mr. Niles' manner of preaching was peculiarly plain and luminous, solemn and impressive. By the friends of truth he was loved and admired, and no person could hear him with indifference. His object was to search the consciences and hearts of his hearers, and to make them feel, in some measure, as they will when standing before the tribunal of the final Judge. Nor did he always fail of success. The profound silence and deep solemnity frequently discovered by his audience, evinced that impressions were made which could not be easily effaced.

"With respect to his prayers, it may with propriety be said, that they were uncommonly full of thought, pertinent, comprehensive, fervent, solemn and impressive; and often produced a powerful effect on those who had opportunity to unite with him before the throne of mercy. At such seasons he sometimes appeared to be raised above all earthly scenes, and permitted to look within the veil."

In a letter from the Reverend and very aged Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, of Franklin, written September 11, 1832, to the late Hon. Aaron Hobart, of East Bridgewater, author of "An Historical Sketch of Abington," the doctor says of Mr. Niles, "The Father of Spirits endowed Mr. Niles with superior intellectual and reasoning powers. I rarely was acquainted

with a man who in my opinion possessed a stronger and clearer mind, and who would penetrate deeper into the most abstruse subjects of mental philosophy as well as natural and revealed religion. He had a clear and profound knowledge of the truth, connection, harmony and consistency of the first principles and essential doctrines of Christianity, which qualified him to become one of the most instructive and powerful preachers I ever heard. His sermons were not superficial, but full of great and weighty truths, which not only commanded the serious and eager attention of his hearers, but deeply impressed their hearts and consciences. No man, whether learned or unlearned, whether a lover or hater of the truth, could sit under his preaching with levity or indifference. His grave and dignified appearance in the pulpit, in connection with truly genuine eloquence, could hardly fail to strike the largest audience with awe and reverence, and to render him one of the most popular preachers of his day. He was intimately acquainted with human nature, and could render himself agreeable in his common intercourse with all classes of people; but he was more especially entertaining in private circles, by the flashing of his wit, and his various amusing, striking and pertinent anecdotes. He could, however, turn with peculiar ease and propriety from social to the most serious subjects, and converse very seriously and instructively upon doctrinal and experimental religion. On all proper occasions his speech was seasoned with the salt of Divine grace, and suited to strengthen the weak, console the disconsolate, and animate the most growing Christian. I will only add one more rare and shining trait in his character. He was one of the most undisguised, frank, and faithful friends I ever knew. He was an Israelite indeed."

Mr. Niles' manner of preaching was peculiar to himself, and was different from almost all his contemporaries. He used no notes, and his sermons were not written. He delivered them extemporaneously, and usually one text answered for both the forenoon and afternoon discourses. At the close of most of his sermons, to illustrate and enforce them, he

quoted, in a solemn manner, some striking passage of Scripture. For example, when his subject was trust and submission to the will of the Lord, to close, he repeated the 17th and 18th verses in the 3d chapter of Habakkuk,—“Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither fruit be in the vines, the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls, yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.” When speaking of the particularity of Divine Providence in all events, he would quote, in closing, from the first book of Kings, 34th verse,—“And a certain man drew a bow at a venture and smote the King of Israel (Ahab) between the *joints* of the harness;” and the subsequent fulfilment of the prophecy of Elisha,—“So the King died at even, and the blood ran out of the wound into the midst of the chariot, and one washed the chariot in the Pool of Samaria, and the dogs licked up his blood.” The announcement was,—“Thus saith the Lord, in the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.”

Mr. Niles incorporated in his discourses and prayers much of Scripture language, as thus,—“The growth of an hair, the fall of a sparrow, are constituent parts of the great whole, not less essential than the rise and fall of empires. Nothing is done in vain; the straying of an ass prepared the way for Saul, the son of Kish, to be crowned King over Israel. Childish dreams (Joseph’s) led on to most stupendous scenes. Haman exults whilst preparation was making for his exhibition on a gibbet. The proud King of Babylon is turned out to eat grass like an ox, and Pharaoh and his host are drowned in the Red Sea.” In his prayers, also, he interwove much Scripture. In almost every one he used the expression,—“Blessed be God.” In alluding to His Omniscience, he would say,—“Thou art perfectly acquainted, O God, with every thought, intent and purpose of the hearts of all thy creatures in the universe.” In noticing the deaths of young and vigorous persons, he would use the words of Job,—“One dieth in his

full strength, being wholly at ease and quiet. His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are moistened with marrow. And another dieth in the bitterness of his soul, and never eateth with pleasure." "Crushed before the feeble moth," "this is a dying world." Some of his remarks were very sententious. When speaking of death, he would say,—“The time when, the place where, the circumstances under which we must all lie down and die, are perfectly known unto God.”

Mr. Niles left only two sermons in print, and a charge at an ordination, and no sermons in manuscript. One of the sermons was delivered at Abington, February 22, 1800, on the death of George Washington, and one before the Massachusetts Missionary Society in Boston, May 26, 1801. The charge was at the ordination of the Rev. Seth Stetson, in Plymouth, July 18, 1804. I accompanied Mr. Niles on that occasion. Had Mr. Niles published a volume of his sermons and polemical discourses, he would have been much better known, and held in much higher repute by the present generation; but faint remembrances of them are now preserved, and in only a few minds.

After his death the association of ministers in Plymouth County sent a committee to his widow, of which the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Strong, of Randolph, was chairman, to examine his papers and manuscripts, to see if a publication could be made of any of his writings or sermons. This was found to be impossible, as he never was in the habit of writing out any of his discourses or sermons. In his early settlement he used to make some notes of the heads of his discourses, but not in his latter years. He was in the habit, as he once said to me, of selecting his text after the close of his services on one Sabbath, for the next Sabbath, and study it over during the week; and the most lucid time for study was when he was riding on horseback in the evening.

Mr. Niles interested himself much in political affairs. He was a Republican of the Old School, and supported the administration of Jefferson and Madison. He was not, however, ultra in his politics—he respected the right of private

judgment; and although tenacious of his own opinions, he never permitted differences in regard to them, to separate him from his friends and supporters, or interrupt a cordial and friendly intercourse with them. He was honored by the town as their delegate to the convention at Boston, in 1788, to act on the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He represented the town in the State Legislature four years in succession: 1808—1811.

CHAPTER XI.

Rev. Samuel Niles, Third Minister of the First Religious Society.

[*Concluded.*]

It may not be amiss, by way of illustration, to instance something of the mode of Mr. Niles' argumentative and metaphysical reasoning. I had much intercourse with him in my collegiate days: was much interested in his remarks and sayings when quite a youth: he visited quite frequently at my father's house. He delighted much in advocating his views, and never knew when to leave off when engaged in controversy. He had but few opponents in his society; among them were the late Dr. Gridley Thaxter, and David Gloyd. The latter removed to the State of Maine before Mr. Niles' death. Mr. Niles remarked to me that he was one of his most able opponents. I raised many objections to Mr. Niles' doctrine. The doctrine of decrees was one prominent subject of discussion. Mr. Niles remarked, that my objection to decrees was that it fixed events, and asked me if I did not believe God foreknew all events. I answered in the affirmative; as otherwise I saw I should limit the Holy One. He replied, that foreknowledge fixed the certainty of the event as absolutely as a decree, for it would not be foreknown unless it was certain. I was silenced, not satisfied. One of his

objectors, above named, when brought to this test of foreknowledge, (as Mr. Niles informed me,) said "he did not believe that God foreknew all future events." He had no other way to get over the argument, and would not give up his disbelief of the doctrine. I answered, if this doctrine (of decrees) was true, it was practical. Without stating his metaphysical reasonings, to prove, as he asserted in his sermon on the death of Washington,—“Man is a free controlled agent,” I will state his idea of the practicability of the doctrine. “Suppose,” says he, “there are two armies about to engage in a bloody contest: one is a Christian army, and the other an infidel army; but if the infidel army is victorious, Christianity is extirpated. The armies are commanded by two able generals; but as the onset is about to commence, we will suppose further, that there is a single *mote* floating about in the universe, or atmosphere, under no decree or fixed place: it will be as likely to fall in one place as another: it may fall into the eye of the Christian general, and put it out; in consequence of which, the general, through suffering and pain, is disabled in his command, the Christian army is defeated, and Christianity extirpated from the world.” The inference was, if one thing was left without being fixed, and such consequences might follow, how dreadful would be the result if all things were left unfixed.

As an illustration of the effect upon my mind of Mr. Niles’ doctrine of decrees, I must ask to be excused for relating the following anecdote: As I went to a canal in the back part of my garden, where the water ran rapidly, to get a pail of water, the reflection struck me, it is decreed you shall get just such a quantity of water, and just so many particles. I stood some time over the running stream, musing, that the water which I was to take had not yet come along; but finally dipped up a pailful, with this reflection,—now it was decreed from eternity that I should get this precise quantity of water, and no other. I turned it back, with the reflection that it was not decreed that I should have that precise pailful; but the thought came that it was decreed that you should turn it back.

This answer seemed to come too late : it was after the event. I finally dipped up my pail of water, and was led to this reflection,—If it was decreed that I should get this precise quantity of water, and not another particle, there must have been an infinity of decrees about this pail of water. Water is a fluid ; and this quantity of water may have been, yea, must have been, in myriads of different places. Some of it might have passed through the heart of Julius Cæsar ; may have sparkled in a diamond on the finger of Cleopatra, and been parts of millions of human bodies, and of innumerable animals, trees and plants ; and so of all other quantities and particles of matter. And what was the use of all this decreeing ? Only that I should have a pail of water to wash my face and hands. This seemed to be an unsatisfactory answer. Another pailful would have answered the same purpose. The idea that the laying, position and change of every particle of matter is the result of a Divine decree from eternity, seemed to be preposterous, and left a vacuity in the mind, as do the terms “infinite space,” and “eternity of time.” It seemed to me that there must be some general laws regulating material substances, even to the smallest mote ; and that gravitation, attraction and adhesion may be some of these laws.

In connection with such reasoning, I will state an anecdote, which Mr. Niles related to me. “Dr. John Reed, (named in the first part of this communication,) said to me, in regard to my doctrine,—‘Mr. Niles, you can demonstrate your doctrines to be true, but they are not.’” Mr. Niles said he was astonished at the remark, and asked him to explain. The doctor said many things could be mathematically demonstrated to be true, when they were not. It can be demonstrated that matter is infinitely divisible, which is not true, for nothing of infinity can be predicated of matter. “Can you conceive,” says he, “of anything that is so small that it cannot be divided ? if not, matter is infinitely divisible.” But the theorem which he relied upon mainly to prove his assertion was, that a straight line and a circle would never coincide, but as the circle was enlarged, it would approach nearer and

nearer to a coincidence. To illustrate the proposition, draw a straight line at any imaginary length, say ten, ten thousand, or ten millions of miles, and draw a circle one inch in diameter, setting one foot of a compass one-half inch from the straight line, so that the periphery of the circle may just touch it; move the standing foot of the compass the smallest distance possible, and describe another circle as before, and you approach nearer to a coincidence with the straight line as you enlarge the circle; so, by enlarging it, you divide matter betwixt the circle and straight line, and this you may do *ad infinitum*, dividing matter at each removal of the foot of the compass, and yet a straight line and a circle will never coincide; therefore matter is infinitely divisible. I shall make no remarks on such reasoning as to its truth or fallacy; I only state it to show a specimen of the metaphysical reasoning of former times.

During Mr. Niles' long continuance in the ministry, there was great cordiality and harmony betwixt him and his church and society. Towards the last part of it, however, there was some interruption to this state of peace, occasioned by what has been called the "singing difficulty." The difficulty arose from a difference of opinion as to the right of appointing choristers to lead the singing in public worship. The church claimed the exclusive right to appoint them. The town, then forming the legal body of the parish, claimed the same right. In consequence of this, two sets of choristers were appointed to that office—one by each party. The controversy continued for several years. It finally came to an outbreak, February 23, 1806. On the Lord's day, the two leaders, with their choirs, took separate seats in the gallery; a hymn having been read, as usual, for the purpose of being sung, two different tunes were named by the two choristers of the respective parties, and the hymn sung by both at the same time. The discord and confusion which this gross act of irreverence in the house of God occasioned, were truly distressing. The audience sat mute with astonishment. Mr. Niles left the pulpit, and walked out of the meeting-house, with his wife,

who had fainted in his arms. The audience, however, kept their seats, except two or three, who stepped out into the broad aisle,—one, a young attorney, with pencil in hand, to take note of individuals among the singers, as disturbers of the peace. This state of suspense did not last long. Mr. Niles returned, and entered the pulpit, and delivered his discourse. I was present on the occasion, and have ever considered it a providential leading that the people did not also retire from the house. The excitement would have been much greater, and the consequences much more serious. Mr. Niles from that time dispensed with singing as a part of public worship, until the dispute was settled.

These contentions and difficulties, from their rise to their close, continued for a number of years, and were exceedingly distressing, and subversive of the peace and quietude of the town. There were a great many church meetings and town meetings connected with this controversy. The deacons of the church were sent, by a vote of the church, to consult the Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect to the right of the church to appoint the choristers, without any suit or question of law being before them. They called on the judges at their boarding-house in Dedham, where they were holding their courts. They, of course, would give no opinion out of court. I recollect that one of the deacons reported to the church that one of the judges remarked to him, “that churches were known in law, and had certain rights.” This was a strange application, and showed a great want of knowledge of legal proceedings. Complaints were brought before the Grand Jury at the Court in Plymouth, against some of the singers for a breach of the Sabbath, and many witnesses were summoned before them, but the complaints were never prosecuted; there were no decisions made by the Court, and all complaints were finally withdrawn. All parties began to be tired, if not ashamed, of the controversy. During its height, almost every individual in town, and even children, took sides, and became exceedingly bitter against each other. All association and visiting between the opposite parties was

suspended. They were called Noyesites and Jenkinsites, after the names of the two leading choristers.

In the excitement, a vote was passed in a town meeting, to divide the town into two towns, and a committee agreed on to draw the dividing line. The whole trouble arose at first, from a very small affair, which was about time in the performance of church music; whether the movement should be a little quicker or a little slower. This brought up the question of the right of appointing choristers, betwixt the town and church. The town was in favor of the fast time, the church of the slow.

In this collision of the two bodies, Mr. Niles was placed in a very unpleasant situation. He was accused by the favorers of fast singing to be in favor of the other side. He, however, manifested great prudence and impartiality in the controversy, but did not escape censure. As a specimen of the deep excitement of the times, and to show the difficulty of his position, it may be stated, that a lady of intelligence and of good standing, the mother of a large family of children, (Mrs. S——,) in an excited moment, said of Mr. Niles,—“He went up into the pulpit with the Bible under his arm, and the devil in his heart.” Mr. Niles called on her afterwards; she apologized for her hasty speech, and a reconciliation took place.

On account of these party divisions, Mr. Niles, as he remarked to me, was much embarrassed in his preaching. He was constantly accused of being pointed in his sermons, and of alluding to the town's party. He said he took all pains possible to avoid anything of this kind.

There were great exertions made to settle these difficulties by individuals in and out of town, and by the church. A singing-master was agreed upon as an umpire, to decide upon the time or mode of singing; but he, unfortunately, instead of taking middle ground betwixt the two extremes, favored the slow mode of singing. The partisans of that mode were accused of tampering with him, and the other side fell from their agreement. Sermons were preached by neighboring

ministers in allusion to this subject. I recollect one discourse by the Rev. Jacob Norton, of Weymouth; his text was,—“For the divisions of Reuben, there were great thoughts of heart.” It has occurred to me, at times, that there was something of that hallucination which led, in former times, to the persecution of individuals in Salem, for witchcraft. Reason seemed to be banished, and passion and prejudice to reign triumphant. As time passed away, however, the excitement began to abate, and an agreement between the church and town was entered into,—simply, “that the church should nominate candidates for choristers, and if any one was rejected by the town, in their parochial capacity, another should be offered; and so on, until a choice should be made by the election of the same by the town.”

Another event which took place about this time (1807) was quite distressing to Mr. Niles,—a separation of a part of his church and society, to form a new society in the south part of Abington. This was the breaking up of many old associations, and interrupting a long course of intimacy. Mr. Niles felt this change deeply, and wished it might not happen in his day. I recollect well, that as soon as it was known by him that my father, Col. Aaron Hobart, favored this move, he, with his wife, made us an evening’s visit, and took tea. He expressed much anxiety to avert the move; was sad, lost his usual good cheer and vivacity, and, I might add, his appetite. He was aware that, if my father and my brother, Aaron Hobart, jr., did not approve of the proposed movement, it might be delayed for some years, and used many arguments and persuasions to induce them not to favor it. I recollect one,—which was to construct a new road from the south-east part of the town, directly across Mill-pond Meadow, so called, to his meeting-house. This would have made a saving of one-third of the travel to meeting from this part of the town. My father answered, that the time had come for a change; that he and his father, with their families, had attended meeting there for about one hundred years;—distance, three miles,—six in going and returning,—travelling far enough,

allowing three persons to attend each Sabbath during that period, for one person to travel around the globe four times, besides attending meeting on lecture, Thanksgiving, and Fast days. He was willing to invest a portion of his estate in a meeting-house for the benefit of his children. From this interview, Mr. Niles was convinced the project would succeed. The number, at first, who seceded, was small, many holding back from attachment to Mr. Niles. A union with quite a number of the inhabitants of East Bridgewater helped the movement.

Mr. Niles had eight children,—Samuel, who died in infancy; Mary Dodge, Sarah, Clarissa, Elizabeth, Mehitable, Samuel, and Laura. Mary Dodge married Joseph Torrey, of Hanson; had one son, who died in infancy. She left no children. Sarah married Jacob Dyer, and had four children: Ezekiel Dodge, Samuel Niles, Mary Dodge Niles, and Nathaniel Niles. Mrs. Torrey and Mrs. Dyer are both deceased. Samuel N. Dyer had three children. Mary D. N. Dyer married Gladden Bonney, and had eight children and two grandchildren. Mehitable was married, resides in Vermont, and has no children.

Mr. Niles' descendants are very limited: only two of his daughters had any children that lived to grow up; his grandchildren were twelve, and there are two great great grandchildren.

In closing these remarks respecting Mr. Niles, it may not be amiss to allude to the situation of his children, now residing together on the old homestead. There are four of them,—Elizabeth, Clarissa, Samuel, and Laura. It is now over forty-six years since their father's death, (their mother lived a few years longer,) and they have lived during all this time as a united family. Their father died insolvent; paid about seventy cents on a dollar. He left a mortgage on his estate of a large amount due to the town of Abington: he always paid the interest during his life-time, out of his limited salary, which drew hard on his means of living. There was paid on this mortgage, principal and interest, over three thousand

dollars. Two thousand six hundred dollars of this sum was paid by Clarissa and Elizabeth ; four hundred dollars was paid to the town by its taking wood, and some meadow land. The two thousand six hundred dollars was paid solely by the earnings of these two daughters, principally by keeping school. They may have had some little help from their other sisters, Mehitable and Laura. They have sold considerable of their real estate, (about one thousand dollars worth,) for their support. They are in debt now about one thousand dollars. If the estate is worth four thousand dollars, which I consider a high estimation, the whole amount left for the three daughters, composing the family, will be about one thousand dollars to each. Samuel has no property, and has, for the forty-six years since their father's death, been provided for and supported principally by the hard earnings of his sisters. Had it been otherwise, as their brother is an invalid, the expense must have inevitably fallen upon the town. Estimating the expense at one hundred dollars per year, (and it would have been over that, including interest,) this has made a difference in the town's expenses of about five thousand dollars. The aged ladies are now embarrassed ; have to exert themselves beyond their strength to maintain the family. They take boarders for this purpose, which brings much care and labor upon them. I called there a few weeks since, at about ten o'clock, A. M., and the oldest sister (over eighty) was out in the fields gathering greens for dinner ; and when she came into the house, apologized to me for leaving the room, as she must attend to preparing dinner. Her sisters, also, were busy ; and all looked feeble and overtaken. At this time, also, they were distressed, the collector having just called on them, as he had often done before, with his bills for unpaid taxes, amounting to about one hundred and thirty dollars. They knew of no way to pay him, and feared that he might take personal property, and sell it. He preferred to take real estate, as that would, as it is supposed, be less distressing to them.*

* Since the above was written, Clarissa and Elizabeth have deceased.

In view of these circumstances, I should certainly be in favor of relinquishing their taxes. If there are objections to this, as there is a debt of a considerable amount justly due to them from the town, some other way ought to be adopted by the town to be just and liberal towards them. If aid cannot be extended to them in this way, I hope some other method will be adopted by individuals or associations to relieve them from their embarrassments. This would not only be a kind act to them in their declining years, but an expression of grateful remembrance of their honored father, who labored faithfully and ably during all his active life, for the best interests of the generations now mostly passed away, among whom were many of our dearest relations and friends.

CHAPTER XII.

Rev. Holland Weeks, Fourth Minister of the First Religious Society.

THE fourth minister of the First Religious Society was Rev. Holland Weeks.

In speaking of him, I shall refer, mainly, to documents already published; and especially to his trial before an ecclesiastical council, on account of a change in his religious sentiments after his instalment; quoting some of the allegations on the part of the church brought against him, and also from the doings and report of the council, and from statements of Mr. Weeks before them, respecting his new views.

It has already been stated that Mr. Weeks was installed as pastor, August 9, 1815; he was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1795. He continued in the ministry until 1820, when, in consequence of a change in his doctrines, he was requested by his church and society to ask a dismission; he did not choose to comply with this request, but proposed a

mutual council, which was agreed to; and the council met July 26, 1820, at the meeting-house in Centre Abington.

The council was composed of the following members, agreeably to letters missive from the Rev. Holland Weeks, pastor, and a Committee of the First Church of Christ in Abington, viz.:—from the church in Franklin, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., pastor, and Deacon James Metcalf, delegate; from the church in Attleborough, Rev. Nathaniel Holman, pastor, and brother Daniel Babcock, delegate; from the First Church in Dorchester, Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., pastor, and Rev. brother Paul Jewett, delegate; from the First Church in Dedham, Deacon Samuel Fales, and brother Samuel Haven, delegates; from the Fourth Church in Bridgewater, (now North Bridgewater,) Rev. Daniel Huntington, pastor, and brother Perez Southworth, delegate.

The council was formed, and the Rev. Dr. Worcester having been mutually chosen by the church and pastor, was requested to take his seat as Moderator. The Rev. Mr. Huntington was chosen scribe, and the Rev. T. M. Harris, D. D., assistant scribe. The Rev. Otis Thompson communicated the records and votes of the church and parish relative to their doings, preparatory to the calling of this council, and aided them in their investigation.

Assembled at the time and place as above stated, the council were in session two days, and spent the time in a patient investigation of the subject submitted to them, till they came to their final report, which was quite lengthy. That portion of it, however, which relates to Mr. Weeks' new doctrines, and his defence of them, and their final conclusions, are as follows:—

“In the allegations exhibited on the part of the church, against the Rev. Mr. Weeks, and which are referred to in the letter missive, as ‘certain difficulties which had been specified,’ it was stated, ‘we believe you have adopted sentiments in divinity different from those you professed to believe at the time of your settlement, and so far embracing the system of

Emanuel Swedenborg, as to be subversive of the fundamental principles of the gospel, calculated to introduce error and delusion, and tending to licentiousness and vice; and that in a number of instances of late you have preached false doctrines.' Reference was then made to certain specified sermons; and several doctrines or opinions, alleged as advanced or held by Mr. Weeks, were mentioned in distinct articles.

"Mr. Weeks answered to these allegations with a very becoming deportment, and with a highly commendable readiness and frankness. Such of his sermons as were called for, he advanced; such portions of them as were desired he read; and with respect to no point of inquiry did he show any disposition to conceal, or to embarrass.

"He admitted explicitly that he had adopted sentiments in divinity different from those which he professed at the time of his settlement; that he had embraced the system, scheme, or doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, in as far as he had read and understood them; that he had read several of the principal works of that writer, and that he had no reason to think that he should disapprove of any part of his system or sentiments; and that he believed he had said, and he was still free to say, that 'previous to reading the writings of Swedenborg, he now considered himself to have been a very unprofitable preacher, because, prior to that, he did not understand the spiritual or internal meaning of the Word.'

"In the same frank and explicit manner, in answer to other allegations and inquiries, he made also the following particular avowals, viz.: 'That he does not hold the generally received doctrine of the resurrection of the body at the last day; but believes that every person immediately after death rises or is clothed with a spiritual body, and that this is what he understands by the resurrection. That he does not hold the generally received doctrine of a last day, and a universal judgment; but believes that at the close of each of the successive dispensations, there is a general judgment of all who live under that dispensation. That he does not hold the doctrine of three persons in the Godhead; but believes in a trinity subsisting in

Him in whom dwelleth the fulness of the Godhead bodily ; a trinity, consisting of Divine love or the Father, Divine wisdom or the Son, and Divine operation or the Holy Spirit. And that he believes, as stated in the seventh of the forty-two propositions, published by the committee of the New Jerusalem Church in London, ‘that the doctrines universally taught by the Old Church, (by which is meant the general body of professing Christians, in distinction from the New Jerusalem, or New Church—to which church he would consider all spiritual men as virtually belonging,) particularly the doctrines respecting three Divine persons, the atonement, the justification by faith alone, the resurrection of the material body, &c., are highly dangerous to the rising generation, inasmuch as they tend to ingraft in their infant minds principles diametrically opposite to those of the New Church, and consequently hurtful to their salvation.’ That he holds that all prayer should be directed to Christ as God, clothed in a Divine body and a human form. That he believes that, as ‘the earth abideth forever,’ the sun and moon will continue to rise and set as they do now to all eternity. That he is expecting, and has for years been expecting, a new or further revelation. That he believes, as stated in the thirty-second of the forty-two propositions, published by the members of the New Jerusalem Church at Great East, London, ‘that there is not a single genuine truth remaining in the Old Church but what is falsified ;’—and, also, as stated in the thirty-ninth and fortieth of said propositions, ‘that now is the second advent of the Lord, which is a coming, not in person, but in the power and glory of the spiritual sense of His holy Word, which is Himself,’ and ‘that this second coming of the Lord is effected by means of His servant, Emanuel Swedenborg, before whom He hath manifested Himself in person, and whom He hath filled with His spirit to teach the doctrines of the New Church by the Word from Him ;’—that he has read Swedenborg’s Treatise ‘On the Pleasures of Insanity Concerning Scortatory Love,’ and finds nothing in it, which, as he understands it, he disapproves ; but that it cannot be rightly understood, except in

connection with the preceding treatise ‘On Conjugal Love,’ which is considered by Swedenborg as eminently pure and holy, in distinction from Scortatory Love, which he condemns and would restrain.

“The admissions and avowals now recited, comprise all the important points of doctrine distinctly specified in the allegations of the church, and all concerning which Mr. Weeks was particularly inquired of before the council.

“Though we would not advance an opinion relative to these sentiments, derogatory to the Christian character of the Rev. Mr. Weeks, or of any who honestly maintain them; believing that they may be received by their advocates in a constructive sense more favorable to the interests of truth and piety, than that which presents itself most obviously to us; yet we deem it our sacred and indispensable duty to declare our opinion, that the writings and sentiments in question, according to the interpretation which they generally receive, are anti-scriptural and dangerous.

“For the reasons now brought into view, and also because we consider the adoption of the Swedenborgian system as a virtual renunciation of this church, and all disclaiming the principles of the New Jerusalem Church, we deem it expedient that the connection between this church and their pastor, the Rev. Holland Weeks, be dissolved.

“The council have not come to this result without serious and prayerful deliberation; and we would in conclusion express, with great tenderness, our Christian regards towards the Rev. Mr. Weeks,—with devout prayers that the spirit of unerring wisdom may guide all his researches after truth and duty, and enable him, wherever Providence may cast his lot, to acquit himself to Divine acceptance.”

In connection with this I will add an extract from a letter which I received nearly forty years since from Mr. Weeks:—

“HENDERSON, N. Y., April 19, 1823-67.

“*My Dear Sir:*—It has ever been my intention to write to you since I came to this place. My children have often asked

me why I did not write to you, and expressed a wish that I would do it. I have as often said, I meant to do it soon. Whatever may have been the occasion of this delay, it has not been a disposition to treat you with the least degree of neglect. My coming with a family into this new place, has, of course, been attended with a multiplicity of cares. Having a house to build, and a farm to stock and cultivate, has necessarily taken much of my attention. As it will be your wish to know something concerning my circumstances, both temporal and spiritual, I will take the liberty to give you a brief statement of both. As the temporal are of minor importance, but necessary in subordination to the spiritual, I will, in the first place, give you the outlines of them. My farm is one hundred and twenty acres, the best of soil, more than one-third of it under improvement, in the centre of the town. My house is better than the one I had in Abington, finished and painted inside and out, with a cellar under it thirty-eight by thirty, bottomed with a rock as smooth as polished marble, eight and a-half feet below the sills of the house, with a perennial spring in the part of it near the foot of the stairs, with a natural trench to carry off the water. My barn and sheds are equal to three such barns as that I owned in Abington. The farm is stocked with oxen and cows, and sheep and swine, and poultry and horses. I owe no man anything, except a trifle to some of the mechanics. I have cash in hand fifty dollars, and notes on interest sixteen hundred dollars, besides a lot of new land in Vermont of one hundred acres. The quarterly commission on the business of the post-office, is worth to me something. My family consists of only myself, and my son, and four daughters, with the occasional addition of hired help to work on the farm."

It seems, by the above statement, that Mr. Weeks was not left destitute in his temporal concerns when he was dismissed from his pastoral office, but a better home was prepared for him than he had here; and this seems to have been the result of the leadings of a remarkable Providence, as the

following statement of Edwin Burnham, Esq., Mr. Weeks' son-in-law, in connection with an extract from a letter of Mr. W. to his children, will show:—

Letter of E. Burnham, Esq.

“CHICAGO, ILL., May 3, 1864.

“It was while my beloved father-in-law, Holland Weeks, was a Congregational minister, (at Pittsford, Vt., I think,) in the year 1803, that he was visited by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jesse Hopkins, who was agent for the sale of lands for Mr. Henderson, a large landholder, and whose name was given to the town of Henderson in Jefferson County, N. Y., where his lands were mainly located. Mr. Henderson resided in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Hopkins was resident agent in the then newly settled town of Henderson, N. Y., a remote forest country on the border of Lake Ontario—a then *far-off*, border country, where wild lands were only one dollar per acre, and *slow* sale at that. My father-in-law always loved a *fine* horse—never could tolerate a *slow* one. At the time of Mr. Hopkins' visit he owned a beautiful one, which Mr. Hopkins so much admired and desired, that he offered Father Weeks a deed of one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he would *select* for him in Henderson, in exchange for his beautiful horse. Father Weeks said, (afterwards,) ‘I had the impression, at the time, that it might be a place for a home in my evening of life. It proved so.’

“The exchange of the horse for the land was accepted and made; and seventeen years afterward, when dismissed from the old church in Abington, and finding no other means open for a support for his family of five motherless children, he removed from Abington to Henderson, late in the autumn of 1820, with means enough to erect a comfortable house upon the land, so long before provided by Divine Providence for a ‘home in his evening of life.’

“I enclose to you a letter, written by him eighteen years afterwards, in which he alludes to this subject.”

Extract from Mr. Weeks' Letter.

“HENDERSON, N. Y., October 8, 1838.

“*My Dear Children* :—Your esteemed favors, all dated in September, came to hand on the 6th instant. I thank you for your kind offer of affording me a home with you at Detroit. It may be the case that some time hereafter I shall come. At present it seems to be my duty to remain where I am. I have something to do, by which I can not only do good by subserving my own necessities, but by protecting and nourishing the little flock in this vicinity. * * * The door began to be opened for my coming here as long ago as 1803; when I bought my place in Henderson, I had the impression at the time, that it might be a place for a home in my evening of life. It proved so. The Lord was pleased to provide for me and my children, when other means would be withheld. It was not quite sufficient; and so I had the post-office provided for me, until the spring, when the last of my children was otherwise provided for. I have now some remaining necessities, and a calling provided by the Divine Providence, by which nearly half of my living can be obtained. The deficiency is supplied by the interest of what is due for my place. The Lord has known what would be my wants, and has always provided precisely in proportion to my necessities. When I needed more, I had more; and when I needed less, I had less. No miracle has been wrought. The provision has been in the ordinary way, in connection with the use of means. The manna has been given from heaven; but it had to be gathered by little and little, from day to day. Our Father in the heavens has given me day by day our daily bread. It has been as it was with the sons of Israel in the wilderness: ‘He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack. They gathered every man according to his eating.’—Ex. xvi. 18. * * *.

“I am, yours, very truly,

“H. WEEKS.”

CHAPTER XIII.

Rev. Holland Weeks, Fourth Minister of the First Religious Society.

[*Concluded.*]

It may reasonably be supposed, that after perusing what precedes in regard to Mr. Weeks, my readers will be desirous of some more information as to the causes which led a man filling so important a place in the church as Mr. W. did, and of such very respectable abilities, to adopt sentiments so different from those in which he had previously been, and which he had previously taught, as are those of the New Church. As I am fortunately provided with the means of gratifying such desire of information, it appears to be my duty to furnish it. I find in the *Abington Standard* of September 5, 1856, the following letter of Mr. W., in which he gives to a friend a somewhat circumstantial history of the mental experience connected with his change of sentiments.

A Letter from the late Rev. Holland Weeks to James Jewett, Middlebury, Vt.

“HENDERSON, September 16, 1822.

“*My Dear Sir:*—Your acceptable favor of November 30, I received with pleasure on the 14th instant. Your proposed correspondence I accept, with the hope that it will tend not only to our mutual edification, but to those important uses in our respective spheres which shall be subservient to the interests of the Lord’s kingdom. For one who professes to be ignorant of the rules of grammar, I think you may well take courage as a writer of letters. You need make no apologies; the sentiments communicated are the principal things. It is much better to exhibit goods and truths without grammar, than to exhibit the finest specimens of grammar and rhetoric without goods and truths. A further interview

with you would have been agreeable. When I come to Middlebury again, I hope my time will be less limited, and that both of us will have made so much progress in the regenerate life as to render our interviews still more desirable, and interesting, and profitable.

“Your religious experience I should have been pleased to have heard you relate. I am of the opinion that many in the Old Church have a saving religious experience; though there are few of them who can tell in what the life of religion consists. The reason is that darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people; their hearts, wherever they have had genuine Christian experience, are better than their heads.

“I am more prepared to have charity for many in the Old Church, in consequence of what I experienced myself when I was one of its members. Thirty-eight years ago, when I was sixteen years old, I obtained a hope of having obtained through the mercy of the Lord, by regeneration, a saving interest in Christ. From that time, until about four years since, I was in favor of the Calvinistic doctrines. Twenty-four years I preached these doctrines with increasing zeal. Nor do I recollect that I ever doubted as to the truth of them all that time.

“Inasmuch as you have desired me to state the occasion of the change of my sentiments, I shall proceed to make a brief statement. There were many things in the Divine Providence which led me by degrees to where I am; some remote, and some proximate, though unthought of at the time, by myself, as having such a tendency. One was my having a sight of one of Swedenborg’s books, which I read for about two hours, twenty years ago. I found it in the hands of Rev. B. Woodward, of Wolcott, in Connecticut. It appeared to me to be a most wonderful production. How to account for its existence, I could not determine to my own satisfaction. Observing nothing in it which appeared incorrect, I found afterwards that a curiosity remained with me to know more about it. Yet this curiosity was not sufficiently excited to induce me to be at any particular pains to seek the means of

further information. About this time I read a book written by Abraham Cummings, on the subject of the 'Millennium;' by this means I was led into an error as to what is termed the latter-day glory; but still, from one of the sections, I was induced to believe that when the millennium should commence, there would be farther revelations from the Lord to mankind. My belief was founded on such passages as Joel ii. 28; Acts ii. 17. My being settled in this belief had a tendency to remove from my mind one of the greatest objections against a reception of the revelations which the Lord, in His mercy, has given by Emanuel Swedenborg. Another thing, which I little thought would sap my foundation ultimately,—an idea which I resolutely imbibed in the early part of my ministry,—was, that I would see and think for myself, without calling *any* man father. There were some instances, even among ministers of my acquaintance, of such disgusting servility, and the consequences in their cases appeared so pernicious, that the idea of doing as they did filled me with abhorrence. This had a tendency to break from my mind one of the most direful shackles. When on a journey, ten or twelve years ago, I met with the *Halcyon Luminary*. My opportunity was not sufficient to give it a particular perusal, yet I read so much as to have my curiosity still more excited. The work appeared to me to be a remarkable display of philosophy, and of something called correspondence, which I could not understand. With the publishers I had no acquaintance; but whoever they might be, I was convinced that they were men of remarkable erudition and intelligence. The means of arriving to such taste and wisdom, I felt a sensible desire to know. That there was anything opposed to my darling sentiments, I did not as yet suspect. It was of the Divine Providence that I should be led in a way that I knew not. I was not permitted to be apprised of such things as would have appeared particularly objectionable until it was too late to recede. I come now to the occasion of my being introduced to the writings of my favorite author. It was a strenuous attempt to vindicate the Calvinistic doctrines at the place of the landing of our forefathers, in

Plymouth, by a sermon which I preached at the installation of Mr. Torry. There was a young gentleman present of the name of Hunn, who requested me to preach the same, or a similar discourse, at his ordination in Sandwich, on Cape Cod. Being thus led in the Divine Providence to the ordination of Mr. Hunn, I was also led to a sight of an old minister's library, which contained the following works of Emanuel Swedenborg, viz.: 'The Treatise on Heaven and Hell;' 'The Doctrine of Life concerning the Decalogue;' 'Angelic Wisdom concerning Divine Love and Wisdom,' and 'Conjugal Love.' With the consent of their proprietor I obtained the reading of them, and commenced reading October 10, 1818. I first read the 'Treatise on Heaven and Hell;' then, 'Angelic Wisdom;' then the 'Doctrine of Life;' and the 'Conjugal Love.' I also reviewed them, and received considerable part of their contents as truths, before I was permitted to see any other books of the kind, or to converse with any individual of the New Church. Had I read the 'Universal Theology' in the first place, it seems to me probable that I should have read no more. But it was so directed in the Lord's most merciful Providence that my mind should in some measure be prepared to receive it, before it was put into my hands. Some trials I had already experienced. Some things I could not, for a long time, receive as truth. It appeared to me astonishing that Swedenborg should have had so much light upon some subjects, and by such means, and yet that he should be so much in the dark upon several of the plainest, and, as I thought, most essential doctrines of the Gospel. I was not so much convinced as I ought to have been; the darkness was in myself. I found means, however, to give a construction to what he says upon some points, so as to get along with him, until I came to read the 'Universal Theology.' I then saw that my constructions would not answer; and that if his scheme of sentiments was true, mine was false. It was after Dr. Bates had removed to Middlebury that I was invited to supply the pulpit one Sabbath, which he had left vacant. The house where I was directed to put up

was Judge Haven's. There I found receivers of the New Church doctrines. The judge had been a reader for about twenty years. He furnished me with the 'Universal Theology,' and with several other books that I had not then seen.

"Soon after this I had trials with sentiments and with myself, which I had never experienced. I was stripped and tossed, distressed and comforted. Generally when I read, the influx from the Lord was perceptible and sweet. But when I thought of some of my most darling Calvinistic doctrines, my mind was filled with unutterable anguish. My nights became sleepless, and my appetite for natural food was lost. As to many things in which I had been very confident, I was now wholly at a loss. Whether they were true or false, I could not tell. But there were a number of spiritual truths made plain to me, so that I had food enough to keep me alive until I should be prepared to receive more. I had also enough to furnish me with a theme whenever I was called to preach. But frequently I was so overwhelmed in the pulpit, as to be unable for some time to proceed. My constant practice was to look to the Lord to direct me, and lead me into 'all truth. He heard my prayer, so that I had the witness of it in myself.

"Every worldly consideration was opposed to my reception of the new dispensation. My salary, my reputation, my friends, my means of supporting my rising family, my everything of this nature, I saw from the first was to be made a sacrifice. But still the question would recur, What is *truth*? This I prayed the Lord to show me, and this *the Lord did show me* by a wonderful combination of ten thousand circumstances, all leading to this glorious result. Blessed be His name. I am now so settled and grounded in the truth that I have no doubt respecting it. I am confirmed.

"All the evils which I anticipated came upon me, and some that I did not expect. But never, never for a moment do I regret that I have become a receiver of the Heavenly Doctrines of the Lord's new, last and best dispensation, under which I

fully believe the golden age will be restored. I always preached what I sincerely believed was the truth, and do still; and shall continue to do it so long as the Lord shall enable me.

“He has blessed my labors in this place by giving me to see the New Church arise here, and put on her beautiful garments. They are persons, both men and women, of the first reputation. Indeed, my dear sir, it is in itself an absurdity to suppose that wicked and profligate characters can at the same time be sufficiently spiritual to constitute the Lord’s New Church. No unclean thing shall enter there. None but the sincere worshippers and followers of the Lamb can be of the number of His tribe. Ask me all the questions you please; give me all the information you can. Give my love to Mr. Copeland, and all inquiring friends.

“Yours affectionately,

“HOLLAND WEEKS.”

Mr. Weeks remarks in the above letter that he “always preached what he believed to be true,” and as he saw the truth of the doctrines of the New Church he preached them, and continued to preach them for nearly two years to the society over which he was pastor, without objection from any members of his church. Late in the year 1819, Mrs. Cushing, of Hanson, was visiting at Mrs. Niles’, and heard Mr. Weeks preach on the Sabbath, and from a previous knowledge which she had of the writings of Swedenborg, she at once perceived that he was preaching the doctrines revealed to the world by Swedenborg. From her it was immediately made public. The promulgation of the fact that Mr. Weeks had embraced and was preaching the doctrines contained in the writings of Swedenborg, at once produced a deep sensation, not only in his own town and church, but in many of the neighboring towns and churches. His church immediately became alienated from him.

I conclude my reminiscences of Mr. Weeks with the following short obituary notice of him published in the October number of *The New Jerusalem Magazine*, for the year 1843.

“REV. HOLLAND WEEKS.

“Died in Henderson, N. Y., on the 24th of July last, Rev. Holland Weeks. Mr. Weeks was formerly a settled minister of the Orthodox denomination in Abington, Mass., and became a receiver of the doctrines of the New Church in 1818, soon after which his connection with his society there was dissolved. He was ordained into the New Church ministry in 1821, and soon afterwards removed to Henderson, N. Y., where he resided till the time of his death. Mr. Weeks was a man of warm and kind feelings, of clear understanding and acute reasoning powers. He had an elevated sense of the dignity and importance of the ministerial office, and was well aware not only of the necessity of leading a life of charity, but also of maintaining sound doctrines, in order to the advancement of the church.

“Mr. Weeks’ health had been quite infirm for several years; though he continued in the comfortable enjoyment of life to as great an extent as could perhaps be expected at his advanced age. The following extract, recently received from a member of his family, contains a brief notice of his last sickness:—

“‘He was confined to the house but a few days (with the prevailing influenza), and to his bed only one day before his decease. Though somewhat afflicted with pain in the chest and arms, during the week, in his last day and hour he was almost entirely free from pain. He was aware that his departure was at hand, and he was willing, and desired to go; and he went in the most easy, quiet and tranquil manner—without a struggle or a sigh. He was surrounded by his children and a few sympathizing neighbors, supported in a sitting posture in his bed. He was conscious and composed to the last; and though he could not converse much, it was soothing and consoling to the feelings of his bereaved children that the Lord, in His kind providence, removed our dear father in the most quiet and gentle manner.’”

CHAPTER XIV.

First Society of the New Jerusalem in Abington.

WITHOUT entering into any arguments in favor of the doctrines of the New Church—for they are abundantly supplied elsewhere by books and periodicals—I will only endeavor to correct one misapprehension of them.

The receivers of the new doctrine are supposed to be a new sect of the Christian dispensation. This is a mistake. New Churchmen believe that the period of the descent of the New Jerusalem, spoken of in Revelation xxi., has arrived; that the Lord has commenced the establishment of a New Church—a new dispensation; and that, as a means to this end, He has caused to be deduced from the literal sense of the Scriptures, through His servant, Emanuel Swedenborg, illuminated for this purpose, doctrine of genuine truth, such as was never clearly understood in the first Christian Church, even in the days of its greatest purity.

And that, besides this, the Lord has, by the same means, revealed the fact which has been hitherto unknown, that there is a spiritual sense in every part of the Scriptures, in which genuine truth is in its glory, and without any of the obscurity which pervades the literal sense; and finally, that he has revealed much of that sense, and the science of correspondences, by means of which it is understood.

Such are some of the reasons why those who receive the new doctrines, believe them to be the doctrines of a new church and not of a new sect.

The Secretary of the “First Society of the New Jerusalem in Abington,” Mr. Jeremiah Towle, has furnished the following statement of the formation, progress, and present state of the Society:—

“Rev. Holland Weeks, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Abington, was the first receiver of the doctrines of the New Church in this place.



NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, CENTRE ABINGTON.

“After receiving the doctrines, he began to preach them to his congregation in the year 1820 ; but this was soon followed by a dissolution of the connection which existed between him and them.

“Mr. Weeks removed from Abington in 1821. At that time there were five or six persons who were friendly to the doctrines ; but little interest was manifested, however, until 1824, when several young persons became receivers. Since that time there has been a regular increase. In the year 1827, the receivers first began to hold meetings for public worship on the Sabbath, in the westerly part of the town. In 1830, the receivers were legally organized as a distinct religious society, under the name of ‘The First Society of the New Jerusalem in Abington.’ The same year the meetings for public worship were changed to the centre of the town, and were held for several years in the house now occupied by Rev. Joseph Pettee, and former residence of Rev. Mr. Weeks, from 1827 to 1832. Mr. Eleazer Smith, and Mr. Samuel Worcester, preached occasionally for the society. In 1833 there was much thought about a more perfect organization of the society, but it was postponed for want of a commodious place for public meetings.

“In the winter of 1833-34 the society, with the assistance of others who were interested in the doctrines, erected a building called the ‘New Church Hall,’ in which meetings for public worship were held for twenty-two years. From the commencement, up to this time, the meetings for public worship were usually conducted by Elisha Faxon, jr., when they were without the services of a minister. In 1833, and spring of 1834, Mr. Henry A. Worcester preached twenty Sabbaths. Meanwhile, the society had been gradually making accessions to their numbers. Benjamin Hobart, Esq., of South Abington, and his family, regularly attended the meetings when held at a private house ; and also Mr. Asaph Dunbar, and several others. In August, 1834, Rev. Warren Goddard (now of North Bridgewater) commenced preaching

for the society, and continued for the most of the time until January, 1838.

“In February, 1835, a church was instituted in conformity with the rules of order of the General Convention of the New Church in the United States, consisting of twenty-four members. The Rev. Thomas Worcester, D.D., pastor of the Boston Society of the New Church, attended by delegates from that society, performed the services on that occasion. The names of the persons thus organized will be attached to the creed which follows, and which was adopted by them, June 28, 1835.

C R E E D.

“First—That God is one in essence, and in person, in whom is a Divine trinity; that from love towards men, He assumed humanity, and glorified it; and that He thus became God with us, the Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

“Second—That the Word is the Divine truth itself, proceeding from the Lord; that it is written according to the correspondence of natural things with heavenly and Divine, and is adapted to all the various states of angels and men: and that thus it is the Divine Medium, by which men are consociated with angels, and men and angels are conjoined to the Lord.

“Third—That from the Lord alone proceeds genuine life, the precepts of which are the Ten Commandments; that these precepts are to be obeyed by man as of himself, with the acknowledgment that the will and power to do, are of the Lord alone; and thus that man is saved by the Lord, by means of a life in conformity with His precepts.

“Benjamin Hobart, Deborah Hobart, Asaph Dunbar, Edward Cobb, 2d, Daniel Noyes, Hannah Noyes, Elisha Faxon, jr., Hannah M. Faxon, Isaiah Noyes, Betsey Noyes, Lucius Faxon, Harriet Faxon, Jeremiah Towle, Sophia W. Towle, Isaac Robbins, Ebenezer Robbins, Noah Reed, Mary Reed, Luther Cobb, Nancy W. Cobb, Calvin Faxon, Althea Faxon, Alden S. Loud, Diantha Loud.

“Soon after the institution of the society, it was organized by choosing a secretary, and a committee of three persons, who were called ‘The Ecclesiastical Committee.’ The first Secretary chosen was Mr. Edward Cobb, 2d, who held the office until December, 1836. Mr. Luther Cobb was then chosen, and held the office until August, 1839. He then declined serving longer, and the writer of this was chosen, who has served in that capacity to the present time. The first Ecclesiastical Committee of the society were Messrs. Edward Cobb, 2d, Benjamin Hobart, and Lucius Faxon.

“In January, 1838, Mr. Joseph Pettie was invited to come and preach, with a view to become pastor of the society if it should be mutually satisfactory.

“May 26, 1838, the society passed the following vote:—

“‘*Voted*, That we invite Mr. Pettie to become our pastor, and that we will make provision for his support according to our ability.’

“May 27, an answer was received from him, accepting the invitation.

“July 25, 1838, Mr. Joseph Pettie was ordained pastor of this society, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, Ordaining Minister in the New Jerusalem.

“The ordinance of the ‘Lord’s Supper’ is administered in the society quarterly, viz.,—on the first Sabbath in January, April, July, and October. The present number of communicants is sixty-four; the whole number of members since the formation of the society is eighty-four.*

“J. TOWLE, *Secrteary*.”

* This was prepared some years ago; the society has much increased since.

CHAPTER XV.

Physicians Practising in Abington in Past Times, and at the Present Time.

THE following sketches of the practising physicians in the town of Abington, from its first settlement, have been furnished in part for this article by one of our present leading physicians, Dr. F. F. Forsaith, of South Abington. I have added some remarks and statements, not included in double commas, which mark his sketches. It is very difficult to get correct information respecting the early physicians; where they were born, when they commenced practice here, when they left or deceased, and of their connections and descendants.

“The first who practised medicine in this town was the Rev. SAMUEL BROWN, who came here in the year 1713, and, as was usual at that time, dispensed to the spiritual and physical wants of his parishioners. He lived in a small house about six or eight rods east from the old brick tavern-building at Centre Abington, now owned by Captain William Nash. He died September 12, 1749, aged sixty-two.”

Dr. DAVID JONES came here, probably, about the year 1750. He lived in what was called the old Moses Reed House, near where Ephraim S. Jenkins now resides. It is not known where he originated, nor precisely when he settled here. He was chosen one of the Selectmen in 1760, and served in that capacity for six years. In that year (1760) he was chosen by the town to purchase a bell of about six hundred pounds weight. In 1774 he was chosen a delegate from this town to attend a County Congress, which met at Plympton, September 26, 1774, where all the towns in the county were represented. At that convention he was chosen one of the committee to report resolves on the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, and the rights of the Colony. These resolves have been highly spoken of, as timely, able, and

spirited. He was chosen also a delegate to the first Provincial Congress at Salem, October 5, 1774; and also to the third at Watertown, July 31, 1775. He was a delegate to the Convention at Cambridge, in September, 1779, to form a State Constitution. Besides these, he held other important offices. Of his family, only two of his sons are remembered,—Elias, who settled in South Carolina, and David, who succeeded his father in his practice for a time. Dr. Jones was a man of talents, and well educated: he was a scientific man; one little circumstance illustrates this. There is a small brook on the farm which he occupied, running into a low meadow, called “Cole Brook”—not *Cold* or *Coal* brook: *Cole* signifies *kale*, or *cabbage*, which does not form a close head—sometimes called wild, or meadow cabbage. This kale, or cabbage, grows in abundance, or did, (for I have seen it,) where this Cole brook runs into the meadow; hence the name, “*Cole Brook*.” None but a scientific man like Dr. Jones could have made this nice distinction in the name of the brook. This name (“Cole Brook”) has been applied to other localities, which certainly is a misnomer.

Dr. DAVID JONES, JR., son of the above named Dr. Jones, practised in town for a year or two, about 1775. He had a hospital for small-pox patients on the spot where now stands the house occupied by Allen Leach, Franklin Street. He lived in the old Major John Cushing House, about one-half mile south of the then North Abington meeting-house. He afterwards moved to North Yarmouth, now in the State of Maine. He served for a time as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. He married Elizabeth Hobart, daughter of Colonel Aaron Hobart by his first wife. After his removal to North Yarmouth he had a large family of children, and his posterity is quite numerous. He was in extensive practice there for about thirty years. Several years before his death he suffered severely by the gout, but bore it with great patience and resignation; was never heard to utter a complaint. During this period he was still consulted very extensively by his patients: he was held in high reputation as a physician.

“Dr. ADAMS resided in Abington in about the year 1778 or 1779, in a house where Ephraim S. Jenkins now lives—the same one occupied by Dr. Jones, sen., in South Abington.”

“Dr. FULLER, not far from the same time, lived in a house on the spot where Mr. Adam Reed now lives, in South Abington. He continued here but a short time.”

Dr. RICHARD BRIGGS resided in Abington, and practised as a physician about 1780. He lived on the spot where now is the house occupied by Deacon J. A. King. Dr. Briggs was a surgeon on board a public ship in the war of Independence. When a boy I was greatly interested in hearing him narrate many of the exciting scenes which took place on board the ship in which he served in that capacity. He was in quite extensive practice in this town for nearly thirty years, and removed to the town of Chesterfield, in this State, County of Hampshire, about 1812. He was a man well informed—had great conversational powers; and his friends and supporters were very much attached to him, and he to them. He was cotemporary with Dr. Gridley Thaxter during almost his whole residence in town. He was chosen Town Clerk in 1799. He married Huldah Reed, the daughter of Thomas Reed, sister to the late Deacon Isaac Reed. He had a son Richard, born February 9, 1785; his wife died not far from 1830. He had a large family of children, several of whom have died; the residence of the others is not known: some of them removed to the West. It is not known that any of them remain at Chesterfield, and there are no descendants of his remaining in this town.

Dr. GRIDLEY THAXTER, son of Samuel and Abigail Smith Thaxter, born in Hingham, April 9, 1756, at the age of twenty years engaged as surgeon in the privateer *Speedwell*, Captain Jonathan Greeley, and sailed from Boston in the year 1776. He continued in her till 1778. The *Speedwell* took several prizes.

In 1779, he sailed with Capt. David Ropes, of Salem, in the brig *Wild Cat*, taking a number of prizes, the last a

schooner of fourteen guns, in the harbor of Halifax. They were unable to retain the schooner, the enemy having sent from town a schooner, brig and two sloops, which recaptured her. The following night they were taken prisoners by the frigate *Surprise*, and Dr. Thaxter remained on the prison-ship about three months; he was then taken to Halifax, where he remained about a month, when he was exchanged, and came to Boston. In the spring of 1780, he sailed with Captain William Patten, jr., of Salem, in the brig *Warrior*, fourteen guns, and was taken in the month of May by the sloop-of-war *Captain Ingalls*, carried to New York, kept aboard the prison-ship three weeks; and the remainder of the time, while prisoner, was boarded in the town of Jamaica. When released, he came to Boston with Major Hopkins, and, without returning to his native place, or seeing his friends, he engaged on board the State ship *Mars*, Captain Simeon Sampson, and remained as surgeon till the year 1781. He married a daughter of General Benjamin Lincoln, of Hingham, who served in the Revolutionary War.

He moved from Hingham to Abington in the year 1783, hired a part of Rev. Samuel Niles' house, and afterwards bought the Dr. Jones Farm (recently owned by Major John Cushing). About the year 1797 he bought a farm of Mr. Jonathan Nash, and built a house the following year, which he occupied till his decease, February 13, 1845.

"Dr. EZEKIEL THAXTER, son of the above Dr. Gridley Thaxter, was born in Abington, July 22, 1787. He was fitted for college at Hingham Academy. After completing his collegiate course, he studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. He received his medical diploma in 1815, and immediately commenced practice with his father in Abington. He was very successful as a physician, and at the present day is remembered with affection by a large number of the residents of the town. For the last two or three years of his life, he was able to practice but little, having suffered from paralysis. In 1821 he was chosen Town Clerk, and held the office until 1832. He was a kind and affectionate

father, a worthy and estimable citizen. He died October 11, 1856, aged sixty-nine years.

“Dr. RICHARDS came to town about the year 1806, and, in addition to his practice, was engaged in manufacturing cloths in 1812, in company with a Mr. Tirrell, of Boston, on the spot where now is the tack factory of D. B. Gurney. He removed to Cummington, Mass.”

“Dr. JOHN CHAMPNEY came to Abington in the year 1827. He was introduced by Dr. Sawin, of East Bridgewater, and purchased the situation owned by Dr. S. just before his death, in 1821. When he removed to Abington in 1827, he occupied the house on South Avenue, once owned by Aaron Hobart, jr., Esq. He was in the United States service in the war of 1812, and died in 1857.” He married for his first wife Sally Hobart, and for his second, Abigail A. Hobart, sisters, and daughters of the above named Aaron Hobart, jr. They are both deceased. He buried three sons, and has two daughters living.

“Dr. ALONZO CHAPIN came to East Abington about 1840, and continued in practice there for nearly ten years.”

“Dr. JOHN S. CURTIS came to South Abington in the summer of 1844, and remained in practice there for two years.”

“Dr. EDMUND EDMONSTON succeeded him in the same part of the town, and remained about the same length of time.”

“Dr. ALBION P. CHASE came to South Abington in 1848. After boarding for a time, he was married to Deborah, daughter of Rev. F. P. Howland, and resided in a house on South Avenue, since owned by Spencer Pool. From there he removed to the house on Washington Street, built by W. P. Corthell, Esq., where he remained till the spring of 1855, when he sold out and removed to Portland, Me. After remaining there a short time he removed to Amboy, Ill.”

“Dr. CHARLES A. KING came to Centre Abington in the autumn of 1848, and continued in practice there till his death, September 19, 1852.”

“Dr. F. A. JEWETT came to North Abington in the spring

of 1850. In the autumn of the same year he moved to Centre Abington, and remained in practice there till May, 1859, when he removed to Shrewsbury, where he still remains."

"Dr. J. M. UNDERWOOD, who came to East Abington in the year 1848, is still the sole representative of the profession in that flourishing village."

Dr. D. W. BRIGGS, homœopathic physician, came to Abington in the autumn of 1849. He continued in practice till the spring of 1858, when he relinquished his practice to Dr. J. L. Hunt, who remained but a short time. Dr. Briggs, with his family, removed to Gardiner, Me., when he left here.

"Dr. ASA MILLET came to Centre Abington from East Bridgewater, December 22, 1854, and still continues in practice." *

"Dr. NELSON B. TANNER came to East Abington, May 9, 1854, and remained there till August of the same year, when he removed to North Abington, where he still remains."

"Dr. F. F. FORSAITH succeeded Dr. A. P. Chase in his practice, April 9, 1858, and still occupies the same office." †

"Dr. CHARLES H. HASKELL commenced practice in South Abington, April 19, 1858, and still continues there." ‡

"Dr. J. T. HARRIS, homœopathist, who succeeded Dr. Hunt in May, 1859, is still in practice, and resides in Centre Abington."

Dr. C. F. ROBINSON succeeded Dr. F. F. Forsaith in South Abington, February 3, 1862, and now occupies the same office.

Dr. HENRY DUDLEY came to Centre Abington, in April, 1864, and succeeded Dr. Asa Millet in practice.

Dr. NELSON B. TANNER, jr., opened an office in South Abington in 1864.

Dr. BENJAMIN F. HASTINGS resides in East Abington, and opened his office there recently.

* Since removed to Bridgewater.

† Since removed to Weymouth.

‡ Since deceased.

CHAPTER XVI.

Manufactures.—Their Rise and Progress in Early Times; their State and Condition at the Present Time

I HAVE already noticed, under the head of Agriculture, some of the early domestic manufactures, particularly the spinning and weaving (mostly by females) of wool and flax, which were produced in considerable quantities. Such manufactures were coeval with the first settlement of the town, and were of the highest importance; population would not have been sustained without them.

But there were other manufactures in early times besides these. One of these was “earthen-ware;” this was introduced here by Henry Benner, of Dutch descent, who, with his wife, emigrated to this country and settled in this town, as near as it can be ascertained, in 1765. He continued the business about thirty years; he died between 1790 and 1800. His wife survived him for a number of years. He lived in a small house near the clay-pits, just back of the house where Samuel Brown used to live. Some of his ware, which was of rather a coarse make, is now in existence, over eighty years old.

The process of making his ware was very simple: his vessels were moulded and shaped by his hands. He had an upright shaft about four feet high, with a treadle geared into this, so that with his foot he could put the shaft into a quick rotatory motion. Fastened to the top of this was a square piece of board; on that the clay was placed, and moulded into form when in quick motion. Different parts were moulded separately, and then joined together; but the most of it was made without any joining, being open and simple. He worked native clay.

Meeting-house bells were cast in this town, as early, probably, as at any other place in the country. In 1769, a deserter

from the British army, a bell-founder by the name of Gillimore, was employed by Colonel Aaron Hobart (my father) in this business, which was continued by him for many years. Besides casting two bells for the First Religious Society in this town,—the only ones ever used by them up to about 1850,—he cast quite a number for adjoining towns and towns in the vicinity, others for more remote towns, and some to go out of the State. When he gave up the business, he sent one of his sons, with a blacksmith, and taught the late Colonel Paul Revere, of Boston, to mould and cast the first bell which he ever made. The “Revere Copper Company” in Boston is named after this enterprising individual, as also the “Revere House” in the same city, one of the most noted hotels in the country.

In respect to two other articles of manufacture in this town in early times, I quote from a statement which I furnished for a “Gazetteer of Massachusetts,” by John Hayward, Esq.

“In the year 1775–6, Colonel Aaron Hobart contracted with the State to make cannon and shot, and the State furnished him with a large amount of material to begin with, as pig iron and coal; this was a bold undertaking. Colonel Hobart had no knowledge of the business; he cast bells, it is true, and was the owner of a blast furnace for casting hollow ware, &c., but the exigency of the times required a powerful effort. The Revolutionary war had just commenced, and there were but a very few cannon in the country; hundreds of merchant ships were in want of cannon to go out as privateers. The first attempts (the first that were made in the country) proved very unsuccessful. The cannon burst in proving. The cause was that the iron was not raised to a sufficiently high temperature, and became chilled too quickly. So disastrous was the experiment, that all the stock provided by the State was expended, and his own fortune besides. This disappointment was severely felt by him and the public. But, providentially, at this dark hour, the cause of the low temperature of the iron in the furnace was discovered; a Frenchman who had worked in a cannon foundry in France, in passing through the town, while stopping at a public-house, heard of

Colonel Hobart's want of success, and inquired the cause. On being told, he said there was no difficulty in keeping the iron sufficiently hot. He was instantly invited to inspect the furnace, and stated at once the cause of the failure, which was that the flue of the chimney was made large, and the chimney above, small; he said the reverse ought to be the case,—the flue small, and the chimney large, above; no time was lost in making this change, and the success was complete; the contract with the State was fulfilled, and individuals were supplied extensively. About three years after this, the concern was disposed of to the State, under the care of the late Colonel Hugh Orr, of Bridgewater, and removed to that town.

“Another important manufacture took its rise early in this town—the manufacture of cut tacks and brads. In this manufacture a large capital is invested, and from seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed. It is computed that about three hundred tons of iron are annually wrought.

“To show the necessity of protection on American inventions and domestic industry, we give a brief history of the manufacture of the above-mentioned useful and indispensable articles.

“The making of tacks, by hand, commenced very early. The first attempt was to cut up old iron hoops into points, by a very imperfect kind of shears, and place them in a common vice, for the purpose of heading each tack with a hammer. From this process, they were called ‘Cut Tacks;’ but the mode of making by hand was much improved by movable dies placed in an iron frame, in the shape of an ox-bow, in the two ends of which were placed the dies, which were brought together by a lever pressed by the foot. In the first process, a man might make one thousand tacks per day; in the latter, eight thousand per day. This was a great improvement; and the inventor of it, Mr. Ezekiel Reed, was entitled to a patent. He made some attempts to conceal the operation; but it was so simple, and so easily applied, that others soon got it, and it came into general use.

“With machines, or ‘tack tools,’ as they were called, thus

improved, from three to four hundred men and boys were employed in making tacks, in this town and vicinity.

“In 1815 and 1816, a machine was invented by Mr. Jesse Reed, son of Ezekiel Reed, to make tacks at one operation; Mr. Melvil Otis, of Bridgewater, claimed and received a considerable share of the invention. Soon after, the machines were much improved by inventions of Messrs. Thomas Blanchard, of Springfield, and Samuel Rogers, of East Bridgewater. For the exclusive patent rights for these inventions, Elihu and Benjamin Hobart of this town paid thirty thousand dollars, in the first instance, to commence the business of making tacks. The price of tacks was reduced over fifty per cent. immediately, and one man could make more tacks in a day, on one of the patent machines, than fifteen could by hand, even in the latest improved mode by movable dies. One machine has turned out over two hundred and fifty thousand in a day.

“When they had just got their machines into operation they learned, with astonishment, that a large consignment of tacks had been received in this country from England. On inquiry, they found that a model of their ‘Patent Tack Machine’ had been taken from this country, and patented, and the tacks sent here for sale. One or two individuals went from this country to England for that purpose. The tendency of this was to stop the manufacture of this article here entirely, and ruin the proprietors of the patent.

“Under these circumstances, they were led at once to look to our government for relief and protection. It was asked, ‘Shall the British take our inventions and our market, without paying for them, to the ruin of our citizens?’ They referred to their models, in the patent office, and also stated that the price of tacks was already reduced fifty per cent., and machines could be easily multiplied, not only to supply the United States, but Europe.

“A bill was immediately passed, fixing the duty on importation of tacks, at five cents per thousand, up to sixteen ounce; after that at five cents per pound, and also including brads and sparables.

“Without this tariff, the business must have been given up in this country. Iron and labor were lower in England than here, and the English having nothing to pay for patent rights, and having silenced competition here, would have charged their own prices. It would have been difficult to have revived the business; indeed, it never would have succeeded without protection in its infancy.”

These statements, from the “Gazetteer,” were written fifteen years ago. Since then, in respect to tack machines, as well as brad and point machines, there have been very great improvements, and especially since they were first put into operation, over forty years since. Those now in use are very excellent and perfect specimens of mechanical invention, and do much credit to the mechanical genius of the country.

In 1839, a statement was made of the capital employed and the amount of tacks, &c., made in this town, which stood thus: “Capital employed, \$57,000; tacks made, 1,832,000,000, valued at \$82,000. Since then these amounts must have more than doubled. The recent loss of the tack factory of B. Hobart & Son, estimated at \$50,000, more than two-thirds of which was covered by insurance, and the saving of machinery and stock, has made no difference in the amount manufactured; it only removed the manufacture into another town, temporarily (East Bridgewater). A large tack factory was there, then unoccupied, which was immediately engaged and put into operation by the same firm that met with the loss by fire. The factory could not be engaged for a less time than three years. Preparations will probably be made before the expiration of that time for the return of the business to this town.*

Many manufactures for domestic purposes, formerly carried on in town, are now done away with or superseded. The making of wrought nails and also bricks, once a very extensive

* Since the above was written, a brick factory, three hundred and thirty feet long and sixty feet wide, has been erected at South Abington, for that purpose.

business, is now entirely neglected. This latter business of making bricks ought to be revived; there are probably fifty places or brick yards in town, where bricks have been made, not only for the supply of the town, but for sale out of town. This would give employment to many hands, and prevent large outgoes to other towns for these articles. Ploughs were formerly made here, and flax and wool extensively prepared for spinning and weaving; the making of spinning-wheels was quite a business.

But almost all the manufactures of former times have been superseded by new ones of a more modern date. One of these—the tack business—is of great interest to the town, employs many hands, and distributes much money among them. Another is the boot and shoe business, which is the great and leading business of the town, and which will be the subject of another article.

The following is an account of the present manufactures of the town, taken from the returns of the recent census of the United States, boots and shoes excepted. The account is deficient, probably, in the number of articles, and the amounts returned:—

H. H. Cloud, tin-ware of all kinds,	\$10,000
J. E. Smith, confectionery,	4,800
Samuel Reed & Co., box-boards,	2,800
Chase Taylor, mackerel kitts,	741
Worthy Dunham, heels,	700
D. B. Gurney, tacks, brads, and box-boards, . .	16,100
Warren Wilks, box-boards,	9,612
J. H. Giles, lasts,	8,500
Fairbanks & Prince, tin-plate and sheet-iron, .	2,500
T. Hazelton, stiffenings and inner soles, . .	1,050
J. Torrey & Co., soap,	4,800
H. H. Brigham, zinc, iron, nails and tacks, . .	21,000
B. Hobart & Son, tacks, brads and shoe nails, of iron, copper and zinc, Hungarian nails and tinned tacks,	100,000

CHAPTER XVII.

Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.—The Amount Severally Made and Sold by Firms and Individuals; The Rise, Progress, and Extent of this Manufacture.

[*Concluded.*]

THE following is a schedule of the firms and individuals engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, varied in forms, materials, and quality, as named and carried out by the manufacturers themselves, and taken from their statements given in at the late census of the United States, up to June, 1860 :—

J. Cleverly & Co., boots, calf and grain, and brogans,	\$27,700
Wiley & Floyd, boots, congress, lace and Oxford shoes,	7,436
Henry Dunham, shoes, light brogans, cloth and Oxford ties,	15,000
Jeremiah Towle, women's shoes, buckskin, &c., .	5,500
Gilbert & Hunt, boots and shoes,	4,000
J. F. Bigelow, boots, congress, Oxford ties, and strap shoes,	75,000
W. S. Wales, boots, grain and calf,	36,000
S. Vining & Son, brogans,	14,735
C. L. Dunham, boots, shoes and brogans,	45,000
L. T. Harden, shoes, calf,	8,000
Fuller & Blanchard, boots and shoes,	30,000
Abner Curtis, shoes and brogans,	100,000
Turner Reed, shoes, boys, youths, and children's, .	7,500
Josiah Soule, jr., shoes,	20,000
C. L. Brown, boots and shoes, congress, Oxford ties, &c.,	17,000

L. Faxon & Co., boots and shoes, men's, women's and boy's,	\$62,000
George Studley, boots and shoes,	25,000
George C. Reynolds, shoes, congress, English lace, and Oxford ties,	16,327
Samuel Norton, boots and shoes,	31,250
Samuel Reed, jr., congress and Oxford,	25,000
Isaac Pollard, brogans and Oxford ties,	8,000
Hovey, Arnold & Co., boots and shoes, congress, hunters, Oxford, &c.,	74,742
Levi Reed, boots and shoes, congress and Oxford ties,	20,000
Whitmarsh Brothers, boots and shoes,	50,000
Beal & Francis, boots and shoes, congress, brogans, and Oxford,	89,940
L. G. Damon, Thomas & Co., boots and shoes, congress, &c.,	14,100
M. & G. T. Nash, boots and shoes, congress, hunters, &c.,	30,723
I. & N. S. Jenkins, boots, Oxford ties and brogans,	26,617
Jenkins & Tirrell, boots, congress and Scotch, Oxford ties and strap,	11,757
Albert Chamberlin, shoes and moccasins,	30,325
Brown & Goodwin, gaiter boots and Oxford ties,	35,568
Franklin Smith, boots, brogans, and Oxford ties,	7,983
Leander Curtis, congress, boots and brogans,	7,200
Melvin Shaw, boots and shoes,	33,075
E. R. Rand, brogans, men's, boy's, and youths,	8,000
J. L. Hobart, boots and shoes, men's, boy's, youths, &c.,	30,454
William L. Reed, boots and shoes,	75,000
T. & J. B. Clement, boots and shoes, congress, Oxford ties and strap,	90,000
Joseph Dill, boots and shoes, congress, Oxford, brogans, &c.,	91,000
George W. Pratt, boots, calf, &c.,	5,200
J. Vaughn & Hersey, brogans,	52,000

Jacob Whiting, congress boots, Oxford ties, and lace shoes,	\$22,000
James Whitmarsh, hunters boots,	7,500
E. G. Sharp, congress boots,	4,100
C. W. Forbush & Co., congress boots, Oxford ties and brogans,	40,000
B. L. Hunt, boots, hunters and congress, Scotch ties, &c.,	40,000
William P. Corthell, shoes,	6,000
Sumner Shaw, congress boots and shoes,	42,560
I. F. Lowell, congress boots and shoes,	16,500
Nathaniel Beal, congress boots, hunters and brogans,	39,435
Hunt & Lane, long boots, congress, lace, and shoes,	111,250
Jenkins, Lane & Sons, shoes of all kinds,	225,000
Alden S. Loud, long boots, congress, lace, Oxford ties, &c.,	26,372
Ira Noyes, calf boots,	8,700
Henry Cushing, California boots,	25,000
H. G. Cushing, calf boots,	13,500
Luke B. Noyes, shoes, brogans, boy's, youths, &c.,	15,000
Charles H. Dill, congress boots and Oxford ties,	17,040
Charles W. Torrey, congress, and lace boots, and Oxford ties,	7,200
E. V. & L. F. Wheeler, congress, lace, and Oxford ties,	8,600
Gridley Hunt, lace boots, Oxford ties and brogans,	3,750
Daniel W. Beal, Oxford ties and brogans,	12,000
Winslow Jackson, calf boots,	5,570
Jacob Shaw, boots,	7,800
S. Colson, jr., shoes,	16,000
Albert Whitmarsh, boots and shoes,	40,000
Joshua Curtis, boots and shoes,	4,800
Eliab M. Noyes, long boots and brogans,	12,100
Davis H. Cook, shoes,	3,625
A. L. Mayhew, long boots and shoes,	24,755
Nahum Reed, boots and shoes,	46,500

Davis Gurney, long and congress boots,	\$67,040
A. & A. Alden, brogans and boots,	14,689
William H. Capen, boots and shoes,	6,285
John Wilks, shoes,	4,210
John Burrill, congress boots,	10,800
John Curtis, jr., congress boots, Oxford ties and brogans,	12,150
Jesse Reed, jr., shoes, men's, boy's and youths, &c.,	10,000
Bates & Bosworth, ladies' shoes,	8,769
David F. Hunt, shoes,	3,840
Micah H. Pool, Scotch and congress boots and Ox- ford ties,	24,347
S. R. Wales, boots and shoes,*	85,000

The amounts thus returned by eighty-two manufacturers, sum up to \$2,496,924. It is highly probable that full returns were not made; some supposing it might increase their taxes. And there are large numbers who made returns embracing

* Since the above was written, (1861,) owing to the present unhappy civil war, many of the above manufactories of boots and shoes have undergone great changes. Great losses have been sustained, particularly by the largest manufacturers, who had large stocks at the South, and heavy demands for goods sent on order, which were confiscated by the rebels, to aid their rebellion against the United States. It is estimated that one million dollars was lost in this way by this town.

But these losses and interruptions to business have, in a great measure, been overcome. New firms, new arrangements and individual enterprise, have done much to restore the manufacturing interest of the town to its former state. The manufacture of shoes for the army and navy since the war commenced, (about four years ago,) have been very large, amounting, it is estimated, to nearly two millions of dollars. The pay to soldiers, and for the support of their families, has been computed at over one million of dollars. The number of soldiers in the field, since the war commenced, has averaged about one thousand for the whole time.

These sources of income have been of great use in restoring the former prosperity of the town, and in sustaining the great business of the town—the manufacture of boots and shoes.

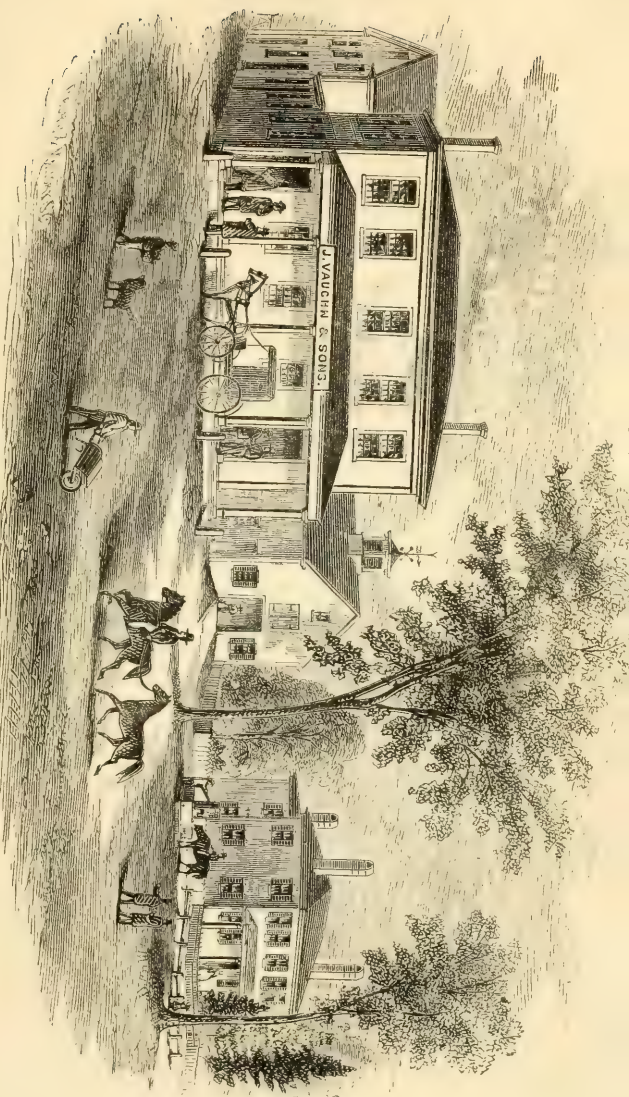
sums under \$5,000, which are not included in the above amount, except six or seven coming very near that sum. Those omitted, manufacture from \$1,000 and under to \$3,000 or \$4,000. The omission was made to avoid too long a list of names. These omissions, with the deficiency in the general returns, would, it is believed, bring up the sum total of these manufactures to \$2,750,000 annually.

There are quite a number of those named above who have stores and counting-rooms in Boston, and do much of their business there; making sales and shipping their goods, usually going in and out daily. Among them, as far as is ascertained, are the following, viz.:—T. & J. B. Clement, Abner Curtis, Hunt & Lane, Joseph Dill, Jenkins Lane & Sons, W. L. Reed, J. Vaughn & Hersey, Stetson Vaughn. And there are others of these who have offices in Boston and keep samples, viz.:—Jacob Shaw, M. & G. T. Nash, A. Whitmarsh, J. L. Nash, Whitmarsh Bros., Joseph Hunt, James F. Bigelow, Jacob Whiting, George Studley, Davis Gurney and Nahum Reed; and there are, no doubt, others.

There are, also, residents of this town who do not manufacture, but do a large business in the boot and shoe line, having stores and offices in Boston, and who purchase goods to supply orders from various parts of the States. Among them are Samuel Blake, jr., (firm of Blake & Preston,) L. & I. Blanchard, Joseph Dill, and Martin S. Stetson & Co. These houses do a very extensive business (probably over half a million of dollars). The last named firm has two stores South and West—one at Mobile, Ala., and one at St. Paul, Minn. Another firm named above as manufacturers, L. Faxon & Co., have a shoe-store in Charleston, S. C., and do a large business.

A house in San Francisco, California, composed of two individuals from this town, do a business of several hundred thousand dollars yearly (over half a million). The firm is "Hobart & Brother" (Benjamin and Joseph Hobart, sons of mine); they do business in connection with their brother-in-law, William H. Dunbar, of Boston.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH VAUGHN, AND HIS BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY, CENTRE ABINGTON.



The shoe business commenced early in this town. From 1800 to 1810 it was carried on in a small way. The late Deacon J. Cobb, Thomas Hunt, and others, manufactured and carried shoes about for sale in panniers and saddle-bags, on horseback, to Boston, New Bedford, Taunton, and other places. Asaph Dunbar began early to manufacture shoes, (about 1826,) and sent them to Providence and other places in a horse wagon, and retailed them out.

In this way the business went on increasing for a number of years, up to about 1826 ;* Thomas Hunt and Deacon James

* The shoe business was introduced into Abington about the year 1793, by Captain Thomas Hunt, son of Thomas Hunt, who came from Weymouth about 1770, and located in what is now called East Abington, near the Weymouth line. There being a large number of sons in the family, it occurred to them that their hard, sterile farm, would not afford sufficient remuneration for all ; and Thomas, being the oldest, thought he would strike out and learn the art of making sale-shoes,—thinking, probably, that after a while it might become a business of considerable importance. Most of the shoemakers of that day were in the habit of going to houses of their customers and making up a stock of shoes for their families. This they called “Whipping the Cat.” The sale-shoe business had been started about this time in Quincy, by a Mr. Webb. It being arranged for Thomas to go to Quincy, he gave an invitation to one or two of his young friends, by the name of Paine, who lived in Weymouth, to accompany him. At Quincy they learned the trade of making sale-shoes ; and, in due time, returned home prepared to teach others. Mr. Hunt commenced business in a small way. To get workmen he was obliged to take young men and teach them the trade. He had six brothers, who subsequently became shoemakers ; and several of them did quite a large business in manufacturing shoes for that day. About that time Colonel David Gloyd, a tanner, who lived in what is now called North Abington, thought he could manufacture sale-shoes to advantage. He applied to Captain Hunt to take charge of the business, and get it started. Captain Hunt consented to do this ; and, when he had accomplished the object, he left Gloyd, and commenced business again on his own account. In the absence of railroad accommodation for transportation, they used the more primitive way of packing the shoes in large saddle-bags, and placing them on the old family horse, mounting the nag, and trudging off to Boston,—returning thence in due time with two or three sides

Ford, at that time, manufactured extensively. Also, about this time, the late Mr. Seth Hunt and David Gloyd, with Joseph Cleverly, in company, sent shoes to New Orleans for a number of years; Spencer Gloyd went there as their agent to do business for them. Asaph Dunbar and Joshua Whitmarsh, under the firm of "Dunbar & Whitmarsh," did business there for several years. Mr. Dunbar resided there for some time.

From 1820 to 1830, Loud & Hunt, of East Abington, carried on the shoe business more extensively than it had ever been before in this town by any one individual or firm. They were unfortunate, and had to stop.

Others besides those named, about this time, (1830 to 1835,) began to enlarge their manufacture of boots and shoes, and to extend sales in New Orleans, and to reside there, at different times and for different periods. Spencer Gloyd was a resident there for many years, and did quite a trade in the shoe line, receiving his stock from here. John Lane, of the firm of Lane & Reed, was out there some time after, and did business. Alden F. Dunbar, William H. Dunbar, and George C. Dunbar, have also done an extensive business there.

The New Orleans market for the sale of boots and shoes, has been of great advantage to this town: greater quantities have been sent there than to any other mart. It began early; gave a spring and great encouragement to the shoe trade, and did much to make this town what it is in this leading manufacture, and to extend the trade to all parts of the Union, and out of the same.

A foreign demand sprung up early. About 1830, shoes were sold to go to Cuba, a Spanish island in the West Indies. They were called Spanish shoes, made after a Spanish pattern.

sole leather in one side of the bags, and, in the other, upper stock, and perhaps some small articles for family use. So things went on increasing as fast as the young men could be instructed, till from these small beginnings, the shoe trade of the town amounts to millions of dollars annually.

An individual of this town, (Abner Curtis,) got hold of this trade, and pursued it for several years, (it is said, however, rather privately,) at a very profitable rate; and it was thought to be a great help to his after success in business. He was successor to the firm of Loud & Hunt, which was a fortunate beginning.

After about 1830 the shoe business extended rapidly in this town. Fifteen years before that date, (1815,) it was estimated to amount in the aggregate to \$30,000 a year. In a conversation at that time, (I am informed by Colonel T. Hunt,) between his father, Thomas Hunt, David Gloyd, and the late John King, they agreed in that estimation as probable. In 1837, and about twenty-three years after, it was stated in "Hobart's Sketches of Abington" to amount to \$746,000 a year; the number of pairs of shoes and boots returned (taken from a census) was, shoes, 526,208 pairs, boots, 98,081 pairs. The amount of business done in a year had increased in the twenty-three years from \$30,000 to \$746,000—an average annual increase of \$41,000. Doubtless the increase was much greater in the latter part of this period.

At this time, (1860,) taking the late census returns, \$2,500,000, and the increase, for a like number of years, (twenty-three,) \$1,754,000, we have an increase of a little over \$76,000 annually. This is a most extraordinary result, and shows that almost the whole energies of the town had become interested in the boot and shoe manufacture; thousands were daily employed, of men, women and children, in this business.

The sales of these manufactures are generally made on orders, and directly to purchasers, who buy to sell again. But few are sold on commission. Merchants from all parts of the country visit the marts in this State, and trade personally. Some boot and shoe traders in Boston and elsewhere furnish stock to manufacturers, and pay for the making per pair. This is a safe way of doing business, and is in many cases very advantageous. The most extensive and successful establishment in this town (Jenkins Lane & Sons) have done their main business in this way for many years.

The making of boots and shoes has become systematized and much improved. The process has been divided into different parts: the stock is cut up for the various sizes and qualities, packed, and put out to workmen, to be made up and finished. And in this preparation the various parts are done by machines and patterns, and have only to be put together and completed.

The number of establishments for these preparations, and for carrying on the business, is very large; some of the buildings for this purpose are capacious and expensive,—finished in good style, and painted. And there are three in which steam-power is used to facilitate the operations of cutting and preparing the stock for being put together; and at the same time a portion of the steam is used to heat the factory in every apartment, by pipes running through it. These establishments are an ornament to the town, and are well fitted up for the purpose designed. One of these establishments at East Abington belongs to Jenkins Laue, and is eighty feet by forty, four stories, besides the attic, and is completely fitted in all parts for operation; over seventy-five hands are employed. Another at South Abington belongs to William L. Reed, and is sixty feet long by thirty-five, equally well fitted up for the purposes intended. It has but recently been finished, and is very advantageously located, near the Old Colony Railroad Depot, and makes a very imposing appearance. About fifty hands are now employed in the factory. These two factories, with steam-engines and fixtures, cost over twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Reed, at present, is manufacturing jointly with Burrage & Henry, of Boston. Davis Gurney has lately added steam-power to his large shoe establishment at South Abington.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has been the leading business of the town for many years; it has given employment, directly and indirectly, to most of the inhabitants. To this manufacture, with some others, (particularly the tack business,) is the town indebted mostly for its present standing in population and valuation, and in many other respects, as has been stated in former chapters.

In nothing, within my remembrance, has the town made a greater advance than in their buildings, particularly in dwelling-houses. I can remember when there were but eight or nine two-story dwelling-houses in town. Now the town is sprinkled all over with them; many of them with modern improvements and conveniences, and some of them quite splendid.

The superior character of the houses, at the present period, has resulted from the lucrative nature of the principal business of the town of which I am speaking; and a great proportion of them, particularly the most elegant, are owned by persons engaged largely in that business; and many, very many, of those of less cost, but neat and convenient, by other manufacturers less extensively engaged in it, or by operatives.

It seems, however, on the whole, that some change in this great and leading manufacture of boots and shoes is about to take place. Without noticing the present dull and depressed state of this business, (for this may be only temporary,) the introduction of machinery, driven by water or steam-power, and the great improvements made in the adaptation of such power to facilitate the manufacturing of these articles, will supersede much of the hand-labor employed. Even now, the introduction of machines operated by hand is thought to have had an effect to lessen the call for hand-labor. When the thousands of machines now worked by hand shall be worked by steam or water-power, the proportionate demand for hand-labor must be greatly diminished, and the whole, or the greater proportion, of this manufacture will be done by large companies, or corporations, having large capitals. This has been the case in many other manufactures, once carried on by hand, as the making of nails, setting of card teeth, making cotton and wool cloth, tacks, and a great many other articles.

In view of these prospective changes,—for it seems inevitable that they will come,—it might seem wise for many, now employed in the boot and shoe business, to seek some better employment, or at least not to put too much dependence on this business.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Incorporation of the Second Religious Society.—Obstacles attending it.—Constitution and Laws respecting the Support of Public Worship.—Modification of them in 1811.—Total Repeal of them in 1833.—Result, entire Religious Freedom.—Statistics of the Second Religious Society, in South Abington, by the Pastor.

THERE was but one religious society in Abington for about one hundred years; the meeting-house of which, stood in the centre of the town.

In 1807 a number of the inhabitants of Abington and of the parish in East Bridgewater, formed themselves into a religious society, and were incorporated in 1808 by the name of the "Union Calvinistic Society," in the south part of Abington. There was only one religious society in each of the above-named towns, and all within the bounds of them were taxed to support the same.

The petition to the Legislature of the Commonwealth for this incorporation, was strenuously opposed by both societies. At a town meeting in Abington, April 6, 1807, it was voted not to set off Aaron Hobart, and others, to form a separate religious society in the south part of Abington, and at the same meeting it was voted to choose two agents to attend the General Court, and oppose the petitioners being set off. Daniel Lane, jr., and John King, were chosen.

The parish in East Bridgewater also chose two agents to oppose the setting off of the petitioners from that society. The Abington petitioners urged before the Court's committee the saving in travel which they would make in attending public worship, which would average, on the whole, over two miles to each of them. The petitioners in the parish of East Bridgewater stated that to most of them there would be a like saving in travel; and all of them plead that they could not, conscientiously, attend the public worship established in that



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH ABINGTON.

parish; and some of them stated that they had, on conscientious views, attended public worship at Abington (under Rev. Samuel Niles' ministry) for forty years, and during all that time had paid taxes to support religious worship in East Bridgewater Parish. The arguments against the incorporation were, that it would have a tendency to break up town and parish lines, and disable or lessen the means of supporting public worship. To these arguments it was replied by the committee of the petitioners, which was composed of Colonel Aaron Hobart, James Barrell, Simeon Gannett, and Benjamin Hobart,—that the petitioners were few in number in comparison to those left, that being incorporated as a poll parish would break up no town or parish lines, and that the societies left were abundantly able to support public worship. It was stated that the petitioners had paid their proportion of the settlement of the two ministers left, and that by being incorporated into a distinct society they would relinquish all their interest in the two meeting-houses, the land on which they stood, and the two meeting-house bells.

The agents of the two societies employed against the incorporation able counsel, and left nothing undone to defeat the petitioners, but they failed, and the incorporation was obtained.

In respect also to the formation of the church, there was opposition. When a council met for this purpose, on the invitation of those who left the church in East Bridgewater, a remonstrance was handed in against the procedure. It was contended (if I recollect aright) that the council convened on that occasion had no authority, and that it was disorderly for them to take members of another church of the same denomination, and constitute them into a new church without the consent of the church from which they separated. The council, however, constituted them into a church.

The church in Abington refused to set off a portion of her members, who wished to be organized into a church with those who receded from the church in East Bridgewater. After their organization, however, the church members in Abington

who desired it, were dismissed, and recommended, and joined the newly constituted church.

In this opposition the late Rev. Samuel Niles took a prominent part; but after the new church was constituted, he became reconciled to it, was in good fellowship with the church, and presided in their meetings before the ordination of the Rev. Daniel Thomas.

The act incorporating the society in South Abington was very limited and stringent in its provisions. It provided that no person in Abington, or in the parish in East Bridgewater, should be allowed to join it after two years from its incorporation, and limited the right afterwards of all those coming of age, and those moving into the town or parish, to one year to join the new society. And all those who did not join within these periods belonged to the old societies, and were held to be taxed there. And all those who did join were obliged to get a certificate of their so doing, and lodge it with the clerk of the town or parish from which they removed, before they could become members of the new society.

These restrictions were in accordance with the State Constitution adopted in 1780. By it all persons were required to support public worship established in towns and parishes, with metes and bounds, and were liable to taxation for this purpose. There were some exceptions, as, for example, if they were of another denomination, and did and could conveniently attend some incorporated or legal society of their own faith, they might pay their taxes there. But this was very difficult to accomplish; the legislature and the courts of law had the construction of the Constitution, and they abridged their liberty as much as possible. This toleration was limited almost wholly to the Baptist order; and persons, to avail themselves of it, must be members of this order by actual immersion. The Quakers had some privileges and some freedom. Under the denomination of Congregationalists and religious societies, almost all were required to support public worship within the town and parish lines where they happened to be born, however different their faith might be from the reigning order.

The construction of the Constitution was somewhat modified by the State Legislature in 1811, after being rigidly enforced for thirty-one years. It was construed to give leave to every citizen of this Commonwealth to support public worship, or the teacher of his own sect or faith, whether the teacher be of an unincorporated or corporate religious society. It was added, however, provided there be any on whose religious instruction he usually attends.

This proviso, however, was not much heeded, and it was seldom enforced. This new construction opened a wide door to the different sects, particularly to the Methodists, and those who might join them.

But in 1833, fifty-three years after the adoption of the Constitution, and Bill of Rights, in 1780, an entire revolution, in respect to religious societies and religious freedom, took place. By the amendment of the Constitution in that year, it was provided that all persons whatsoever, belonging to any religious society or denomination, shall be taken and held to be members of the same until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership; and that from and after that time no person shall be required to belong to any religious society whatever: reserving, however, to all the religious societies in the Commonwealth, corporate or unincorporate, the right to choose their religious teachers,—to raise money for their support, and for building and repairing houses of worship; and providing that all denominations shall be equally under the protection of the law, and that no subordination of any one sect to another shall ever be established by law.

This change of the Constitution took place more than two hundred and forty years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. They left their native land because of religious intolerance; but strange to say, they became intolerant in their turn, as the Baptists and Quakers experienced. Roger Williams was driven to Rhode Island.

Such entire freedom in religious matters, except in a few

States of the Union, never existed before in so large a community in any age or country since the Christian era; and there is nothing in the Jewish hierarchy to show that it ever did before.

It was predicted at the time of this change that very bad consequences would follow. It was opposed by almost all the religious establishments in the State—the Baptist and Methodist denominations generally excepted. It is now twenty-seven years since this change, and these predictions have not been verified. Religious establishments have been well supported since, and, doubtless, in a much more peaceful and orderly way. If religious societies had continued to be supported by taxation of all within town or parish lines, or even in poll societies, great disorders and contentions would have prevailed. The subsequent addition to the population of men of no principles, of those of free principles, of the irreligious and of foreigners, formed a mixture of classes which could not, with the former law, have lived quietly and harmoniously.

But after all, notwithstanding the necessity of these changes in later times, it was perhaps the best course our forefathers could adopt to insure the support of public worship, to require all the inhabitants of towns to be taxed for that purpose. There were but a few religious sects at the time the Constitution was adopted, and for many years after. Public morals required public worship to be supported. The Pilgrims brought their religious views with them, and their descendants for a long time were well united in sentiment. If some were taxed to support tenets which they did not approve, it was a sacrifice for the public good. Without the aid of all, religious institutions could not have been well supported. But when the population and wealth had greatly increased, and sects multiplied, the change, as above stated, became necessary.

As a part of this chapter I insert, entire, a statement in respect to the Second Congregational Society and Church in South Abington, by the Rev. H. L. Edwards, their pastor.

SOUTH ABINGTON, February 3, 1860.

BENJAMIN HOBART, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I send you a few statistics of the Second Religious Society in Abington.

The church was formed August 19, 1807, at the dwelling-house of Eleazar Whitman, who resided within the bounds of East Bridgewater. Meetings had been held at his house for some months previously, and preaching had been sustained. Meanwhile, (in May, 1807,) a meeting-house had been "raised" in South Abington, on ground (three-fourths of an acre) given by Ebenezer Porter, Esq., who still survives, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The *frame* of the original house still stands. The first cost of the house was six thousand five hundred dollars. In a short time after the structure was raised, the people met within it on the Sabbath, and sat on rude benches, and their pleasure at having a more spacious and commodious place of worship, was well expressed by the text of the first sermon which was ever preached within its walls,—“I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.”

This sermon was by the Rev. Daniel Thomas, who had for some time supplied the little flock in a private house, but who was not ordained till June 1, 1808, at which time the meeting-house, being completed, was dedicated, there being but one service for both occasions, which included a sermon from Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, deceased during the past year, at North Abington. He also preached the sermon at the organization of the church the year before, while the new house was barely clapboarded. The church grew out of doctrinal divisions in the Third Church of Bridgewater, now the Unitarian Church of East Bridgewater. Hence the preacher took for his text,—“Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword.” The council was composed of church in Middleborough, Rev. Joseph Barker, pastor; church in Plymouth, Rev. Adoniram Judson, pastor; Rehoboth, Rev. D. Thomson; and Fourth

Church, Bridgewater, Rev. Asa Meech. Sixteen persons were constituted a church.

The aged people of Abington will be glad to be reminded of their names. Daniel Pratt, Simeon Gannett, Joseph Smith, Eleazer Washburn, James Barrell, John Porter, Betsey Gannett, Lydia Alden, Hannah Shaw, Mary Gannett, Betsey Noyes, Sarah Alden, Betsey Barrell, Deborah Reed, Mary Alden, Thankful Smith.

But one of these is now living—John Porter, of East Bridgewater, who is ninety-three years old. Seven others united with the church before the close of 1807,—Joseph Gannett, Anna Gannett, Abigail Dawes, Nancy Gannett, Joseph Shaw, Olive Shaw, Susy Keith.

Early in 1808, fifteen persons removed from First Church, Abington, Rev. Samuel Niles, pastor, viz.,—Aaron Hobart, Ebenezer Noyes, Isaac Hobart, Eleazar Whitman, Bela Dyer, Josiah Torrey, William Hersey, Lydia Brown, Mary Whitman, Rachel Bates, Ruth Torrey, Ruth Dyer, Relief Harden, Mary Gurney, and Benjamin Hobart. I will add four other names, which were received the first year, making in all forty-two,—Susanna Keith, Ebenezer Shaw, Daniel Thomas, and Mary Bennett.

I find that Benjamin Hobart acted as first scribe; afterwards, Daniel Thomas, for the whole of his ministry; after him, C. Dyer, jr., for several years, and then William Vining, who has served for the last ten years.

The two first deacons were Josiah Torrey and Eleazar Whitman. Five have since been chosen to this office,—Isaac Reed, Philip Reed, James Soule, Luke B. Noyes, and Spencer Vining,—the last two still acting in this capacity.

The parish was incorporated February 18, 1808, and numbers, at present, about a hundred members.

I find an elaborate proceeding the first year in respect to the election of choristers. The church appointed a committee, to be joined to a committee of the parish, to devise the best mode of electing choristers. This joint committee reported that “the choice of choristers shall be agreeable to the usual

practice in choosing ministers—that is to say, the election shall first be made by the church, and presented to the congregation for their concurrence; but in case they do not concur, the church may proceed to another choice, and present their doings to the congregation as before, and so to proceed till an agreement can be obtained; provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be considered as chosen, and act as chorister, unless the congregation shall concur in the whole number of persons elected, and returned by the church at any one time.” Marcus Alden and Jacob Fullerton were elected; and ten years later, Ephraim Spooner Jenkins, in place of Mr. Alden.

There have been five seasons of specious religious interest,—in 1817, 1832, 1842, 1850, and 1857. Nineteen were added to the church in 1816 and 1817; thirty-one in 1832; thirty-three in 1842; fifty-six in 1850, and seventy in 1857. The church has had three hundred and eighty-five different members. The membership now is two hundred and thirty-six.

Two hundred and eighty children have been dedicated in baptism. The Sunday School numbers, at present, two hundred or more different scholars.

Missionary contributions commenced more particularly in 1835, and have been annually sustained.

There have been five pastors,—Rev. Daniel Thomas, who was dismissed in 1842, after a ministry of thirty-five years; Rev. Dennis Powers, who was dismissed in 1850, after a ministry of eight years; Rev. Selden Haynes, who was dismissed in 1851, after a ministry of one year; and Rev. Alfred Goldsmith, who was dismissed in 1853, after a ministry of one year, who was succeeded January, 1855, by the present incumbent.

H. L. EDWARDS.

CHAPTER XIX.

East Abington Religious Society (Congregational).

THE following statement respecting the Third Society, or Parish, in East Abington, is from the Rev. Horace D. Walker, their pastor. Some remarks in connection with the same are added :—

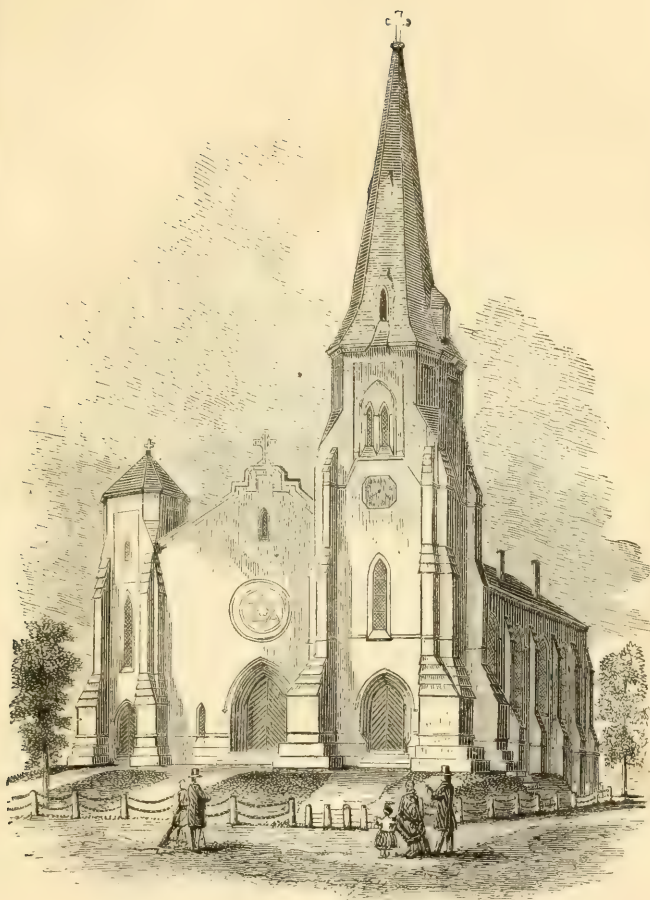
The earliest record that seems to have reference to the Third, or East Parish of Abington, is dated September 6, 1726. A committee was then appointed by the town to oppose, before the court, the petition of this people called in the article “The Drink-water People,” (was it a testimony of their temperance principles?) to be set off as a separate parish. The town succeeded in defeating the project.

There is a tradition also of efforts made or agitated for the erection of a house of worship near Bear Rock, a little south of the present house.

In 1807, after the South Parish had been established, there was an unsuccessful effort to have the site of the present Town House selected as that of the house to be built for the First Parish, of which the East was then a portion.

That effort failing, the matter rested until the venerated pastor, Samuel Niles, was laid aside by paralysis. It was felt then by the residents in the East section that the time for action had come. In other parts of the town there was strenuous opposition to the undertaking, because of the expense of new roads consequent, and because the people were thought to be too poor and feeble to carry it through successfully. The energy and perseverance of the East had not then been proved.

These took hallowed form, when one Fast Day, as the



THIRD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST ABINGTON.



country was dark with the gloomy forebodings of the war of 1812, the people gathered at the spot now the site of the meeting-house of the East Parish, and, sitting on the rocks there, laid their plans, fixed their purpose, and entered upon sacrifices such as perhaps will never again be called for.

October 27, 1813, sixteen months from the time the foundations were laid, the house was dedicated to the worship of God, and Rev. Samuel W. Colburn was installed as pastor. Those who attended that service speak of having driven as far into the wilderness as was possible, and then making their way on foot to the house as best they could.

The passage of Scripture read on that day was singularly appropriate. "Lo! we heard of it at Ephrata, we found it in the fields of the wood; we will go into his tabernacles, we will worship at his footstool." And the promise quoted in the closing prayer,—“He will give his angels charge over thee: they shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone,”—had meaning for those who had so long struggled through such difficulties, and came that day by such rough paths to the house they had built for God.

The names of the original members of the parish were not long since published in the *Standard*. The church consisted of thirteen members, viz.: Zebulon Payne, Ebenezer Reed, Goddard Reed, Samuel Reed, Thomas Reed, Elijah Shaw, Ephraim Stetson, Nathan Stoddard, Benjamin Vining, Rachel Lane, Sarah Payne, Polly Reed, Deborah Smith; of which number, Goddard Reed, Ebenezer Reed, Samuel Reed, and Deborah Smith are still living. It was formed at the house of Mr. Samuel Reed, August 27, 1813.

Rev. Samuel W. Colburn was pastor from October 27, 1813, to March 31, 1830. These were years of foundation work,—there could be in no respect the rapid development and progress of after years. During Mr. Colburn's ministry, thirty-four members were added to the church. Three years ago he passed to his rest, and his remains are in the cemetery at South Weymouth, beneath these simple and expressive words,—“Them that honor Me I will honor.” His last

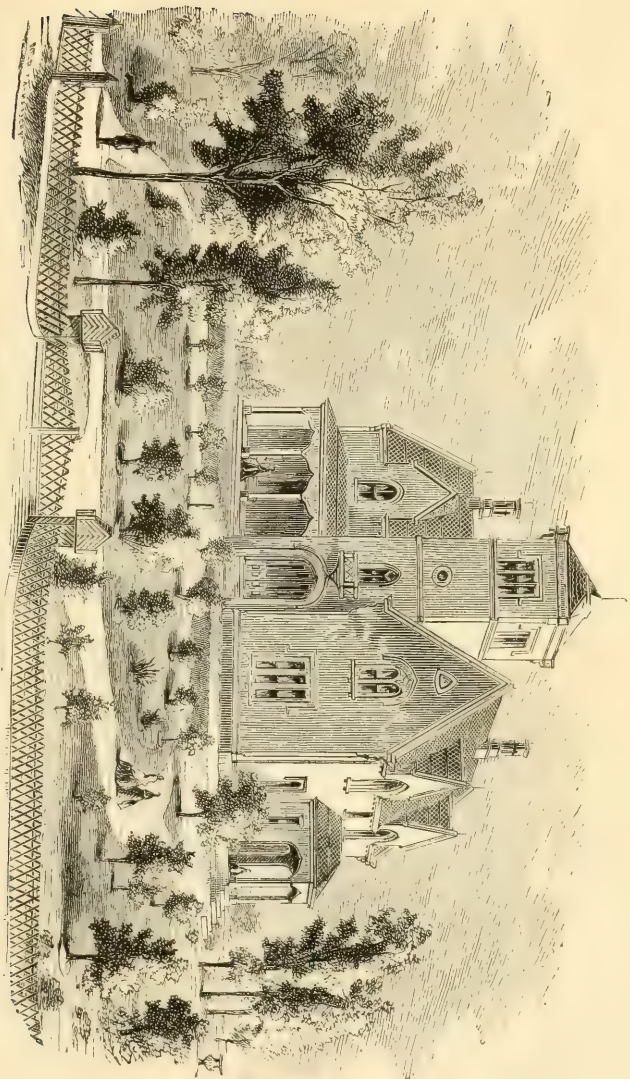
sermon was preached in East Abington a few weeks before his decease.

Rev. Lucius Alden, now minister of New Castle, N. H., was installed December 5, 1832, and continued pastor until June 27, 1843. During his ministry, there were greater changes and development in the business relations and outward aspects of the parish. The house of worship was enlarged and improved, and the church received one hundred additions. When he left, so did he carry with him the respect and confidence of the people, that no man living would meet to-day a more cordial welcome in the pulpit and in every home in East Abington.

His successor, the writer of this communication, was ordained February 15, 1844, and is the present pastor. Since then the population and business of the place have probably trebled. The four not very convenient school-rooms have become nine, some of them certainly an honor and an ornament to the town. The parish has erected a new house of worship more suited to its circumstances and wants, and the church, during his pastorate, has received one hundred and fifty-two to membership, and now numbers two hundred and twenty-five. A Baptist and a Methodist Society have also been formed.

It is a singular fact in the history of the Congregational Society in East Abington, that all its onward movements have been made in seasons of great darkness and disaster. It was formed, and the first house built when the war of 1812 had gathered its gloom over the land. The commercial crisis of 1837 came on as that first house was being remodelled and enlarged. The convulsions and crash of 1857 came just when the present commodious and beautiful structure was in process of erection. So always God has tested the faith and patience of His people, and enabled them to say "Jehovah Jireh."

In addition to the above statements, I would say that no part of the town has made greater advances in buildings,



RESIDENCE OF J. F. BIGELOW, EAST ABINGTON.

population, roads, business, agriculture, horticulture, and all the comforts and conveniences of domestic life. Some of their buildings are elegant, and of new and improved styles, while almost all their dwellings carry marks of neatness and content. Some of their boot and shoe establishments are among the first in town, and do a business of from one to two or three hundred thousand dollars each (an account of which business has already been given). I was at the raising of the first meeting-house in 1812. I had to leave my carriage a long distance from the site, and walk through pastures, bushes, and woods. There was quite an assemblage on the occasion, as was the custom in those days on the raising of meeting-house frames. There was quite a sprinkling of gay young ladies from this and other towns. I have always admired the wisdom and foresight of those who planned and fixed the location of the house; most of whom have departed from worldly scenes, but a number of them remain to witness the success of their doings. No other location could have been pitched upon so accommodating for the whole parish and for a populous village, for their schools and houses of public worship.

CHAPTER XX.

Politics.—Political Parties.—Popular Elections.

THIS town has always taken a very active part in political matters; and, generally, there have been two opposing parties, which at times have been bitter opponents of each other. The ascendant party has generally been on the popular side of political questions, and advocated equal rights and protection to industry. There have been many changes of political views, which at times have been vehemently urged and carried out, and soon after abandoned. Sectarianism has been made

to influence political matters; party hobbies have been made of questions of morality; the ballot-box has been used for the election of unworthy political aspirants to office, rather than for that of able and judicious men, to aid in passing laws for the good of the whole community. Such abuses have not been confined to this town.

During the Presidency of General Washington, the country was divided into two great political parties, denominated *Federalists* and *Republicans*. They were rather belligerent parties, than American. The French Revolution was in progress at that time, which, in its terrible convulsions, shook all the thrones and governments of Europe to their foundations. England opposed a shield to this sweeping revolution, and was carrying on a deadly war against France. The Federalists were the apologists and supporters of the English in this war. The Republicans were equally zealous in favor of the French Revolution and the French Government, believing, at the time, that they were adopting free principles and free institutions. These parties were exceedingly hostile to each other: the Federalists called the Republicans "*Jacobins*," after a vile club in France; the Republicans called their opponents "*Feds*," and "*Monarchists*." They exhibited badges of distinction in the shape of cockades, worn on the side of their hats, about the size of a silver dollar,—handsomely wrought, and sewed on. The Federalists adopted the black, or English cockade; the Republicans the white, or French cockade. These badges were worn generally throughout the country, and not left off in going to the temples of worship. Civil commotions were apprehended; in fact collisions did take place, and the opposite parties, in many instances, tore the cockades from each other's hats. I was present when the white cockades first appeared in Mr. Niles' meeting-house, then the only one in town. Threats were understood to have been thrown out that their appearance would be resisted. The wearers of them entered the meeting-house with a firm tread, carried their hats in their hands, turned up so that the badge could be seen, and marched in a squad

through the aisle on the lower floor into the gallery. There was, however, no collision on that occasion ; indignant feelings were excited, but the sanctity of the place, and the sacredness of the day, prevented any.

At this time of great excitement, Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality in respect to England and France, which made him many enemies, especially at the South. This was one of the most important acts of his whole life ; but this did not quell the animosity of the two parties.

After Washington's Presidency, John Adams, (the first Adams,) was chosen President of the United States in 1797. The Republicans, or French party, were bitter opponents of his administration, and thwarted him in all his measures. The alien and sedition laws were passed by the Federalists, to shield him from his opponents, the Republicans. A war betwixt France and the United States ensued. France relied upon the Republican party in this country to join and aid them in this war. Previous to this, under Washington's administration, the French, who were then at war with England, presumed to appeal to their partizans in this country, and thought they could easily enlist them in the cause of France, whatever might be the determination of the Federal administration. Genet, the French Minister to the United States, in accordance with these views, presumed on fitting out privateers from the port of Charleston, S. C., to cruise against the enemies of France,—nations at peace with the United States. He also projected hostile expeditions from Charleston and Georgia, against Florida, and the same from Kentucky, against New Orleans and Louisiana, before these territories had become parts of the United States, and put them in a train of execution. The Cabinet disapproved his conduct, and finally determined to put the laws in force. He accused the Executive of malconduct, and threatened an appeal to the people. Notwithstanding these insults, he was received with great enthusiasm at the South, and at one time with extravagant marks of joy at Philadelphia. At the remonstrance of the Administration he was finally recalled by his Government.

Thus the South at that time were favorers of French politics, and have been so ever since, and hostile to England; and now they are on their bended knees, praying that Government to aid them in their present rebellion, and to raise the blockade of their ports.

After the most severe political contest ever known in this country, Thomas Jefferson was chosen President, as successor to Mr. Adams, by the Republican, or French party of that day. His main support was from the South. He was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1801. His election was the dissolution of the Federal party, and the overthrow of the Adams administration; and it gave the Southern, or slave States, with the aid of the office-seekers of the North, with some slight exceptions, the ascendancy in the government of the country, from that time to the last Presidential election of Mr. Lincoln—over fifty years.

Here we see the folly and madness of our foreign predilections, party spirit, and sectional divisions. These evils commenced at the very first administration of our Government, and have been the bane of the country ever since;—appearing at different times, under new party names and divisions, but always the same enemy to our peace and happiness, until they have broken out in rebellion, and plunged the country into a most deadly civil war. Washington foresaw all this, and issued his proclamation of neutrality; and in his Farewell Address warned his countrymen against these evils. Had the people of the United States adhered to his precepts, how much misery and distress might have been avoided.

It is to be hoped a new era will commence when this rebellion is put down, (as most assuredly it will be, in a short time,) and that there will be only one great, *Constitutional, Union party*. Had such a party existed when the black and white cockades were hoisted, these badges of party spirit been thrown to the winds, and the principles of Washington's Farewell Address adopted and adhered to, the present deplorable civil war would never have occurred. The inhabitants of this town, and of other towns of the country generally,

little thought that when these party divisions commenced, over sixty years ago, they would result in a bloody civil war, with the loss of thousands of millions of dollars, and hundreds of thousands of human lives.

Besides the baneful influence of parties in this town, in relation to national and State affairs, we have been divided and embroiled on other questions, not of a national or State character. Among the party divisions, we may name an Anti-Masonic party, an Anti-Slavery party, a Come-Outers, a Free-Soilers, a Temperance, and a Know-Nothing party. These parties have never been recognized as State or national parties : they have been town parties, and have caused much vexation and many ill feelings. The object of these parties, as has been avowed, was to correct errors and reform abuses through the ballot-box. It will not be necessary to notice in detail these parties ; most of them have passed away as an untimely birth. I will only refer to one or two of them,—the Anti-Mason, and the Anti-Slavery party ; and here it may be asked, what great good have these done, or the others of less note, and what abuses have they corrected ?

The Anti-Mason party took its rise in this town, over thirty years ago, on account of the alleged murder of a revealing Mason, by the name of Morgan. It was an exceedingly bitter and persecuting party. They carried the election of their partisans for town officers and Representatives to the State Legislature for a number of years, and so did some other towns in the State, and Senators were chosen of the same cast by Senatorial districts. The vote in this town for Anti-Masonic Senators, in 1831, was for Nathan Lazell, jr., 242 ; for John B. Thomas, 241, and they were chosen ; all others had only 17 votes. They went so far as to vote to take from the jury-box the names of persons who were Freemasons, as unworthy to be trusted on a jury. Those who did not join them in their persecutions were called "*Jack Masons*," and one Jack Mason was considered worse than a whole lodge of Freemasons. I had this reproach cast upon me by a prominent leader of the party, because I would not vote to

throw out of the jury-box the names of Freemasons. This party died out in a few years: a remnant of it was transferred or went over to the Democratic party. At that time there were not over a half dozen of the craft in town. Now there are one or two organized lodges, and the craft has increased tenfold; yet there is not a whisper raised against them by their opponents of that day. Here we see the deplorable effects of an abuse of the elective franchise by a party organization, resulting in nothing but the election of a few of their partisans to some minor offices.

The Anti-Slavery party has had a longer day and a more exciting one in this town. But it has never become an organized State or national party. It never can succeed in securing the object of its votaries, only by an alteration of the Constitution itself for that purpose. Any party or State that should undertake the abolition of slavery in the United States in any other way, would be pronounced rebellious, and would never succeed. The very rebellion now waged by the slave States in violation of the Constitution, may, instead of strengthening the slave power, prove its overthrow. There is one result of the war against the Southern Rebellion which was not anticipated until it began to display itself in the exercise of the military power in respect to slaves. They were declared contraband of war; and when captured, were confiscated and restored to freedom. If the rebellion is put down by the present war, (as no doubt it will be,) why may not slavery be entirely abolished in all the slave States in the same way? This process for the overthrow of slavery is a wonderful working of Divine Providence, unthought of by the free States until it began to develop itself. The free States could approach the subject, only by declaring war against the slave States. This would have been a violation of the Constitution and our compact with the South, and would have placed us in the wrong, and we could not have succeeded. Even now, when the rebel States are in the wrong, and have taken up arms against us, they have many sympathizers, both at home and abroad.

The Anti-Slavery party, although honest and sincere, could propose no just way for the abolition of slavery; but when the Lord in His Divine Providence opened a way, all the free States become anti-slavery. For these results the slave States may thank themselves, for they will be brought about mainly as the fruits of their own folly and madness in secession, rebellion, and civil war.

The two great divisions of parties have always been Southern and Northern, under various names. The Southern division, since the days of President Adams, has ruled the country, with the aid of partisans and office-seekers of the North. Two Presidents, by aid of the Whig party, have been elected under the influence of the North,—General Harrison and General Taylor; they held the office however but a short time, being removed by death; and the administration was continued in the one case under John Tyler, and in the other, under Millard Fillmore. At the close of Fillmore's term, the administration fell under Southern influence, and into Democratic hands. The last election of President, when Abraham Lincoln was chosen, changed the order of things, and has given rise to a second revolution of independence, which will doubtless confirm the principles of the first revolution, and render the United States "one and indivisible." The Southern influence never prevailed in this town, and never had a majority in its support. The Democrats, their allies, have always been a small minority, and have never carried a majority for any of their candidates to office.

Since writing the above, (1865,) Congress has, by the requisite Constitutional majority, passed a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States of America, excluding slavery from the same, and many of the State Legislatures have ratified the amendment. No doubt the requisite three-fourths of them will be secured. So slavery will soon be constitutionally abolished in the United States of America,—one very important result of this wicked war.

CHAPTER XXI.

Politics.—Political Parties.—Popular Elections.

[*Concluded.*]

THIS town has become of considerable importance in State and county elections, on account of its increased number of voters. This increase has been according to the increase of population, which was, in 1860, 8,527, and the number of voters about 1,900. The votes for Governor since 1800 will show a surprising change. The votes at each decade stood thus:—1800, 123; 1810, 156; 1820, 214; 1830, 225; 1840, 655; 1850, 822; 1860, 1,361. This great increase of voters has given the town a great influence in elections, especially in the county and in the Senatorial and Congressional Districts. To illustrate this, it may be stated that a few years since it so happened that when all the votes, except from Abington, for an election of a Register of Deeds, were returned to Plymouth, it was found there were wanted nearly six hundred votes to make a choice of one of the candidates, and he despaired of an election; but when the votes from Abington came in, he was elected by a handsome majority! this town giving about as many votes for him as some half of the towns in the county did.

The influence of this town in elections, owing to this large vote, has been greatly extended of late years by making a large number of county officers elective by the towns, instead of being appointed by the Governor and Council, as formerly. These are the County Commissioners, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Register of Probate, County Treasurer, and Clerk of the Courts. The policy of this change has been much doubted, as it takes away official independence, and occasions frequent changes in office, which are often attended with much inconvenience and loss to the public interest.

The large number of voters in town, and the increased number of officers to be elected, have given to the leading party, (and always will to a leading party,) great influence, which has been much increased by a law which requires only a plurality to elect to office. The good old law which required a majority to elect has lately been repealed. Under these circumstances, a party organization with much less than a majority of the voters in town, probably with less than one-third, or even one-quarter, can carry elections, and rule the town. Other opposite parties in town will not unite to oppose the leading party. Many judicious citizens will not join themselves to any party organization, to attend caucuses and to become politicians; and so absent themselves from town meetings and political elections.

There is another thing that has given to the town, or a leading party in it, great, if not undue influence: party caucuses and conventions usually precede elections, to nominate candidates, and woe be to the candidates that are put up in opposition to the party delegates from this town, for their support is worth more than the delegates of a dozen other towns in the county that are small and nearly equally divided.

There is another change from what it was formerly: men in office then were continued for years by re-election; but now there is a constant change, as will appear in the list of Representatives from this town to the General Court. There is, of late years, such a thirst for office, that an incumbent has no chance of permanence. He may hold his office for one or two years, but seldom longer. Rotation in office is the order of the day; and from this the community suffers most. Experience and influence are lost to such, and their use is limited.

The following is a list of the Representatives to the General Court from this town, since its incorporation, both under its Colonial and State Governments, as found on record. A considerable portion of the list has been taken from the General Court's records, as the town records are very deficient previous to the State Government. The first choice of a Representative

on the town's books was in 1735, and then there is no record of any one being chosen until 1753 (eighteen years). Doubtless there were others chosen during that period, but not recorded. For the names of those found on the State records I am indebted to the "*Sketches of the Town of Abington*," by the late Hon. Aaron Hobart, of East Bridgewater, and for others to the kindness of the Town Clerk, N. T. Hunt, Esq. The whole list is as follows, viz.:—

REPRESENTATIVES.

1735. Samuel Pool, Esq.	1764.
1753. Mr. Jacob Porter.	1765. Deacon Samuel Pool.
1754. Mr. Jacob Porter.	1766. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1755.	1767. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1756. Mr. Jacob Porter.	1768. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1757.	1769. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1758. Mr. Jacob Porter.	1770. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1759. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	1771. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1760. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	1772. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1761. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	1773. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1762. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	1774. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
1763. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	

DELEGATES.

Delegates to the First Provincial Congress, at Salem, October 5, 1774, Capt. Woodbridge Brown and Dr. David Jones.

Delegate to the Second Provincial Congress, at Cambridge, February 1, 1775, Capt. Woodbridge Brown.

Delegate to the Third Provincial Congress, at Watertown, July 31, 1775, Dr. David Jones.

REPRESENTATIVES.—[*Continued.*]

1776. Capt. Woodbridge Brown.	1786. Lieut. Samuel Brown.
1777. Capt. William Reed.	1787. Jacob Smith, Esq.
1778. Deacon Samuel Pool.	1788. Jacob Smith, Esq.
1779.	1789. Jacob Smith, Esq.
1780.	1790. Jacob Smith, Esq.
1781. Lieut. Samuel Brown.	1791. Jacob Smith, Esq.
1782. Lieut. Samuel Brown.	1792. Col. Luke Bicknell.
1783. Lieut. Samuel Brown.	1793. Col. Aaron Hobart.
1784. Lieut. Samuel Brown.	1794. Col. Aaron Hobart.
1785. Lieut. Samuel Brown.	1795. Col. Aaron Hobart.

1796.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1834.	Micah Pool, Esq.
1797.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1834.	John Cushing, Esq.
1798.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1835.	James Bates, Esq.
1799.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1835.	Micah Pool, Esq.
1800.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1835.	John Cushing, Esq.
1801.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1836.	John Cushing, Esq.
1802.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1837.	Not represented.
1803.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1838.	James Bates, Esq.
1804.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1838.	Mr. Harvey Torrey.
1805.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1839.	Mr. Harvey Torrey.
1806.	Col. Aaron Hobart.	1839.	Elihu Hobart, Esq.
1807.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1839.	James Ford, jr., Esq.
1808.	Rev. Samuel Niles.	1840.	Joseph Cleverly.
1809.	Rev. Samuel Niles.	1841.	Voted not to send.
1809.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1842.	Voted not to send.
1810.	Rev. Samuel Niles.	1843.	Voted not to send.
1810.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1844.	Voted not to send.
1811.	Rev. Samuel Niles.	1845.	Goddard Reed.
1811.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1846.	Jenkins Lane.
1812.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1847.	Voted not to send.
1812.	James Bates, Esq.	1848.	Zenas Jenkins, 2d.
1813.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1849.	William P. Corthell.
1814.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1850.	James W. Ward.
1815.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1850.	Isaac Hersey.
1816.	Nathan Gurney, jr., Esq.	1851.	James W. Ward.
1817.	Not represented.	1851.	Isaac Hersey.
1818.	Not represented.	1852.	Elijah Shaw.
1819.	Not represented.	1852.	William P. Corthell.
1820.	Not represented.	1853.	Voted not to send.
1821.	Nathan Gurney, Esq.	1854.	Nahum Moore.
1822.	Not represented.	1854.	Alexander Alden.
1823.	Not represented.	1855.	James M. Pool.
1824.	Not represented.	1855.	Nathan S. Jenkins.
1825.	Not represented.	1856.	James W. Ward.
1826.	Not represented.	1856.	Daniel U. Johnson.
1827.	Jared Whitman, Esq.	1857.	William L. Reed.
1828.	Benjamin Hobart, Esq.	1857.	Daniel U. Johnson.
1828.	Micah Pool, Esq.	1858.	William L. Reed.
1829.	James Bates, Esq.	1858.	Daniel U. Johnson.
1830.	James Bates, Esq.	1859.	Meritt Nash.
1830.	Micah Pool, Esq.	1859.	Benjamin Frost.
1831.	James Bates, Esq.	1860.	Otis W. Soule.
1831.	Micah Pool, Esq.	1860.	Isaiah Jenkins.
1831.	John Cushing, Esq.	1861.	Otis W. Soule.
1832.	James Bates, Esq.	1861.	Isaiah Jenkins.
1832.	Micah Pool, Esq.	1862.	Jacob B. Harris.
1832.	John Cushing, Esq.	1862.	Horace Reed.
1833.	James Bates, Esq.	1863.	Horace Reed.
1833.	Micah Pool, Esq.	1863.	Ezekiel R. Studley.
1833.	John Cushing, Esq.	1864.	Henry A. Noyes.
1834.	James Bates, Esq.	1864.	Jonathan Arnold, jr.*

* The Representatives for the last four years, (1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864,) were chosen after the previous list was made out, and are not included in any remarks following.

DELEGATES.—[*Continued.*]

Woodbridge Brown, delegate to the Convention held at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, September 22, 1768.

Dr. David Jones, delegate to the Convention at Concord, 1779, assembled to take into consideration the depreciated state of the currency.

Dr. David Jones, delegate to the Convention at Cambridge, in September, 1779, to form a State Constitution.

Rev. Samuel Niles, delegate to the Convention at Boston, in 1788, to act on the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

Nathan Gurney and Jared Whitman, Esquires, delegates to the Convention assembled at Boston, November 15, 1820, to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

James M. Pool, delegate to the State Convention in 1853, to revise the State Constitution.

SENATORS FROM THE PLYMOUTH DISTRICT, RESIDENTS OF
THIS TOWN.

Jared Whitman, Esq., two years, 1838 and 1839.

Rev. James W. Ward, one year, 1854.

Levi Reed, Esq., one year, 1859, and was chosen State Auditor in 1860.

William L. Reed, chosen Senator in 1864.

By the foregoing list, it appears, as noted above, that formerly Representatives were continued in office much longer than of late years. Capt. Jacob Porter was elected to that office four years; Capt. Woodbridge Brown fifteen years, besides being a delegate to the First Provincial Congress at Salem, October 5, 1774, and the Second Provincial Congress at Cambridge, July 31, 1775. It is now (1862) one hundred years since his fourth election to the office of Representative, in 1762. Lieut. Samuel Brown was continued in office six years; Jacob Smith five years; Col. Aaron Hobart (my father) fourteen years in succession; Nathan Gurney, jr., held the office for ten years, eight of them in succession. His

last election was in 1821, which was the only election in ten years, from 1817 to 1826. There was then a disposition for a change to shorter periods of office. The reason why there was no election but of him in those ten years, was, the Republicans were divided, and when he was nominated a candidate by his friends, the Federalists would vote for him, but they would always join to vote not to send. In this way, by their aid, the Republicans, opposed to him, defeated his election by voting not to send. Rev. Samuel Niles was elected four years in succession; James Bates nine years, seven of them in succession. His first election was in 1812, sixteen years before his next election. Micah Pool, Esq., seven years, six in succession; John Cushing six years continuously. Two were chosen for three years each, viz.: James W. Ward and Daniel U. Johnson; five for two years each, viz.: Deacon Samuel Pool, Harvey Torrey, Isaac Hersey, William P. Corthell, William L. Reed; sixteen for one year only, viz.: Samuel Pool, Esq., Jared Whitman, Benjamin Hobart, Elihu Hobart, James Ford, jr., Joseph Cleverly, Goddard Reed, Jenkins Lane, Zenas Jenkins, Elijah Shaw, Nahum Moore, Alexander Alden, Nathan S. Jenkins, James M. Pool, Meritt Nash, Benjamin Frost, Otis W. Soule and Isaiah Jenkins (1860). The two last were re-elected in 1861, and are not included in our calculation. Here we see that ten of the Representatives above named were in office eighty years, averaging eight years each, up to 1838; two for three years each—six years; five for two years each—ten years; and sixteen for one year each—sixteen years; in all, thirty-three members up to 1860—twenty-three of these averaging less than one and one-half years each.

The sixteen members thus chosen for one year only, are one-half, wanting a fraction, of the whole number (thirty-three) chosen, as found on record, since the incorporation of the town, one hundred and fifty years ago. Such frequent change was not the practice in former times. A Representative chosen for one year has no influence but by his mere vote, and having no experience in legislation, he has got to

acquire it, and to learn the rules and orders and the mode of legislative proceedings, and this in one season, as of late years there is but one session in a year. For one year only he cannot bring much aid to the labors of legislation.

Besides these inconveniences, a Representative, himself elected for one year only, must feel somewhat degraded to be superseded the next. If he was qualified to be chosen at first, why not to be continued by re-election? Such a neglect implies a reproach on his official conduct, and may injure him as a candidate for any other office in town, county, district, or State. So, on the other hand, a re-election to the Legislature for a few years would enable him to be much more useful, and would be a recommendation to him to fill a higher office.

Such vacillation in the election of officers may be owing to the great number of offices created of late years, to be filled by primary elections of the people, instead of being appointed by the Governor and Council, as formerly, and the great number of aspirants to fill them. So great is the rage for office, that rotation is the order of the day, and the incumbent is limited to the shortest period possible, to make room for another. Such struggles are mostly confined to party politicians on a small scale, whilst the better qualified, men of business and men of wealth, will not mingle in such party strife, and, in fact, are not wanted, and are generally proscribed from office.

As there is now a great revolution going on in the country, occasioned by the present civil war, it is believed that a second independence will be achieved, and that the relative situation of political parties will be greatly changed, if not entirely broken up, and that a better state of things will exist, in a united support of the Union and Constitution.

CHAPTER XXII.

Oration, July 4, 1805

THE following Oration is printed from a second edition, published a few years since, by request. It is allowed a place in these Reminiscences, as giving an account of the political state of the times, sixty years ago; and perhaps no statement, made now from memory, would portray it nearly as well. When it was written, parties were greatly excited, and opponents were very bitter.

The Oration was delivered in the meeting-house where the Rev. Samuel Niles preached. The house was very full, notwithstanding there was not one of the Federal party who attended. At the close of the services at the meeting-house, a very sumptuous dinner was served up at Brown's Hall. A band of music was in attendance. A list of regular, and many volunteer toasts were given. The artillery company, commanded by Captain Noah Ford, did the escort duties of the day, paraded in front of the hall, and fired a gun or two at the announcement and reception of each toast, with music intervening. An account of the celebration was published in the Republican newspapers in Boston and elsewhere: that account is subjoined. (I can remember one or two of the Glees by the band. One was "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself." Parties did not mince the matter then, when speaking of their opponents. Another one was, "O Dear, Dear, What can the Matter be?") I was quite abashed when the procession started to go to the meeting-house. Mr. Niles and the orator of the day were at the head of it. Mr. Niles compelled me to walk at his right hand, saying it was my place, as I was the orator of the day. Mr. Niles occupied the pulpit with me, and offered an appropriate prayer. I spoke the Oration entirely from memory: it was well received,

and warmly applauded. How few of those who attended that celebration are now living!

[*From the Independent Chronicle, July 11, 1805.*]

AT ABINGTON—The morning of the Fourth of July was ushered in with the firing of cannon. Captain Noah Ford, with his well-disciplined and truly martial company of Artillery, and Lieutenant Brackley Cushing, with the newly-formed and completely-equipped company of Light Infantry, did the military honors of the day. The Infantry, as their captain (Calvin Shaw, jr.) refused to call them out, spiritedly came forward as volunteers, under the command of the lieutenant. Under the escort of these patriotic companies a very respectable procession moved from Mr. Brown's hall to the meeting-house. After the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Samuel Niles, and the Declaration of Independence was read, a spirited and patriotic oration was pronounced by Benjamin Hobart, A. B. It was received with those lively emotions which fully evinced a coincidence of sentiments and feelings betwixt the orator and his audience. A choir of vocal and instrumental music, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of the place, added very much to the performances of the day. Two patriotic Odes, set to music for the occasion by Mr. David Pool, of this town, excited the admiration of all present. Returning from the public exercises, and after a salute of seventeen cannon, a respectable company sat down to an excellent repast, prepared by Mr. Samuel Brown, in his newly erected and elegant hall. Mr. Nathan Gurney, jr., was chosen President for the occasion, and a committee was appointed to inquire of the orator whether he would furnish a copy of his oration for the press. After passing the day in hilarity and good order, every man returned seasonably to his own home, proud that he was an American.

The following TOASTS were given:—

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—A day to be held in remembrance until liberty and the rights of man shall be banished from our country.

2. *The Patriots and Heroes of '76*—Whose toil won and whose blood sealed our Independence.

3. *The Right of Election*—May its exercise ever display the omnipotency of the people and the triumph of good principles.

4. *The President of the United States*—The man of our choice, great in council, mild towards his enemies, but firm and unmovable as the Andes, in the defence of his country's rights.

5. *The Vice-President and Republican Members of Congress.*

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—We pledge our lives and property in its defence.

7. *The Militia, Our Best Defence*—May it ever supersede the necessity of a standing army.

8. *Liberty of Speech and of the Press*—Their abuses corrected by the civil law.

9. *Our Navy, already Crowned with Laurels*—May it teach the pirates of Tripoli, under their very walls and ramparts, that we have millions for a just defence, but not a cent for tribute.

10. *Louisiana*—The honorable price of gold, and not the dishonorable price of blood.

11. *The Heads of the General Departments of Government*—A bright constellation of worthies.

12. *Reason and Revelation, the best Gifts of Heaven*—May they influence the world in Politics and Religion.

13. JAMES SULLIVAN and WILLIAM HEATH, and the thirty-three thousand electors who supported them for the first offices in the State.

14. *Massachusetts*—Fast returning to first principles in opposition to hosts and juntos.

15. *Education*—The polar star of America.

16. *Federalism, like an old Decrepit Sinner upon his Last Legs*—May repentance precede its final dissolution.

17. *The fair Daughters of Columbia*—May they have Republican husbands. [Addition, by a volunteer.]—And may Federal wives ever bring forth Republican sons.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Colonel Aaron Hobart—The people in whom dwells the sovereign power of our country; may they ever maintain the principles of our revolution, in opposition to tyranny and federalism.

By Mr. James Thomas, of Bridgewater—May the elected in the councils of America be men of information, probity and integrity; and may the electors never conceive any magic in elections, or that they can add one cubit to the mental stature of the elected.

By Mr. Elijah Shaw—Our deservedly respected young friend and patriot, the Orator of the Day.

By Mr. Daniel Lane, jr.—President Jefferson, shielded by virtue which the shafts of calumny cannot pierce.

By Captain Noah Ford—Hard labor, short allowance, and a hasty retreat to all those who wish to subvert our Constitution and hate the return of this Anniversary.

By the Orator of the Day (after Captain Ford had retired) —Captain Noah Ford,—the firm patriot and accomplished soldier. Independent in sentiment, he does not hesitate, like many of his brother officers, to honor the birthday of his country.

By the President (after Lieutenant Cushing had retired) —Lieutenant Brackley Cushing,—the persevering soldier, the upright citizen, and the undeviating patriot.

By Aaron Hobart, jr., Esq.—Union among Republicans; the death warrant of Federalism.

An Oration pronounced July 4, 1805, at Abington, on the Anniversary of American Independence. By BENJAMIN HOBART.

“Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.”

Sir,—Agreeable to a vote of a respectable meeting of citizens, assembled at Abington, July 4, for the celebration of American Independence, I have the honor, as President of the meeting, to present you their thanks for your spirited and patriotic oration, delivered on that occasion, and to request a copy thereof for the press.

NATHAN GURNEY, Jr.

July 10, 1805.

To Mr. BENJAMIN HOBART.

Sir,—Your favor of yesterday I have received, and shall furnish you with a copy of the oration, as requested; in doing which I am regulated by the opinion of my fellow-citizens, not by my own.

I am your very humble servant,

BENJAMIN HOBART.

July 11, 1805.

To Mr. NATHAN GURNEY, Jr.

To celebrate important national events is both the duty and safety of a republican people. The ancient Jewish Pass-over was an institution of this nature. Other examples are no less divine. The Sabbath serves to keep in remembrance the great work of creation. The bow in the clouds denotes that the world will never again be destroyed by a deluge. The pot of manna and Aaron's rod, deposited in the Temple, served to keep in constant view the dealings of God with His ancient people. Mordecai, on the deliverance of his nation from the bloody decrees of Haman, appointed the days of Purim as a lasting memento of their escape.

These examples of Holy Writ sufficiently prove the consistency of commemorating the day which freed us from oppression's yoke, and enrolled the American name among the independent nations of the earth. This anniversary serves to keep alive a spirit of patriotism, whilst it leads us to prize the blessings which we enjoy, and to revere the divine source from which they flow.

We have not assembled to fall prostrate before a despot, or to bow before a new-made emperor; ours is not the servile task to pay homage to a host of lords and nobles; nor to trumpet the praises of a president and senate for life; but to celebrate an event which placed America in a high rank among the nations of the earth.

None, then, will question the propriety of passing a few moments in surveying the prosperity of our country, arising from our independence, and the principles and motives which gave rise to the revolution, and led to the adoption of our excellent Constitution; and in inquiring whether these principles, which all applaud, still actuate the nation, and are a rule of

conduct to our rulers. Some of the means of our safety may also claim our attention.

In portraying the happiness of our country, recurrence, to heighten the picture, is often made to the perils of our infancy and the horrors of our revolution. But these are events too well known to need a repetition. Who has not heard that less than two hundred years ago, this country, where now villages and cities are seen, and the hum of men is heard, was a dreary, howling wilderness, where savages roamed and wild beasts sought their prey? What American is there who has not read the wonderful, the surprising history of our country, from the landing of our forefathers on the Plymouth Rock to the present period? The revolution is within the recollection of many; its traces are still to be seen. The gigantic power of Great Britain was in motion to make Americans “hewers of wood and drawers of water.” But they rose indignant at the very thought of oppression; one spirit electrified the nation—the spirit of Liberty. Hostilities commenced; the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the conflagration of Charlestown, opened the great drama which a Washington, not till seven years after, closed by the glorious battle of Yorktown. During this horrid period of British rapine and devastation, when our young men were sent headlong to the grave and our old men met death in their houses,—when the din of arms and the noise of battle were heard in our land, and when our cities and villages were delivered up to plunder and flames, a glorious sound was heard; it reached from State to State; it echoed from hill to hill:—“These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.”

This glorious event, which forever separated America from British thralldom, from her heavy debts and oppressive wars, and laid the foundation of all our glory and happiness, took place twenty-nine years ago *this day*. Since that period America has arisen to a state of eminence and happiness beyond a parallel. Our independence has not only extended the borders of our country far into the wilderness, but opened a door for the most surprising advances in every kind of

improvement. Our resources have multiplied beyond calculation, and are absolutely inexhaustible. Our commerce whitens every ocean ; it extends to all nations, and is a convincing proof of the flourishing state of our agriculture and manufactures. By commerce our tables are loaded with the productions of various nations, vastly remote. Much of our apparel is from afar. We possess great blessings, and have more promising prospects than any other nation in the world. Whilst the nations of Europe are involved in everlasting wars, and their ill-fated inhabitants are no better than slaves, upon whom are exercised the whims, caprice, and despotism of kings, nobles, and emperors ; whilst Asia and Africa sit in midnight darkness, and support not a being of the human kind who is not either a slave or a tyrant, America unites within herself the blessings of all nations and of all climes. Our old men are more happy than kings, and our young men are more honorable than law-created nobles. What other nations have long sought for in vain, through revolutions, blood and slaughter, is here enjoyed to perfection. To what source may we trace these blessings? The answer is, under Providence, to that glorious event which proclaimed us a free and independent people.

But what those principles were which established our independence, thus beneficial to our nation, is an interesting inquiry. These being once known, they will enable us to judge of the rectitude of our own political sentiments ; they will serve as a criterion by which we may know whether our rulers govern wisely or wickedly ; for the principles which gave rise to the Revolution, and the adoption of our excellent Constitution, are universally acknowledged to be right. All parties, all orders of men, the Tories excepted, were then united in sentiment. The same principles of liberty, the same principles of government actuated the nation. Under their influence, "Our independence," as a celebrated author observes, "was found of those who sought it not." These principles led to victory ; they led to the establishment of a happy government and wise institutions, and have been the procuring

cause of all our happiness. Let the same principles still inspire the breasts of our countrymen, and regulate the ministrations of our rulers, and America will long continue to be the residence of liberty, happiness, and the rights of man.

One of the first principles of the Revolution was an acknowledgment of the authority and sovereignty of the people. The sentiment of Sidney, Locke, and Montesquieu, that the strength of a nation resided in the people, was universally adopted. "We hold these truths to be self-evident," says the Declaration of Independence, this day read, "that all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The will of the people, when properly expressed, was considered as a supreme law: none might take from it or add to it. They chose their own government, formed associations, maintained the rights of legislation, and were never afraid to trust themselves. The absurd doctrine of "passive obedience and non-resistance," was universally repudiated. Rebellion against tyrants was believed to be the will of God. Government was thought necessary for the security of the rights and privileges of the people, and not for the aggrandizement of the rulers. Hence they reprobated the absurd idea of privileged orders and exclusive rights. The trappings of royalty and the pageantry of courts were not considered essential to liberty. They thought men, as they came from their Maker, sufficiently noble to govern themselves. Their idea of liberty, however, was not that of licentiousness; it was not savage freedom. It consisted in this, *that every man had a right to do as he chose, provided it was not inconsistent with the same right in his neighbor, and the good of the whole.* To secure this natural liberty of man, when they were destitute of all government, one was introduced. For the support of these principles, in opposition to Britons and Tories, they fought, they bled, they conquered.

But the nature of the government adopted at the Revolution will give us a more extensive idea of the principles then cherished. Government and laws are as necessary in society as

morals in religion; liberty must be defined, and the passions restrained. Hence a nation is known by its government; accordingly as it is wise or foolish, the people will be happy or miserable. Monarchy and aristocracy denote slavery; a government of the people, by their representatives, liberty. What, then, was the nature of our government? What were the principles it embraced? They were not the principles of a monarchy. The people had no faith in kings; they did not wish to trust any one man with unlimited power. They had experienced that the "tender mercies" of a king "were cruel," and more bitter than death. Neither were they the principles of an aristocracy; lords and nobles alone were not thought to be the most suitable guardians of liberty. The happy idea of a nobility "in a hole" had not then occurred; and if it had it would have been to no purpose, for the very term, *nobility*, excited horror. Nor were the principles which our Constitution embraced those of a *pure* democracy. No man, perhaps, ever thought it prudent for the American people to imitate the Athenians, and to assemble all together for the purposes of legislation. What, then, were the true principles of our Revolution with respect to government? The real answer is, they were the principles of a balanced government, consisting of three branches, each branch under the control of the people, and thus organized the better to prevent abuse of power, and insure calm deliberation and freedom from popular frenzy. Such a government, by civilians, is called "*a representative democracy.*" The state governments were of a similar cast. By a representative democracy is not meant that wild, loose, incoherent government, so much decried by the opposers of our present administration. It does not embrace the principles of a Turgot, a Condorcet, nor does it coincide with the modern ideas of "French liberty and equality." It is a government in which the influence of the people prevails. A stronger executive or a senate for life would soon destroy their weight. Hence this part of our Constitution has always been highly offensive to many aspiring, ambitious men; they hate the very name, *democracy*, though qualified, because it favors

the people. But at the Revolution these principles were insisted upon, were interwoven into the Constitution, and considered as the broad basis of our liberty and security.

These principles of government were supported by Washington, Franklin, and President Jefferson,—the latter of whom penned the admirable Declaration of Independence, and has spent a most useful life in the service of his country. But others are found, and those, too, who of late have been highly conspicuous in office, who always wished for more independence in the executive, and less influence in the people. But such were not the principles of the Revolution. The major part of those who formed our Constitution, which was universally adopted, chose rather to give the people a preponderance in the Constitution, than to arm a president and senate with weapons to annoy and oppress them.

Many other principles were cherished in the time of our Revolution, and secured by our Constitution, equally preservative of liberty and honorable to the people. Standing armies, in time of peace, were deemed highly dangerous. An ambitious ruler might make an engine of them to oppress and enslave his country. The attempt of George the Third to maintain a standing army in this country met with the indignant frown of the whole continent. Liberty of the press and freedom of speech were held to be sacred. Should these privileges be violated, and men commanded to speak softly or not at all of their rulers, liberty would soon dwindle into a mere sound, and rulers would become secret oppressors. But the Constitution interferes and declares that liberty of speech and of the press shall not be violated.

But, besides these principles, interwoven into the Constitution, others collateral with them were held in high estimation. War was viewed as a calamity not to be sought after, but, if possible, to be avoided. Men in office were required to spend their energies for the good of the public, and not for their private emolument. Private interest was freely sacrificed for the public benefit. Useless offices were not multiplied, and excessive burdens were not laid upon the people. A continental

house and land tax was a thing unheard of during our needy and distressing revolution. Whatever tended to tyranny and oppression was firmly opposed.

Such were some of the glorious principles of our revolution. But here an important inquiry arises. Have these principles always been operative, and are they now operative upon the people and rulers of our country? The time has been when we could not answer in the affirmative. The nation has been seized with a frenzy. Who has not heard of "the Reign of Terror?" The late federal administration and its supporters, we believe, were not actuated by the principles of the Revolution. The leading characters of that administration wished for a stronger executive, and less influence in the people. The then president was loaded and intrusted with dangerous powers. An arbitrary alien law was committed to him. By this law he was empowered, at his will, to banish from our country every foreigner who might seek here an asylum from European oppressions. An enormous increase of executive patronage was also intrusted to him. A sedition law was made to render him sacred. Liberty of speech and of the press was abridged, contrary to the Constitution; in consequence of which many Republicans were cast into prison. These arbitrary, unconstitutional acts tended to render the president too powerful, and too independent of the people. They were perfectly discordant with the principles of the Revolution. Had such measures been proposed then by any man, however conspicuous, he would have been blasted by the public indignation.

But these are not our only objections against that administration. A standing army was raised in time of peace to awe and terrify the people. A French invasion was the pretence. But this was such a weak pretence, and so perfectly chimerical, that many of the Federalists themselves ridiculed the idea. France at that time was so perfectly watched by British vigilance that she could scarcely supply herself with a mess of fish from the ocean. How, then, could she invade America? Here is a federal mystery. For what was this expensive

army raised? Republicans believe for the most nefarious designs; a new Constitution, a president and senate for life, might be the object. Such a measure was very foreign from the spirit of the Revolution.

Other measures, also, of that administration, though less dangerous, were equally remote from the spirit of those times. Among these we might enumerate a house and land tax, an eight per cent. loan, a bankrupt law, an enormous increase of public debt, and a host of useless judges, appointed at midnight! But I forbear to proceed; these extraordinary and oppressive measures are sufficient to prove that the principles of the Revolution, which all acknowledge to be just, did not then prevail.

This conclusion is confirmed by the disapprobation of the people. They rose indignant at the measures then pursued. A change of administration was made. But because the people were dissatisfied, and exercised their inherent rights and changed their rulers, *they*, and the *men* of their choice, were basely calumniated and belied. "They were branded," as a lively writer observes, "as Atheists, Deists, Jacobins, Infidel philosophers, enemies of God and man, and in league with Satan; Frenchmen and infernal spirits, to destroy all government, order, and religion, and turn the world upside down." It was sneeringly said, at the commencement of the present administration, that the nation would soon be involved in ruin; that religion would soon be banished from our country; that our temples of worship would be burnt; and that Tom Paine would soon be proclaimed priest of Dagon! All motives to industry were affirmed to be at an end. Our commerce was declared to be in danger. In imagination our harbors were already seen to be blocked up by sand banks, and poverty and beggary to stalk over the nation; and the ending climax of all this was, "The post of honor is a private station."

But, my countrymen, these were false predictions, made by false prophets; the direct contrary of which has proved to be true. Unbounded prosperity prevails. We hear of no injustice

or oppression. The United States were never in a more flourishing and happy situation. The sound of the hatchet and of the anvil is still heard in our land. Our ships still traverse the ocean, and are seen on the thousand shores of Europe, Asia, Africa, the East and West Indies. The foreign stranger who visits our country, while surveying its prosperity, stops short, looks round, and invariably exclaims, "O happy America, thou seat of liberty! thou most blessed of all nations!—may thy glory and splendor be immortal!"

But here let us return to the other parts of our inquiry; are the principles of the Revolution *now* operative upon the people of our country? Upon the Republicans, who are seven-eighths of the inhabitants of America, we do not hesitate to express our full belief that they are. Late public measures and their general reception confirm this. As the acts of the former administration were such as would not have been approved at the time of our Revolution, they were blasted by a repeal. But what act of the present administration is there, which, if it had been taken in the time of our Revolution, would not have been approved? Would not the disbanding* of an unnecessary standing army have been highly commended in those days? Would not the repeal of an alien law, a sedition law, a bankrupt law, a stamp law, a useless judiciary law have been highly applauded? Would not the spirit of those times have approved of economy in government, a diminution of taxes, and, at the same time, a diminution of public debt, a lessening of executive patronage, a cultivation of "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," and a sacred regard for the rights of the people? In a word, would not the principles and spirit which then actuated the bosoms of our countrymen, have led them to approve all the measures which have been adopted under our present wise and patriotic administration?

* The act reducing the army, though it passed before the close of Mr. Adams' administration, was owing entirely to Republican influence.

By these observations, it is evident that the Republican party in our country have not departed from the principles and spirit of the Revolution, and are the only men who can cordially celebrate our independence. Federalists may pretend to regard this day, and be loud in their praises of our Constitution, but they must be pretensions only. There is not a single principle of the Revolution which is not in direct opposition to their politics. They have associated with Tories, who were the open enemies of independence. They revile some of the first patriots of our Revolution, who hazarded their lives and property in our defence, and call them *Jacobins*. Even the ashes of the venerable Samuel Adams, Hancock and Franklin have been insulted. To such men the principles of our Revolution cannot be pleasing. This day, therefore, which brings them to view, is not, to them, a day of glad tidings. But with Republicans it is a proud day, and they will remember it.*

Recurring to premises now established, we may draw the following short, syllogistic conclusions, viz.:—The principles of the Revolution were right; Republican principles coincide with them; therefore Republican principles are right, and ought to prevail. It becomes us, then, to applaud our rulers who have always adhered to these principles, and keep in perpetual remembrance our hard-earned independence.

But though our country is now flourishing and happy, and each one can sit unmolested “under his own vine and fig-tree,” yet we ought not to forget that this pleasing scene may be reversed. Prosperity is dangerous to nations as well as to individuals. Riches and luxury produce effeminacy, and a disregard of law and order. The people forget the days of their

* These remarks are not meant to be applied indiscriminately to every member of the Federal party, but particularly to the followers of Hamilton. Many of the Federalists, doubtless, are real friends of the country and the Republican cause; their association with our opponents may be owing to prejudice, or the want of accurate information. To such, Republicans hold out the hand of reconciliation, and invite to a cordial union.

adversity, and riot in the lap of pleasure and dissipation. In this way lords will rule over them, and the mighty will devour them. Many great and noble republics, once as free as America, have long ago tumbled into the dust. Many nations, that once were blessed with liberty, are now lingering under the scourges of a tyrant. What has become of ancient Greece and Rome? Where are their immortal orators and renowned statesmen? Alas! they are sleeping in the ruins of their countries, which have been extinct for ages. What has become of the once famed liberties of the high and mighty States of Holland? They are crushed by the despotic foot of an usurping Corsican. Where is the freedom of the Swiss? Where are their William Tells? The same vile Corsican has destroyed all. Where is the Polish nation? Russian, Prussian and Austrian monarchs have long ago sung their funeral "*Te Deum*." We might go on to speak of the wretched Irish, Scotch, Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese; but we have not assembled to weep over the ruins of nations.

But shall this be the fate of our country? Shall the inquisitive traveller, in after ages, passing to survey other nations, weep, as he goes along, over our demolished cities and departed honors? Must the question, "Is man capable of self-government," be forever answered in the negative? Must we leave another wretched example of the degeneracy of man, and the uncertainty of republics? This degradation, under Providence, we hope will never fall upon America. Let us imitate the example of our forefathers, and support our Republican establishments; let us well consider the causes which have destroyed other nations, and, if possible, avoid their destiny.

But it would not be improper, perhaps, to notice some of the means by which our liberties must be protected. Three important securities, among many others, claim our attention: a well-regulated militia, general education, and a Divine religion. We, at present, enjoy these means in an eminent degree. Our militia is made up of ourselves. Its plan comprises almost every possible advantage. But a particular

analysis of our system of defence cannot now be attempted. Suffice it to say, it is worthy of the wisdom of our country, and is our glory and safety. It is a far more sure and better mode of defence than any other which has been invented, either in ancient or modern times. This great security of our rights deserves our utmost patronage and support.

Another important security of our civil privileges is education; and its universal spread in our country, is such as to inspire patriotism with confidence, and to command the admiration of the world. No nation possesses universal knowledge like America. Our age is the jubilee of science and the feast of knowledge. Here kings and nobles have not where to lay their heads; mental illumination detects their frauds and sets at naught their impious wishes. Happy would it be for America should this always be her situation. Should she relapse into ignorance and darkness, some intriguing despot, or a group of nobles, would soon climb to power and trample upon her liberties. It becomes Americans, then, ever to encourage education, and consider it the polar star of our nation. Individual exertions to this end deserve our highest applause; for he who educates a child, often does as much good to his country, as "he who takes a city." Education may be called the eye of a republic, to spy out fraud, ambition and wickedness, and to see that they are punished.

But besides arms and education, the *Jachin* and *Boaz* of society, we have a most benevolent religion which all ought to acknowledge to be the firmest basis of our safety. Without it a government which depends on the virtue of the people, would be as unstable as the waves of the sea. Property and life would be insecure, and man would become an exhausted swimmer amidst the contending billows of faction. But pure religion, unshackled by human laws, is Heaven's best gift to the world, and forms the only sure foundation of order and government. It influences mankind by affecting their hearts, and "operates as powerfully when no eye beholds it as when surrounded by thousands." "It places rulers and people always under the eye of Deity, and brings death and judgment

to view." * It does not, however, excite its disciples to climb to the house-tops and exult over the passing multitude, and exclaim, "We have all the religion and all the virtue of our country!" The religion of such men is declared to be vain. But that kind of religion which will support morals, law and order in a State, enjoins benevolence, charity, and brotherly love.

Our obligations to Divine revelation are infinite. How much did the ancient Republicans experience the want of such a revelation! The blunders and absurdities of their Stoics, Cynics, Epicureans, Platonics and Skeptics, could never supply its place. The gods to whom Demosthenes, Cicero, and all the sages and heroes of antiquity, paid their sacred devotions, were no better than hypocrites and deified monsters. Their Jupiter has been denominated a debauchee; Juno, a scold; Hercules, a swaggerer; Mars, a braggadocio; Neptune, a profane seafaring captain; Bacchus, a drunkard; and Moloch, a tyrant. These superstitions were most pernicious to society and government; they were worse, if possible, than the superstitions of the modern heathen, who now worship the grand Lama or the Arabian prophet.

But for Christianity such might have been our situation. We might have been paying our devotions, like the ancients, to departed heroes, or statues of brass; or, like modern heathens, to deified impostors or the works of nature. Where now stands our solemn temple, dedicated to the Ruler of the Skies, the temple of Jupiter, the temple of the Sun, or the temple of Mahomet, might have been reared, and Americans, like the wandering Tartars, come yearly to do homage at their shrines. Instead of just ideas of virtue, moral obligation and futurity, we might have been lost amidst a jargon of philosophy; and gods, Pluto and elysium, the foundation of our religion. But Divine revelation has preserved us from this degradation; it has reached our land, enlightened our minds, and directed our thoughts to soar above the stars. Under its influence America has humbled her enemies, established liberty and law, and immortalized her name.

Since, then, we owe so much to the Christian religion: since it has distinguished us from all other nations, and promises to be our only safety, let none despise its sacred precepts. Nor ought our country ever to be compared with the ancient republics. The lapse of two thousand years, the progress of science, the art of printing, increase of military, judicial and political knowledge, and, above all, a pure revelation from Jehovah, has rendered our situation far different from theirs. This difference inspires us with the most consoling hopes, that here liberty, happiness, and Republicanism, will flourish in eternal youth.

But, on the whole, by whom, under Providence, shall our independence, liberties and rights be maintained? The answer is, the people. Though often stigmatized as their own worst enemies, and unfit to govern themselves, yet they, in every country, have been the real defenders of liberty in opposition to monarchists and aristocrats. If a majority of the people will ruin us we must be ruined. In a Republican government "the majority are omnipotent." The minority have rights, but are destitute of power. Our country, therefore, whenever the major part will sell themselves to destruction, will come to ruin, however firm, however unwilling the minority may be. But is this the situation of our country? Is the present great Republican majority of our nation, as often represented, on the side of *anarchy, confusion and dissolution*? God forbid we should indulge such a degrading thought. Though party spirit fomented, though difference of opinion prevails, though ambition plots, yet we can boast that a surprising majority of the people of these United States are still firm, unadulterated Republican Americans. On them depends our safety; if they are watchful and united, we are secure.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH ABINGTON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Organization of the "First Baptist Church" in Abington, and its Present State.

THE following statement, giving an account of the formation and progress of the "First Baptist Church" located at South Abington, is furnished by their present pastor, the Rev. N. Judson Clark.

The First Baptist Church in Abington was constituted October 30, 1822. The following individuals were the constituency: Brethren Josiah C. Ransford, Jonathan R. Gurney, Robert Cook, Nathan Alden, Thaxter Reed, William Packard. Sisters Sarah Ransford, Anna Dunbar, Molly Gurney, Mary Hobart, and Deborah Gurney.

This church was recognized, as noted in the minutes, "as a church of our Lord Jesus Christ, by the name of the First Baptist Church of Christ in Abington."

The Council of Recognition consisted of delegates from the following churches: Second and Third Baptist Churches of Boston; Baptist Churches of Hanover, Marshfield, Pembroke, and Hanson.

The religious services of the occasion were performed as follows: Introductory Prayer, by Rev. John Butler; Sermon, by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D.; Prayer, by Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D.; Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Joseph Torry; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Joel Briggs. The Hand of Fellowship was given to the church through Deacon J. C. Ransford, he having been appointed for that purpose.

At the time of the recognition of the church, this little band of brethren had provided themselves with a house of worship,

which was dedicated to the service of Almighty God at the same time in conjunction with the services of recognition. For some time previous to the constitution of the church, these brethren and sisters had held religious services in different localities in town in private houses, and God had crowned their efforts with signal success. Deacon Josiah C. Ransford, at that time a member of the Second Baptist Church of Boston, seems to have been especially useful in promoting vital religion in the town, and in the formation of the church.

The name of Rev. Thomas Conant is associated with the earliest dawn of Baptist sentiments in Abington. His labors were performed with fidelity and joy in Christ, though amid much persecution and reproach. Up to this time Baptists were comparatively unknown in this town, though they are as ancient as the time of Christ. Not one baptism had yet been performed in the town (as we understand the word of God). Brother Conant had the high privilege of first administering the ordinance in the town of Abington. The subject of the first baptism was Deacon Robert Cook. Deacon J. R. Gurney was baptized at the same time. These brethren are still members of the church.

The first pastor of the church was Willard Kimball. He was elected to the pastorate May 9, 1824,—was ordained June 30, 1824. The ordination sermon was preached by Dr. Sharp, of Boston. The charge was given by Dr. Baldwin, of Boston. At this time the church had increased from eleven to twenty-seven. Though the church was destitute of a settled pastor for more than a year and a half of its earliest infancy, it was not uncared for, or unblessed by the Great Shepherd. It enjoyed the ministrations of the Word the most of this time by brother Conant, and others. Brother Kimball closed his labors about the first of May, 1826. During the two years of his ministry nine were added to the church.

Rev. David Curtis was installed pastor July 26, 1826,—closed his pastorate about October 4, 1828. Nine were added to the church during his ministry.

Rev. Silas Hall was pastor from about August 21, 1830, to

October 29, 1834; he gave the hand of fellowship to thirty-four. Rev. W. H. Dalrymple was pastor from April 1, 1835, to March 19, 1837; twenty added to the church. Rev. E. C. Messenger pastor from about May 1, 1837, to May 1, 1845; fifty added to the church.

Rev. W. F. Stubbart commenced his ministry about the middle of April, 1846; was installed pastor of the church January 13, 1847. Dr. Choules, of Roxbury, preached the sermon. Closed his labors March, 1852. Brother Stubbart received into the fellowship of the church one hundred and seventy-eight.

Rev. Nathaniel Colver, D.D., was pastor from April, 1852, to April, 1853; nineteen added to the church. Rev. Horace T. Love pastor from November 1, 1853, to April 30, 1854; fifteen received into the church. Rev. F. A. Willard pastor from November 4, 1854, to February 12, 1856; nine added to the church.

Rev. A. B. Earle spent a short season with the church in the early part of 1857. His labors were eminently blessed. He baptized twenty-four.

Rev. J. C. Wightman accepted a call March 23, 1857; ordained April 14, 1857. Dr. Parker, of Newton, preached on the occasion. Resigned May 16, 1858. Nineteen were added to the church.

Rev. C. H. Colver supplied the desk nine months, commencing July 1, 1859.

The church has had her vicissitudes; but through them all the pillar of Jehovah's presence has led her, and His right arm has sustained her. She has had her winters, but God has dissipated them by the genial sunshine and refreshing showers of spring, which, in time, have given place to the abundant growth of summer, and the rich ingatherings of autumn. She has enjoyed many special visitations of God's sovereign, redeeming grace. Many will have it to say, in that day,—I "was born there."

The whole number connected with the church since its organization is four hundred and sixty-five; of these, three

hundred and fifty-four have been added by baptism. The present number is two hundred and fifty-four.*

The church has been blessed with a noble band of pastors, all of whom still live, and are to-day toiling in their Master's vineyard. Their labors and their successes are their fittest encomiums.

The following brethren have been deacons of the church, viz.: Josiah C. Rainsford, Jonathan R. Gurney, Robert Cook, Samuel Norton, Noah Fullerton.

The church has ever held, as claiming her first and best endeavors, the glory of God in the salvation of lost men in her midst. She has, however, entered, with a warm heart and an earnest hand, every field of Christian enterprise; thereby seeking the best interests of man for time and for eternity, as a religious, intellectual, social and physical being. The oracles of God, as found in the Old and New Testament, is her creed and the law of her life. From this she allows no subtraction; to it, she allows no addition. The Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, is her bulwark and her watchword. For the sake of convenience, however, she has her articles of faith and her covenant. These differ in no essential point from those usually adopted by Baptist churches.

The first meeting-house was built in 1822,—dedicated October 30, 1822. Sermon by Dr. Sharp, of Boston. It was twenty-seven by twenty-four feet on the ground, and ten feet in height. The second house was built in 1832,—dedicated January 13, 1833. Dr. Sharp preached the dedicatory discourse. It was forty-one by forty-five feet, and cost two thousand seven hundred dollars. The present house was

* Since the above was written, the Clerk of the Society has handed me the following for insertion:—

Rev. George R. Darrow, the present pastor, commenced his labors with the church on the first of April, 1864, and as the result of his labors thus far, sixty-eight new members have been added to the church, making the present number two hundred and ninety-three.

J. L. CORTHELL, *Church Clerk.*

dedicated January 13, 1847. Dr. Sharp preached the sermon. Cost, six thousand dollars. This house was raised in 1857. Under the audience-room the church has supplied itself with a very commodious and pleasant lecture-room, and ante-rooms for other church purposes. The cost of raising and refurnishing was five thousand dollars.

The present pastor entered upon his labors December 11, 1860.

N. JUDSON CLARK.

SOUTH ABINGTON, January 28, 1862.

At the organization of this church, there was some opposition, as stated above, and there were many regrets. The Union Calvinistic Society (Congregationalist) had been incorporated but a few years, and in becoming so had to encounter much opposition. It was a poll parish, and limited in its numbers; and it was thought that one religious society was sufficient for the population of the place; and when Rev. Thomas Conant, named above, administered the first baptism by immersion that ever took place in this town, it was not very strange, under these circumstances, that there should be some excitement and some unpleasant feelings, especially as it ought to be considered that the other society felt fully confirmed in their belief that their mode of baptism was right.

But now, after forty years, we can see that the population here has so increased that the two societies are, and can be, well supported; and this, notwithstanding the law which was passed soon after the establishment of this church, giving free toleration in religious matters.

This church, from a small beginning, has taken a standing that could hardly have been expected. From the first baptism, a little over forty years since, amidst opposition and many discouragements, especially in the first half of that period, it has increased in numbers very rapidly;—indeed no such increase has ever attended any other religious society in town in so short a period.

The expenditures of this church, with the aid of a few

others who attend their meetings, have been quite large. The cost of the three buildings exceeds fifteen thousand dollars. The last (the present meeting-house) is in good style, and is an ornament to the place. The payments to their several ministers, and other expenses, must have amounted to over twenty thousand dollars, making, in the whole, nearly forty thousand dollars.

The church, with the society, has been favored with an able and worthy succession of ministers, all of whom, as stated by their present pastor, are now living, and engaged in the ministry.

The leading instrument in the formation of this church and society was the late Deacon Josiah C. Rainsford, from Boston. He was very gentlemanly in his manners,—sincere and companionable: he had an interesting family, who were very sociable and pleasant. He has left no posterity here; but his name, with that of his amiable consort, stands recorded on the church books as two of the first eleven who composed the church at its organization.

At this day there is no collision betwixt the two societies (the Union Calvinistic and Baptist), and there has not been for a long time; each one pursues its even tenor in harmony,—friendly relations exist between them,—interchanges of their respective pastors take place, and both congregations, at times, meet together in each other's places of worship for religious services.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Statement of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the "Baptist Church of Christ in East Abington," including a Declaration of their Belief and Covenant. By their Pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin.

I CAN remember when there was but one communicant of the Baptist denomination in town ; at least, that I knew of, and that was Anna Dunbar, a maiden lady ; and this was over sixty years ago. And there were but a very few of that order until 1822, and no meeting for public worship, when a church was organized of eleven members, and a small house erected in South Abington for their accommodation. The number of communicants, since then, of the two Baptist Societies in town, has increased to several hundreds. The growth of the church under consideration, since its institution, has been very rapid ; the society consisted at first of twenty-two members, all from other Baptist Societies, by letters of recommendation. Since then, or rather since January 7, 1855, when the second baptism took place, over one hundred members have been added, averaging about twenty yearly. The house of worship which the society has erected is a very commodious edifice, and well finished, and makes a fine appearance ; well located, being nearly in the centre of the flourishing village of East Abington. The population of that part of the town required another religious society. It was commenced on a liberal scale ; the first minister, Rev. Mr. Love, had a salary of one thousand dollars per year, which was considerably above the average salaries of the other ministers in town.

The statement of Rev. Dr. Chaplin is as follows :—

BAPTIST CHURCH IN EAST ABINGTON.

A number of the friends of Christ in the neighborhood and elsewhere, had been for some time deeply impressed with the fact that only an inconsiderable portion of the people in the village of East Abington were in the habit of regularly attending Divine worship on the Sabbath. Indeed, it had been thought that the church accommodations of the village were not sufficient for more than about one-sixth part of the entire population of the vicinity.

About the beginning, therefore, of the year 1854, a movement was made by Brother George W. Chipman, of Boston, which, earnestly seconded by some of the enterprising citizens of the community of East Abington, resulted in securing for a time a hall for Divine worship; and on the fourth Sabbath in March, public services were commenced. Rev. Horace T. Love, then pastor of the church in the south part of the town, was, by invitation, present, and preached. After that time, services were held regularly every Sabbath day, with a prayer and conference-meeting Sabbath evening, and also on Wednesday evening, such supplies for the pulpit being engaged as the brethren were able to secure.

On the first day of May, 1854, a number of the friends of Christ, all members of Baptist churches, met at Manson Hall, and for the purpose of promoting their own personal holiness and maintaining the doctrines and ordinances of the Gospel, and extending the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth, organized themselves into a society, under the name and title of "The Baptist Church of Christ in East Abington."

The constituent members were twenty-two in number, viz.: —

Eliab Coy, dismissed from Royalston Centre Church, Me.; Horace T. Love, dismissed from South Abington Church, Mass.; Catharine G. Love, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass.; Catharine W. Love, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass.; John Chamberlin, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass.; Mary

P. Chamberlin, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Clarissa Wales, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Mary Chamberlin, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Albert Chamberlin, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Matilda M. Chamberlin, dismissed from Baptist Church, South Abington, Mass. ; John Wilks, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Rebecca Wilks, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Hannah Maria Dunn, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Rachel Foster, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Lydia Bass, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Harriet A. F. Tower, dismissed from Baptist Church in South Abington, Mass. ; Martha Foster, dismissed from Charlestown High Street Church ; Martha A. Foster, dismissed from Baptist Church in Charlestown, Mass. ; Angeline Gray, dismissed from Baptist Church in Malden, Mass. ; Elizabeth Hatch, dismissed from Baptist Church in Hanover, Mass. ; Rebecca Stetson, dismissed from Baptist Church in Hanover, Mass. ; N. B. Tanner, dismissed from Baptist Church in Bristol, R. I.

A Declaration of Belief and a Covenant were adopted, and the Rev. Mr. Love, one of the above number, was invited to become pastor of the church, with a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

This church was publicly recognized by a council which convened in East Abington, May 4, 1854 ; and the Rev. Mr. Love was at the same time recognized as the pastor. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., of Boston.

Baptism was, for the first time, administered in October, 1854.

At a church meeting held March 13, 1855, it was voted to take immediate measures for the erection of a meeting-house, and a subscription was opened for the purpose of securing the necessary means. Liberal sums were subscribed by members of the society, and by friends abroad. Among the latter

may be mentioned Edward Chamberlin, Esq., and George W. Chipman, Esq., of Boston. The house was completed in the year 1856, and was publicly dedicated to the worship of God, September 4, of that year. Sermon by Rev. William Howe, of Boston.

The church has enjoyed many proofs of the Divine approbation upon its labors, and feels much encouraged to persevere in the work to which her Master has evidently called her. The Spirit of God has, we believe, brought not a few, in attendance upon the ministry in this place of worship, to believe in Jesus and become his followers.

During the spring of 1860, there occurred an interesting work of grace, as a part of the fruit of which, twenty-eight were baptized into the fellowship of the church, on the profession of their faith. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five.

The following is a list of the successive pastors of the church :—

Rev. Horace T. Love, Rev. Wm. P. Everett, Rev. William S. McKeuzie, and Rev. Dr. Chaplin, the last of whom is the present pastor.

The church edifice is sixty feet by forty, with fifty-five pews, and a singing gallery. The church is provided with a bell and an organ.

DECLARATION OF OUR BELIEF.

1. We believe that the Bible, comprising the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament, and the twenty-seven books of the New Testament, is exclusively the Word of God to man ; and that it is an all-sufficient rule of faith and practice for every Christian, to the exclusion of every other rule. But since there are others who profess to believe the Bible to be an all-sufficient rule, whose faith and practice are nevertheless manifestly different from our own, we therefore declare more particularly :—

2. According to the Bible, we believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost—ONE GOD—living

and personal in His being, and infinite in all His attributes, who, as an Infinite Sovereign, worketh all things after the counsel of His own will; but concerning whose acts of foreknowledge, predestination, foreordination, and election, in relation to our free agency, we, His finite creatures, know nothing. God is great; "His judgments are unsearchable, and His ways past finding out."

3. According to the Bible, we believe that man, created holy, is fallen, and is by nature and practice a sinner totally depraved, and exposed to the wrath to come; "the wrath of God being revealed from Heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness."

4. According to the Bible, we believe that it is appointed unto man once to die, and after death the judgment; that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust; that the life that now is is man's probation state; that the life to come will be his retribution state, and that his retribution will, according to his character in his probation, be either a heaven of endless happiness, or a hell of endless misery.

5. According to the Bible, we believe that "God so loved the world that He gave His only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life;" that Jesus Christ, "wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities," and now for us an advocate with the Father, has become the "propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world;" so that "*whosoever* calleth on the name of the Lord shall be saved."

6. According to the Bible, we believe that "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God;" that this regeneration is the work of God the Holy Ghost, manifesting itself in us, however, by repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ; that God now commands all men everywhere to repent, and requires them to pray for mercy, and to believe His Word, and to receive His grace, and to obey the laws of His Gospel, promising to aid them in doing

so by the gift of the Holy Ghost ; and that whosoever therefore resisteth the Holy Ghost does it at his peril.

7. According to the Bible, we believe that true disciples of Jesus Christ will, by the promise of God, persevere unto the end and be saved ; and practically, therefore, that we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence fast unto the end ; that the doctrine of the perseverance of saints, in its theoretical and practical view, is beautifully blended in the words of our Saviour, at John x. 27, 28 : “ My sheep hear My voice ; and I know them, and they follow Me ; and I give to them eternal life, and they shall never perish : neither shall any man pluck them out of My hand.”

8. According to the Bible, we believe that God has instituted the Christian Church on earth, and that a proper church of Christ is an independent society of visible believers, united together for the purpose of promoting their own personal holiness, maintaining the ordinances of the Gospel, and extending the Redeemer’s Kingdom ; and that it is their inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, without being amenable to any man or body of men therefor.

9. According to the Bible, we believe that the ordinances of the Christian Church are exclusively two :—Baptism, and the Communion of the Lord’s Supper : that the only true subjects of Baptism are believers ; and that a man is baptized into the name of the Father, and of the Son, only by being overwhelmed in water upon a profession of his faith ; and that baptism is a proper pre-requisite to a right participation of the Lord’s Supper ; and therefore that every Christian should be baptized without unnecessary delay, and thereafter should be regular in his attendance at the seasons appointed by the Church for the Communion.

10. According to the Bible, we believe that the first day of the week, called “ the Lord’s Day,” is God’s holy Sabbath of rest ; that it is by Him set apart pre-eminently for His worship, both in private and in the public services of the sanctuary, and for the instruction of the young at home and in

the Sabbath school, and therefore it is our indispensable duty to abstain from all recreation and unnecessary labor on that day ; and that we assemble ourselves together in the sanctuary to worship God by calling on His holy name in prayer, singing His praise, reading His Word, and speaking and hearing His truth.

11. According to the Bible, we believe that it is the duty of Christians to worship God daily in their households, by reading His holy Word, and by calling upon Him in prayer.

12. According to the Bible, we believe that God has instituted upon earth the Christian ministry, without, however, any distinction among ministers of the Gospel in rank or grade of office ; that there is properly no prelacy in the Christian ministry ; and that it is pre-eminently the duty of the Christian minister, in his pastoral relation, to preach the Gospel in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and from house to house on other days of the week ; and in all things to preside over and care for the flock ; and that in this great work he should be sustained by the prayers and coöperation of the people of his charge.

13. According to the Bible, we believe that it is the duty of Christians to give the Gospel to the whole world, and therefore that it is the duty of every one of us, upon the first day of the week, to lay by him in store of his substance, as God hath prospered him, for the purpose of sustaining the preaching of the Gospel, both among ourselves at home, and among the destitute of our fellow-men abroad.

COVENANT.

As we trust we have been brought by Divine grace to embrace the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the influence of the Holy Ghost to give ourselves up to Him, so we do now, in the presence of Almighty God, and with His help, renewedly take Jesus Christ for our Master, and God's Word for our guide, renouncing the world as long as we live. And we do now most solemnly covenant with each other that we will walk together in brotherly love ; and we will honestly endeavor to

keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace; that we will exercise a Christian care and watchfulness over each other, and faithfully warn, rebuke, and admonish one another, as the case shall require; that we will not forsake the assembling of ourselves together, nor omit the great duty of prayer, both for ourselves and for others; that we will participate in each other's joys, and endeavor with tenderness and sympathy to bear each other's burdens and sorrows; that we will endeavor to bring up such as may be under our care in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; that we will seek Divine aid to enable us to walk circumspectly and watchfully in the world, denying ungodliness and every worldly lust; that we will strive together for the support of a faithful Evangelical ministry among us; that we will sustain our pastor by our prayers and co-operation, in the great work of the Gospel; that we will endeavor, by example and effort, to win souls to Christ, and through life, amidst evil report and good report, that we will seek to live to the glory of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvellous light.

CHAPTER XXV.

Congregational Society and Church in North Abington.

I HAVE received the following communication from Deacon James Ford, respecting the formation of the society and church in North Abington; the names of the original members are given, and twenty-eight others after, and the number of members which have since joined, with an account of the religious organization of the church, and the ordination of the two first ministers; and the church articles of belief, covenant and discipline; the Sabbath school.

The statement is very lucid and particular, and no doubt will be very interesting to many.

In concluding my introductory remarks respecting the church and society in North Abington, I would add, the location of that society and meeting-house is very central for that part of the town, and is in a very pleasant and growing village, near the Grammar and High School, with other schools; and but a short distance from the Old Colony Railroad Depot, the immediate neighborhood of which will, doubtless, become a place of population and business, it having already made much progress in this direction. No one society in town has an area of territory and population around it so extensive and remote from any other religious society as this, and none more needs a place of public worship and the ordinances of the Christian religion.

The following is a statement respecting the church and society at North Abington, as named above:—

Pursuant to a warrant given by Micah Pool, Esq., of East Abington, and notice by Josiah Shaw, the North Congregational Society in Abington was organized at the house of Thomas Beals, April 8, 1839. The church edifice was built, at a cost of about four thousand dollars, during the summer, on land given by Thomas Beals, and has sixty-two pews; and, with the gallery for the choir, will seat three hundred and ninety persons. It is located on Randolph Street, a short distance west of Bedford Street; was dedicated to the worship of God October 3, Rev. Dennis Powers preaching the sermon.

The North Congregational Church was organized October 3, 1839, by an ecclesiastical council composed of delegates from the following churches:—

Second Church in Abington,—Rev. Daniel Thomas, pastor; Brother Christopher Bates, delegate.

Second Church in Randolph,—Rev. D. Powers, pastor; Brother Daniel Faxon, delegate.

Third Church in Abington,—Rev. Lucius Alden, pastor; Deacon Ebenezer Reed, delegate.

Rev. Daniel Thomas was Moderator, and Rev. Lucius

Alden Scribe of the Council. The church, at its organization, consisted of forty-nine members, forty-six of whom were from the First Church in Abington.

James Ford, jr., was chosen Deacon, October 22, 1839, and Samuel Wales was chosen Deacon, August 26, 1840.

About the time the church was organized, a Sabbath school was established, and James Ford, jr., was chosen Superintendent, who still continues to superintend the school. The school has numbered from one hundred and sixty, being the lowest number on record, to two hundred and sixteen, which is the largest number. In 1859 the number of members was two hundred and nine.

Rev. Willard Pierce was installed pastor of the church April 8, 1840, by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. Calvin Park, D.D., was Moderator, and Rev. Lucius Alden, Scribe. The installation services were as follows:—

Introductory Prayer by Rev. James W. Ward; Sermon by Rev. Calvin Park, D.D.; Installing Prayer by Rev. Lucius Alden; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Daniel Thomas; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Wales Lewis; Charge to the people by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock; concluding Prayer by Rev. Dennis Powers.

Rev. Mr. Pierce continued pastor of the church until May 1, 1850, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., was Moderator, and Rev. James W. Ward, Scribe.

During the ministry of Rev Mr. Pierce seventy-two were added to the church,—fifty-three by profession, and nineteen from other churches.

October 23, 1850, Mr. Isaac C. White was ordained and installed pastor of the church by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. D. Huntington was Moderator, and Rev. H. D. Walker, Scribe.

The services were as follows:—

Invocation and reading Scripture by Rev. W. M. Harding; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Norton; Sermon by Rev. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. D.

Huntington; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. J. P. Terry; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. H. D. Walker; Address to the people by Rev. James W. Ward; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Luther Sheldon.

Rev. Mr. White continued pastor of the church until March 1, 1860, when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., was Moderator, and Rev. E. Russell, D.D., was Scribe.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. White, fifty-six were added to the church,—forty-four by profession, and twelve by letter.

The whole number who have been connected with the church is one hundred and seventy-seven. Fifty-three have been removed by death or otherwise, and the church numbers at the present time one hundred and twenty-four members, and is now ministered to by Rev. William Leonard.

The church of this society has adopted the following Articles of their Belief, Covenant, and Discipline, as their rule and guide:—

ARTICLES OF BELIEF.

1. There is a God, and one only, who is a Spirit, self-existent, eternal, and unchangeable; infinite in wisdom, power and goodness.—Deut. vi. 4; 1 Cor. viii. 4, 5, 6; Gen. 1st chapter; Heb. iii. 4; Neh. ix. 6; 1 John iv. 8.

2. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were written by the inspiration of God, and are the only, the infallible and sufficient rule, both of religious faith and practice.—2 Tim. iii. 16; 2 Peter i. 21; Gal. i. 3, 9; Rev. xxii. 18, 19; Psalm xix. 7–10.

3. There are three persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit: “the same in substance, and equal in power and glory.”—1 John v. 9; Matt. xxviii. 19; 2 Cor. xiii. 13, 14; John i. 34; Heb. i. 3–8.

4. “The decrees of God are his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his own will, whereby, for his own glory he hath foreordained whatsoever comes to pass.”—Eph. i. 11;

Rev. xvii. 17; Eccl. iii. 14; Isa. xlv. 7; xlv. 9, 10; Prov. xix. 21.

5. "God executeth his decrees in the work of creation, which is his making all things of nothing; and in the works of Providence, which are his most holy, wise and powerful, preserving and governing all his creatures and all their actions."—Amos iii. 6; Daniel iv. 35; Rom. ix. 11.

6. God made the first man upright, or perfectly holy, but he fell from his original state, by voluntarily eating of the forbidden fruit; in consequence of which fall, all his posterity, according to the Divine constitution, come into the world with a carnal mind, or heart, which is enmity against God, and are, by nature, dead in trespasses and sins, and children of wrath.—Gen. i. 26, 27; Eccl. vii. 29; Rom. v. 12–19; 1 Cor. xv. 21, 22; Eph. ii. 1.

7. Jesus Christ, who is truly God, and truly man, in two natures and one person, did, by His sufferings and death, make a proper and sufficient atonement for the sins of all mankind.—Matt. xxvi. 28; Rom. viii. 32; 2 Cor. v. 14, 15; Mark xvi. 15; Eph. ii. 8; Rom. iii. 28.

8. Salvation is freely and sincerely offered in the Gospel, to all men, upon condition of faith; which faith includes a cordial approbation of the law, character and government of God, and of the person, offices, words and works of Christ; with which condition all, who hear the Gospel, have natural power, and are bound in duty to comply.—Isa. xlv. 22; lv. 1, 2, 3; Matt. xi. 28, 29; Mark xvi. 15; Eph. ii. 8; Rom. iii. 28; iv. 5–14; v. 1; Acts ii. 38; John iii. 15; Luke xiii. 3.

9. "God, of his mere *good pleasure*, from eternity, elected some of mankind to everlasting life;" whom He renews by His Spirit, and keeps by His power, through faith unto salvation.—Phil. ii. 13; Romans ix. 11; xi. 5; ix. 16; Acts xiii. 48.

10. Those who obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, will be punished with endless misery; "whereunto

also they were appointed.”—Rom. ix. 17, 18; v. 7-9; Prov. xvi. 4; Phil. ii. 13.

11. Good works, which are such as flow from holy love, are *evidences*, but not the *ground* of justification, which is wholly of grace, through the atonement of Christ.—Romans ii. 6; iii. 20; ix. 31, 32; Matt. x. 42; vii. 20; Luke vi. 44. James ii. 18.

12. Visible and professing believers only, ought to be admitted to the Lord’s Supper, and they ought to be baptized with water.—Matt. xxii. 11, 12, 13; 1 Cor. x. 16-21; xi. 23-29; Acts ii. 47; Matt. x. 32, 33; xxviii. 19; Acts ii. 38, 39; iii. 12, 36, 37, 38; xvi. 15, 33.

13. The Congregational mode of church government, and Presbyterian ordination, are agreeable to the will of Christ.—1 Tim. iv. 14; 3d chapter; Phil. i. 1; Acts xiii. 43; xiv. 23.

14. At the end of the world, Christ will raise the bodies of all the dead to life, and judge all mankind in righteousness, according to their deeds.—Acts xvii. 31, 32; Eccl. xii. 14; Jude vi. 14, 15; 2 Peter ii. 4; Matt. xii. 36; Luke xviii. 30; Rom. ii. 6, 7; Heb. x. 26-31; Rev. xxi. 8.

COVENANT.

In the presence and fear of God, who searcheth our hearts, and before whom we expect shortly to stand, to give account for all the deeds done in the body, we do solemnly, and with a sincere desire to promote the Divine glory, covenant to walk together as a visible church of the Lord Jesus Christ. We promise to adhere to the preceding articles of our faith, in their true and proper sense and import; and so far as in us lies, to preserve and transmit them pure and entire, and to defend them against all gainsayers and opposers. We avouch the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, to be our God, and the supreme object of our affections. We promise, relying on Divine assistance, to walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. In particular, we promise to make the sacred Scriptures our study; to observe the first day of the week as a holy Sabbath; to

assemble together, statedly, for the public worship of God, and the administration of the Word and ordinances, and of the discipline of Christ's house, at such times and places as a majority of us shall appoint; to avoid giving offence to each other, either by immoral practices, heretical sentiments, or schismatical conduct; to walk honestly toward them that are without; to maintain the worship of God in our families; to give a religious education to our children and those committed to our trust, and to have the privilege of baptizing our children, and allowing them all the gospel privileges to which the children of believers are entitled. We covenant to submit to the regular discipline of the church; to confess and make Christian satisfaction for our offences; and to deal faithfully with our offending brethren and sisters according to the rule given us by Christ, in the eighteenth chapter of His Gospel by Matthew. In fine, we covenant to do all in our power,—as duty may call,—to promote the peace, order, purity and growth of this church, the spiritual welfare and edification of every member, the spread of the Gospel in the world, and the great interests of Zion universally.

This, our solemn covenant, we promise to keep faithfully and unblamably to the end of our lives; deeply impressed with a sense of our own weakness and unworthiness; looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, as our Saviour and only hope; to the Spirit of all grace, as our sanctifier, to work all our works in us; and to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that He would graciously keep us, by His mighty power, through faith, unto salvation.

ARTICLES OF DISCIPLINE.

1. A church consists of a number of visible saints, who unite and bind themselves by a public profession of the Christian religion, and by a mutual covenant, to maintain religious communion, in the worship and service of God, and the ordinances and discipline of the Gospel.

2. Such a company of saints possesses all the power which the Lord Jesus Christ has given to His church; and is war-

ranted, independently of any other body, to exercise in His name the authority which He has given in the Scriptures for the maintenance of the peace, order, purity, and happiness of His churches.

3. A church may exist, and has a right to act, respecting all its interests and concerns, previously to the election and appointment of its standing officers.

4. It is the duty and privilege of a church to choose and appoint its own officers, who are bound, when they are regularly inducted to office, to act as servants of the church for the promotion of its spiritual interests in the duties of their appointment.

5. The ordinary and necessary officers of a church are ministers and deacons; but a church has a right to appoint any of its members to the performance of any service that may be accounted necessary or expedient for the advancement of its spiritual interests.

6. It is the office and duty of a minister to preside in the church, to preach the Gospel, to administer the ordinances, and to labor publicly and privately for the spiritual welfare of all the souls that are committed to his charge.

7. It is the office and duty of a deacon to perform any stated or occasional service that is assigned by the church, and particularly to serve the church at the administration of the Lord's Supper, and in the communication of their charity, to relieve the temporal necessities of its needy members.

8. A church is bound by its covenant, and by the requirements and exhortations of the Scriptures, to be attentive to the conduct and state of all its members, to maintain and manifest a spirit of Christian affection and sympathy, and to watch for the prevention of unchristian and disorderly conversation and behavior.

9. If any member of a church do any injury or give any offence to another member, it is his duty to go without delay to the one whom he has injured or offended, and make a Christian acknowledgment and confession of his fault, and render satisfaction to his offended and injured brother.

10. Whenever any member of a church is guilty of a scandalous offence, it is the duty of any other member, who has knowledge of the offence, to go directly to the offender, and proceed with him, according to the instructions of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew's gospel.

11. None ought to bring a complaint against a member of a church before the body, unless they are satisfied there is just cause of complaint, and evidence of the offence, nor until they have taken the private methods to convince and reclaim him.

12. A church ought not to receive a complaint against a member, unless it be brought by two or three, who testify that the private methods to reclaim him have been taken without success, and that he ought to be called to an account by the church.

13. A church ought to excommunicate every offending member who persists in his offence, or does not afford evidence of repentance and reformation, after dealing with him according to the Scriptures.

14. An excommunicated person may not be restored but upon a public confession of his sin, a profession of repentance, and a reformation of his conduct.

15. As Psalmody is a very important part of religious worship, it is the duty of a church to take proper measures for the decent and devout performance of this service.

16. It is expedient for a church to obtain the judgment and advice of other churches in important and difficult cases.

The first officers of the church were James Ford, jr., and Samuel Wales, deacons.

First pastor, Rev. Willard Pierce.

The original members of the church were Thomas Beals, Ruth Beals, Dean Blanchard, Susanna Blanchard, Bracket Bowen, Susan Bowen, Elisha Faxon, Elbridge G. Ford, James Ford, James Ford, jr., Joseph Ford, Lewis Ford, Solomon Ford, Deborah H. Ford, Lucy G. Ford, Lurana Ford, Lydia Ford, Lydia S. Ford, Lydia T. Ford, Ruth Ford,

William Gurney, Rachel Gurney, Luther Jackson, Sally Jackson, Cephas Noyes, Luther Noyes, Mary F. Noyes, Emerson Orcutt, Lydia Remington, Brackley Shaw, Ebenezer Shaw, Josiah Shaw, Anna Shaw, Hannah Shaw, Mary Shaw, Polly Shaw, Mary Smith, Huldah Smith, Joseph Smith, Seth C. Sprague, Betsey Sprague, Stephen Thayer, Sarah Thayer, Betsey Tirrell, Hannah Tirrell, Samuel Wales, Joanna Wales, John Wild, Lucy Wild.

Members added since the formation of the church, up to 1842 :—

Lydia Julio, Mary Orcutt, Susannah Hammond, Calvin Shaw, 2d, Olive Stetson, Annise W. Shaw, Esther Thayer, Almeda Norton, William Jones, Clarissa Jones, Elbridge Gurney, Brackley Shaw, 4th, Simeon Wales, Lewis Orcutt, Samuel Ellis, Lydia T. Beals, Emily Lamb, Lydia Cole, Salome Remington, Noah P. Ford, Phebe Ford, Willard Pierce, Eleanor W. E. Pierce, Abiel Orcutt, Betsey Orcutt, William P. Clark, Francis P. Holden, Lydia Holden. Members added since, one hundred. Total, March 1, 1860, one hundred and seventy-seven.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Historical Sketch of the First Universalist Society, Abington.

THE following account of the First Universalist Society of Abington has been kindly furnished me by Rev. Jos. Crehore, its present pastor, under whose able and devoted care that society appears to be enjoying unusual prosperity.

A meeting of the friends of Universalism was held April 6, 1836.

William W. Cushing was chosen Clerk. Reuben Loud, Captain Thomas Hunt, Captain Nathaniel Nash, Edward E. Bennett and Jesse Dunham, were appointed a committee

to circulate a subscription paper, and make arrangements for holding religious services on the Sabbath.

Reuben Loud, William W. Cushing, Jesse Dunham, Captain Thomas Hunt and Daniel Hall were chosen to take into consideration "the expediency of forming a society."

This was the first movement in Abington, of which we have any record, towards an organization of those interested in the doctrines of Universalism, though there had been occasional preaching by different clergymen of the denomination previous to this time; the meetings being held at what was known as the "Pine Wood School-house," situated on or near the spot occupied by the present school-house on Plymouth Street.

At an adjourned meeting, April 20, this committee, to whom this matter of forming a society was referred, reported favorably, and the business was at once proceeded with. A Constitution was presented and adopted, the names of members subscribed, and officers chosen.

No special declaration of faith was made, or statement of belief adopted, but the purpose of the society as set forth in the Second Article of the Constitution was "the promotion of truth and morality among its members, and also in the world at large, by maintaining the preaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and aiding in any other practicable way in spreading a knowledge of it."

Among the names subscribed to the Constitution as its members in this the beginning of its history, we find those of Reuben Loud, Isaac Hersey, William W. Cushing, Nathaniel Nash, Edward E. Bennett, Nathaniel B. Bennett, Daniel Hall, Ezekiel Reed, Micah P. Beal, Hickford Ferris, Benjamin Dunham, Thomas Hunt, James O. Nash, Merritt Nash, Jesse Dunham, Robert D. Warren, William Nash, Bela Smith, Luther Glover, Lysander Dunham, Jacob Lovell, Jonathan Arnold, Charles Meserve, Robert Meserve, John P. Lyon, Frederick Lyon, Josiah Cushing, and some twenty others.

After a few Sabbaths preaching by different clergymen, an engagement was effected with Rev. Thompson Barron. Mr. Barron, therefore, was the first pastor of the society, and this

was his first settlement. What was the extent of his term of labor, or when he closed his connection with the society, the record does not show. From the data given in other matters, together with what is told us by those then active in the work, we judge that he remained less than a year.

Immediately succeeding his labors, there seems to have been a period in which the society depended upon the services of such clergymen as could be procured from Sunday to Sunday, till April, 1838, when an engagement was effected with Rev. E. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt commenced his labors at once, preaching every alternate Sunday, till April, 1840, when he was engaged to devote his whole time with the society, and continued pastor till 1845. He was succeeded by Rev. Z. H. Howe. Mr. Howe remained with the society but a little more than a year. In July, 1846, an invitation was extended to Rev. Leander Hussey. He accepted and entered at once upon his labors. His term of pastorship was a little less than two years, closing in April, 1848. The following June, Rev. J. Whittier assumed the duties of the office, and continued his connection with the society till October, 1849. Another period of about five months now ensued, in which the pulpit was supplied by such clergymen as could be employed from Sunday to Sunday. April 1, 1850, Rev. N. Gunnison accepted the invitation of the society. His engagement continued till November, 1853, when he resigned, and the pulpit was supplied for a few months by Rev. T. W. Silloway. From April, 1855, to April, 1856, Rev. E. S. Foster filled the office of pastor, when continued ill-health obliged his resignation, and Rev. Varnum Lincoln became his successor. Mr. Lincoln remained with the society till April, 1860. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. Crehore, who commenced his labors in July of the same year.

The meetings of the society, as has been remarked, were held at first in what was known as the "Pine Wood School-house." At the commencement of the third year—1838—finding the school-house insufficient for their accommodation,

it was voted to remove to the Town House. Arrangements were accordingly made, and the meetings held there till the completion of the church, which was erected in 1841. The first movement toward this work, of which we have record, was made at the annual meeting in April, 1841, when the raising of funds for the purpose was put into the hands of William W. Cushing. The success of Mr. Cushing was such, that preparations for building were soon in progress, and the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the Fourth of July. The house was finished, and the services of Dedication were held December 22, in the forenoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. Cobb. Revs. J. M. Spear, E. H. Lake, and R. Tomlinson also took part in the services. In the afternoon of the same day Rev. E. Hewitt was installed as Pastor. The Sermon was by Rev. Hosea Ballou of Boston, from the text, Jeremiah xxx. 19. Installing Prayer, by Rev. J. M. Spear. Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. S. A. Davis. Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. J. S. Barry. Address to the Society, by Rev. R. L. Killam.

Mr. Hewitt had been laboring with the society nearly three years as its pastor, but had not resided in town, nor been formally installed. But when the question of building a meeting-house was decided, he was induced to remove here, and it was thought meet to observe the installing rite.

A Sunday school has been in operation in connection with the society for several years, and has been attended with a good degree of prosperity. It is now in excellent condition, having something more than one hundred children connected with it.

No formal church organization existed till a little more than two years ago, when several of the members of the congregation, impressed with the importance and duty of a more positive and personal consecration, and the observance of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, united in church relations.

This church was publicly recognized by special religious services, February 11, 1862. It now numbers twenty-six members, having lost two by death since its organization.

Its "Declaration of Faith" is that adopted by the Universalist Churches generally, viz.:—that "God is one, a Being infinite in wisdom, power and goodness, and in every possible perfection. That Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the promised Messiah and Saviour of the world. That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are a revelation from God, communicating teachings and principles for the direction of human conduct in all the relations and circumstances of life—showing the character and government of God, the rewards of virtue, the punishments of vice, and revealing the final purpose of Infinite Wisdom in the reconciliation of all things to God, so that He at last shall be All in All."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Catholic Church.

THE Catholic congregation of Abington is of very modern origin; it dates back only to the completion of the Old Colony Railroad, though before that there were a few Irish settlers scattered about the town. Yet it was only in 1846 that a number of those who had been employed on the works of the railroad became permanent residents of the town, and formed the nucleus of the present large organization.

The Catholics of Abington were occasionally attended from Quincy, where the Rev. Mr. Caraher resided, and who then had spiritual charge of all the members of his denomination from South Boston to Bridgewater.

In 1848, the Rev. J. T. Roddan was appointed by the Bishop of Boston to the pastoral charge of Quincy, and missions. Under his ministration, both from emigration and the natural increase of population, coupled with enlarged demands for labor and the growing prosperity of the town, the Catholic

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population of Abington made rapid strides to its present large proportions.

The first attempt towards a permanent organization of this society was in 1854, when Rev. Mr. Roddan, aided by his people, purchased of Washington Reed, of East Abington, seven acres of land, six of which were reserved for the Cemetery, and the remaining one, adjoining the road between East and Centre Abington, was intended as the location of the new church as soon as Providence should enable them to collect funds towards its erection.

In 1856, Rev. Mr. Roddan was moved to Boston, and the Rev. A. L. Roche, the present incumbent, was appointed as his successor. The Catholics of Abington were regularly attended twice a month; services were held in the Town Hall. The first permanent effort towards the building of the church edifice was made in April, 1862, when Mr. Roche purchased the estate formerly owned by Jesse Dunham, corner of Plymouth and Central streets,—the lot at the Cemetery being considered unsuitable.

Several meetings of the congregation were held for the purpose of raising funds, which were given very liberally by the members, who are all working men; and on the 30th day of September, 1862, the first work was commenced in digging out the foundations and building the cellar. The plans for the church were furnished by Mr. James Murphy, of Providence, architect. The lumber was deposited on the ground the 12th of June, 1863; and the work was pushed forward to its completion. Mr. Gannon, of Roxbury, built the cellar. The contract for the carpenters' work was taken by Mr. P. E. Reed, of Boston. The plastering was executed by Mr. Thomas Parker, of Roxbury. The painting by Mr. Thomas Nixon, of Taunton; and the stained glass windows were manufactured by Messrs. Morgan Brothers, of New York; and on Thanksgiving Day, November 25th, 1863, the church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, under the invocation of St. Bridget, Patroness of Ireland.

[Communicated by Rev. Mr. Roche.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Proceedings at the Semi-Centennial Celebration, June 10, 1862.

ON the 10th day of June, 1862, the town of Abington celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, by an oration, poem, and other exercises, at "Island Grove." A full account of the celebration was published at the time in pamphlet form, by the committee of arrangements; but as the occasion was of rare interest, I have deemed it advisable to incorporate into my Historical Reminiscences a single chapter, embracing the more important facts of that interesting historical event. I shall offer no apology for copying entire the record of the proceedings attending the celebration, especially as I shall thereby embody in this work the names of many of my respected fellow-townsmen, and of others who participated in the duties and honors of that day. The following is the record:—

"In the warrant for a town-meeting, to be held at the Town Hall in Abington, on the 28th of April, 1862, the following article was inserted, viz.:

"To see if the town will take measures to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Abington."

At the meeting thus called, the following resolves were offered by Hon. Levi Reed, and adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of this town occurs on the tenth day of June next, it is expedient that the occasion be noticed by a public celebration, which shall commemorate an event so important in our history.

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen, with nine others, to be nominated by them, be a committee to make all necessary

arrangements for such a celebration, with full power to procure an orator and music; and to make such provisions for the accommodation of the public as they shall judge best."

In accordance with the foregoing resolves, the following named persons were chosen to act with the selectmen:—Levi Reed, Isaac Hersey, Nahum Reed, Abner Curtis, John N. Noyes, James Ford, Sumner Shaw, Meritt Nash, and I. J. Howland.*

The committee of arrangements held their first meeting April 30, and organized by the choice of Hon. Levi Reed as chairman, and Isaac Hersey, Esq., as secretary.

It was decided to have the celebration at "Island Grove;" and a committee, consisting of S. B. Thaxter, John N. Noyes, and Meritt Nash, was chosen to make all necessary arrangements with Messrs. Reed and Noyes respecting the Grove.

Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham, a native of the town, was invited to deliver the oration, and James Wilson Ward, jr., Esq., of Guilford, Conn., also a native of the town, was invited to deliver a poem.

An invitation to be present on the occasion was extended to His Excellency Governor Andrew, together with his staff, and the Executive Council.

The following were chosen officers of the day:—

President—Levi Reed. *Vice-Presidents*—Isaac Hersey, Benjamin Hobart, James Ford, Josiah Shaw, Asaph Dunbar, Marcus Reed, Joseph Hunt, Zenas Jenkins, Jenkins Lane, Jared Whitman. *Treasurer*—Samuel B. Thaxter. *Chief Marshal*—Samuel B. Thaxter. *Assistant Marshals*—Jason Hersey, Daniel Gloyd, Charles Bearce, Horace Reed, Gridley T. Nash, Leander Curtis, Jonathan Arnold, jr., Joshua Curtis, jr., Samuel H. McKenney, Josiah Soule, jr., William E. Pool, Charles W. Howland. *Toast-Master*—Samuel N. Cox. *Committee of Finance*—Zenas Jenkins, Nahum Reed, Meritt

* Subsequently, at a meeting of the "Committee of Arrangements," Mr. Howland declined serving, and Mr. S. N. Cox was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Nash, James Ford. *Committee on Music*—Nahum Reed, Meritt Nash, Zenas Jenkins. *Committee of Correspondence*—Isaac Hersey, John N. Noyes, Samuel B. Thaxter. *Committee to print the Oration, Poem, and Proceedings*—Isaac Hersey, Samuel N. Cox, John N. Noyes.

The citizens of Abington never won for themselves more credit than on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The day was all that one could wish, bright, cool, and airy; and was just one of those days when everything looks pleasant and lovely. The Natal Day was announced by the ringing of all the bells in town. At an early hour the people were alive to the requirements of the occasion, and began their preparations for the public exercises of the day. Many of the sons and daughters of old Abington, from far and near, were at home to share in the festivities of the day, and worthily to remember their *mother-town*. The citizens of the town, forgetting their usual avocations, turned out *en masse* to honor the day; and large delegations from the neighboring towns were present to participate in the exercises of the occasion.

At half-past nine, A.M., on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, the escort, consisting of the South Abington Infantry (Co. E, Fourth Regiment, M. V. M.), accompanied by the South Abington Band, received His Excellency Governor Andrew, the members of the Executive Council, the invited guests, and the Committee of Arrangements, at the depot at the Centre, and proceeded at once to "Hatherly Hall," where, after waiting a few minutes, the Procession was formed in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.

Music.

Military Escort.

<i>Aid.</i>	President of the Day and His Excellency Governor Andrew.	<i>Aid.</i>
	The Executive Council.	

Members of the State Department.

Aid. Orator of the Day and Chaplain. *Aid.*

Poet of the Day and invited Speakers.

Aid. Soldiers of 1812. *Aid.*

Members of the Legislature.

Town Officers.

Invited Guests.

Vice-Presidents.

Aid. Committee of Arrangements. *Aid.*

Aid. Pilgrim Royal Arch Chapter. *Aid.*

John Cutler Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Aid. Organization of Sons of Temperance. *Aid.*

School Committee, Teachers, and Children of the Public
Schools.

Aid. Citizens Generally. *Aid.*

Aid. Cavalcade. *Aid.*

Passing through Washington Street, Centre Avenue, and Plymouth Street, the Procession proceeded to "Island Grove," where the exercises of the day were to take place, arriving at precisely the hour (11 o'clock) which had been fixed upon by the Chief Marshal.

Forming, as it did, one of the essential features of the occasion, the procession deserves something more than a passing notice.

The South Abington Band furnished good evidence that the reputation of the town, for proficiency in music, would receive no detriment at their hands.

The military escort for the occasion, (South Abington Infantry,) appearing with full ranks, gained great credit by their fine appearance and soldierly bearing, and showed that they were proficient in whatever pertained to their duties as citizen soldiers.

The veterans of 1812 attracted, as they well deserved, considerable attention. They had gathered, after the lapse of half a century, a goodly number, although their ranks had been sadly thinned by time, to recall the scenes through which

they had passed, and, by their presence, to add to the enjoyment of the hour.

The Masonic Fraternity, numbering some seventy, came out in full regalia. They were accompanied by the Weymouth Band, and formed a very attractive part of the procession. They carried a beautiful banner, with mottoes and devices peculiar to the order.

The "Sons of Temperance" were represented by delegations from the various Divisions in town. They numbered nearly one hundred, and carried the banner of "Home" Division, with the motto—"We Live to Conquer."

The School Committee and teachers of the public schools had made every exertion to render that interesting part of the procession—the schools—as attractive as possible, and their success was evident, from the encomiums awarded to it by observers.

First came the Centre High School. Mr. L. P. Martin, Teacher, fifty pupils, with a banner adorned with a neatly executed lettering of evergreen, giving the name of the school, the date of the celebration, and the motto—"Virtus in Actione."

The South Abington High School followed, with a banner inscribed with the name of the school, and the motto—"Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter." Mr. D. H. Brown, Teacher; forty-two pupils.

Next came the North Abington High School. Mr. J. F. Frye, Teacher; seventy pupils. On their banner was the motto—"Suaviter in modo, Fortiter in re." On the reverse was inscribed—"The Love of Country Prevails," with the date of the celebration.

These were followed by the intermediate schools, as follows:—

Adams Street Intermediate. Miss Maria J. Wales, Teacher; fifty pupils. Motto—"Workers Together."

Plymouth Street Intermediate. Miss Mary E. Reed, Teacher; thirty-eight pupils. Motto—"Strive for the Right."

Washington Street Intermediate. Miss Elizabeth B. Nash,

Teacher; fifty-six pupils. Motto—"Excelsior," with a painting of the aspiring standard-bearer.

School Street Intermediate. Miss Ellen Dyer, Teacher; forty-eight pupils. Motto—"Still Achieving, Still Pursuing."

Hancock Street Intermediate. Miss Abby D. Sewall, Teacher; forty pupils. Motto—"Onward, Right Onward."

Ashland Street School. Miss Alice M. Raymond, Teacher; twenty pupils. Motto—"Much in Little," with the date.

When the procession reached the field adjoining the grove, they were joined by the East Abington Schools, as follows:—

The High School. Mr. B. Fullerton, Teacher; fifty pupils. Motto—"Mens Agitat Molem;" on the reverse, a painting, the rising sun.

The three Intermediate Schools—Market Street, Union Street, and Webster Street—came next, with a banner with the motto—"We are Coming," followed by one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

The North Union Street Intermediate. Miss Fidelia A. Hunt, Teacher, with forty-nine pupils; and a banner with the motto—"The Future is Ours," brought up the rear.

After music by the South Abington Band, Hon. Levi Reed, President of the Day, delivered a very appropriate introductory address, setting forth the character and results of the event to be commemorated, the principles cherished by our fathers, and the rich heritage bequeathed to us through their undying attachment to those principles.

The following "Hymn of Welcome," written for the occasion by Rev. Horace D. Walker, was then sung by the children of the public schools, to the tune of "Red, White and Blue":—

Hail! Abington's sons and her daughters
From all the new homes you have found;
Say, is there a spot in those quarters
Dearer now than your own native ground
Where we of the new generation,
As we come the old days to review,
And learn to stand true to the Nation,
Now ring out our welcome to you.

Welcome back to the home of your childhood,
 Ye who've wandered o'er land and o'er sea;
 To our voice now let meadow and wildwood
 Echo back the loud notes full and free;
 As to God, who can cheer all in sadness,
 To God, who will chase every fear,
 We lift now the song of our gladness
 This Hundred and Fiftieth Year.

Welcome, all who have staid in your places,
 And been true to your holiest trust;
 Who've taught us to mark well the traces
 Of the Wise, and the Pure, and the Just:
 O! be sure that in gladness we greet you,
 Friends, relatives, gathered around;
 Your joy may we be as we meet you
 Through another half-century's bound.

Welcome, all of each age and each station,
 And welcome our Governor true!
 Three cheers for the State and the Nation!
 Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!
 Our hearts will in gladness repeat it,
 Our pulses all bounding in glee;
 With welcome, thrice welcome, we greet it,
 Our Abington's third Jubilee!

Rev. Asahel Cobb, of New Bedford, a native of the town, and chaplain of the day, offered prayer.

The following Hymn, contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Cummings, of Medford, a native of the town, was then sung, to the tune "America":—

God of our buried sires,
 Guard of their altar fires,
 Guide of their way;
 Our grateful hearts and tongues
 Praise Thee in thankful songs,
 To whom all praise belongs!
 Bless us to-day.

While to the golden urn
 Of hist'ry's page we turn,
 Her garnered store
 Shows the brave Pilgrim band,
 Sifted from Fatherland,
 Wafted by heavenly hand,
 To plant our shore.

Now o'er our Fathers' dust,
 Firm in their faith and trust,
 From us arise
 Blessings for Gospel light,
 For Halls of Learning bright,
 For Freedom, Truth and Right,
 Gifts from the skies.

Guard Thou our native town ;
 Here shed rich blessings down ;
 'Mid danger's night,
 'Mid war's fierce, fiery breath,
 Shield her young sons from death ;
 Preserve her ancient faith ;
 God speed the right.

The President then introduced, as the Orator of the Day, Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham.

Glancing briefly at the characters of the first settlers, and the motives which impelled them to forsake their father-land for this, the Speaker began with the first grant of land in this town in 1642, and sketched a brief outline of its early history ; —the character of its soil, its progress in population and improvements, its incorporation, its first meeting-houses and ministers, and schools, its manufactures and agricultural products, its early poverty and remarkable growth. A single extract from the oration will show the poverty of Abington while the town was yet in its infancy.

“ More than a century after the *Mayflower* discharged her precious cargo on Plymouth Rock, and fourteen years after the incorporation of this town, I find a record, which states that on application of Scituate, and eight families of Abington,

to be set off to that town, the inhabitants of this town, in their dissent, give the following reasons: First, that there were but fifty-three families in town, five of whom were lately married, and lived under the roofs of others; six of them were widows, and of the rest, some of them were so poor that they were not rated, but had need of support from the town; and second, that only the easterly part of the town was then fit for settlement.

“At this time, 1726, Abington was altogether the poorest town in Plymouth County. In the list of the Province taxes for that year, the tax of Abington was only £35 4s. 8*d.*, while that of Scituate (then including Hanover) was £317 6s. At that time there was not a town in the whole county which was not taxed considerably more than twice as much as Abington.

“In 1751, twenty-five years later, out of fourteen towns in the county, Abington was the ninth in point of wealth. In 1800, Abington was the eighth town. In 1830, the sixth. In 1851, the fourth. In 1861, the valuation of Abington, by the State, greatly exceeded that of any other town in the county; and while the whole State taxes of Scituate, South Scituate, and Hanover, were only \$5,958, those of Abington alone were \$7,578.”

The Speaker also glanced at a few of the prominent citizens of former years, and at the patriotic and military ardor of the town. But further extracts from the oration would transcend the limits of this article; and it must suffice to barely notice the remaining exercises of the grand occasion.

The oration was followed by music from the South Abington Band. The procession was re-formed, and marched to a large tent near the entrance to the grove, where dinner had been provided by Messrs. Reed & Noyes, for seven hundred and fifty persons. Many were unable to procure tickets, as the supply was limited to the accommodations.

The Assembly having taken their places at the tables, a blessing was invoked by the Chaplain. The President of the

Day then introduced as Toast-Master, Mr. Samuel N. Cox, who announced the regular sentiments :—

1. *The President of the United States*—The Weymouth Band responded by playing “Hail to the Chief.”

2. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*—Responded to by His Excellency Governor Andrew, who concluded his glowing tribute to the worth of Massachusetts soldiers with this sentiment,—“*The brave and honest heart.*” Three cheers for Governor Andrew followed, and music by the South Abington Band.

3. *The Natural Productions of Abington*—James Wilson Ward, jr., Esq., of Guilford, Conn., responded at length in a humorous and witty poem to the praise of St. Crispin, the tutelary saint of Abington.

The closing portion of the poem, a prayer for the Union, was especially fine. A few stanzas are here inserted.

* * * * *

“Let success attend our banner,
Write thy name on every fold!
Still maintain its sacred honor,
Still preserve its stars of gold!
While through ages yet unending
History writes the deeds of men,
Give us dignity, transcending
Patriot's hope or prophet's ken!

And when Time its march has finished
And its mighty cycles cease,
Still with honor undiminished,
May our nation's end be Peace.
When archangel trumpet pealing
Sounds the knell of hoary time,
May it bring the full revealing
Of an heritage sublime!

* * * * *

O thou God of our salvation,
All our hope is in thy hand;
Make us thine, a chosen nation—
Make us thine, Immanuel's land!”

4. *Our Fellow-Townsmen, Hon. Benjamin Hobart*—Venerable for his years, and respected by all for the deep interest which he has taken in the affairs of this his native town. This sentiment was responded to by a statement of numerous facts concerning the growth and progress of Abington. The response closed with this sentiment:—

The Town of Abington—Its population, valuation and industry, is greater than that of any other town in the County of Plymouth; and stands, in point of population, exclusive of cities, the sixth town in the State.

5. *The Early Ministers of the Town*—Responded to by Rev. F. R. Abbe, Pastor of the First Church.

A hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. H. D. Walker, was then sung, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

6. *The Common Schools of New England*—Responded to by Rev. H. D. Walker, Chairman of the School Committee.

7. *The Press*—Responded to by Charles F. Dunbar, Esq., of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," himself a native of the town.

8. *The Clergy*—Responded to by Rev. Isaac C. White, of Plymouth, also a native of Abington.

9. *The Orator of the Day*—Responded to by Rev. E. Porter Dyer.

10. *Masonry*—William D. Coolidge, Esq., of Newton, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, responded.

11. *Our Temperance Organizations*—Responded to by Rev. Joseph Crehore.

12. *Our Volunteers*—By Rev. Henry L. Edwards.

13. *The Volunteer Militia*—Response by Serj. B. F. Peterson, Company E, (South Abington Infantry,) Fourth Regiment M. V. M.

Several volunteer sentiments followed, and music by the Weymouth Band concluded the exercises of that deeply interesting historical occasion.

Letters were received from Seth Hobart White, Esq., of Delhi, New York, Rev. Joseph Pettee, of Abington, Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, and Rev. Jacob White, of West

Bridgewater, all of which were published with the proceedings of that day.

A valuable Appendix was added, including historical facts of interest, votes of the town, "The Famous Resolves," * and a list of the names of surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, with their respective ages, and a tabular view of the population and valuation of Abington, through a series of decades.

The following is a list of the soldiers of 1812, living at the time of the celebration. The list contains the names of a few persons who were not living in Abington in 1812, but who have since become residents of the town. The ages are as near as could be ascertained:—

Names.	Ages.	Names.	Ages.
Daniel Alden	74	Samuel Norton	66
Ezra Alden	72	Alvah Noyes	63
Daniel Alger	76	Benjamin Noyes	65
Jonathan Arnold	68	Jacob Noyes	67
Thomas Blanchard	77	James Noyes	72
Samuel N. Brown	64	Moses Noyes	71
Daniel Burrill	68	Zibeon Packard	66
John Curtis	66	Samuel Porter †	81
Joshua Curtis	71	Noah Pratt	71
Rufus Curtis	69	Martin Ramsdell †	70
Joseph Damon	70	Abel R. Reed †	71
James Dyer †	80	Abiah Reed	70
Daniel A. Ford	71	David Reed	72
Saunders Gardner	69	Goddard Reed †	74
Jonas Gilson	73	Jonathan L. Reed	71
Chandler R. Gurney	70	Brackley Shaw	80
John C. Harden	72	Charles Shaw	68
Nehemiah Hobart	76	Nathaniel Shaw	64
Daniel Holbrook	75	John Smith	71
Richard Holbrook	70	John Stetson	73
David Humble	73	Gridley Thaxter	78
Isaiah Lane	75	Ammiel Thompson	70
Aaron Leavitt †	71	Jesse Torrey	72
Leonard Nash	71	Samuel Wales	72
Benjamin Norton	66	Eleazer Whiting	80

* These Resolves are contained in a preceding chapter.

† Deceased.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Municipal Affairs of the Town.

TOWNS, in their incorporate capacities, are democracies in the lowest form. Here the people meet together in their primary assemblies, and exercise certain rights which are insured to them by the Constitution and laws of the State in which they reside, and of which they compose a part. Under these rights they lay out and make roads, keep them in repair, build school-houses, town-houses, poor-houses, &c., and for these, and other purposes, raise money by taxation. They elect their own town officers and vote their pay.

In another and a higher capacity they are a part of the people of the United States, and have a voice in the election of the President and Vice-President, of both houses of Congress, the Governor of the State, and both branches of the State Legislature.

Town corporations are improvements of modern times ; the ancients had nothing of the kind : the people then were ruled by powers they had no hand in creating, and were under governments usually possessing more of an arbitrary character. Even now, in countries where the Catholic religion prevails, the people have but little influence in political and ecclesiastical affairs. In this country the case is very different ; emigrants who settle here, can in a very short time enter into all the rights and privileges of the native citizens. It is not perhaps strange that many who come among us, — especially they who come from countries in which the people have little voice in civil and church affairs,—should not at first seem fully to appreciate the special privileges enjoyed here ; and should come short in the discharge of the higher reciprocal duties and obligations which the enjoyment of these

privileges devolves upon them. It is not strange that they should appear at first to be *with* us, and not *of* us. Doubtless evils of no inconsiderable magnitude have arisen from this cause; and we cannot be so sanguine as to expect that they will not occur in future; but we believe that the tendency of the spirit of the age is to freedom and rationality; and we cannot doubt that the evil of which we are speaking will gradually disappear. At all events, with the possession of such privileges as we in this country enjoy, it becomes very important, nay, it is a religious duty that the inhabitants of a town should improve them wisely and justly, for the good of the whole community.

This duty, of late years, in many instances has been lost sight of and neglected, both by native and adopted citizens. Our municipal affairs have been too much influenced by politics, political partizans, and sectional views: town officers have too frequently been chosen under such influences.

Our municipal affairs have probably, on the whole, been managed as well as those of other towns. It would be impossible now to give a detailed account of their doings: it would require a long article, and in many cases it would be impossible, as the records are very deficient, especially in early times. Many of the doings of the town have already been noticed incidentally in the previous chapters, in statements respecting roads, schools, finances, &c.

Town meetings have been held annually ever since the incorporation of the town, in March or April, for the choice of town officers and other town business. A great many other town meetings, as occasion required, have been held since, amounting in the whole,—estimating ten in each year,—to fifteen hundred.

The town has always been very careful to husband their finances. They cut down every expense as low as possible—especially in early times. They were not in the habit of borrowing money in anticipation of the collection of taxes. There are but a very few instances known of this kind. The town has always kept free from debt until within a few years. Besides

voting to raise money for war expenses, to put down the rebellion—which has been very patriotic and liberal—they have got into the habit, of late years, of voting to raise money by borrowing, on many occasions before the sums were assessed. In this way, if a town-house, a school-house, a poor-house is wanted to be built, a road to be made, it is voted to be done, and the town treasurer is directed to borrow the money for the purpose. This money goes into a town debt, and is never acted upon specifically. If the legality of raising money in this way is not very doubtful, it is at least a very loose mode, and is liable to great abuse. The town now stands indebted for borrowed money, on town bonds, bank and individual loans, about \$60,000. A good part of this debt was occasioned by the war expenses; but it ought not to be increased by any future loans, and it ought to be reduced as fast as possible.

A custom now prevails, and has for years, with respect to the election of representatives to the State Legislature, which ought to be abandoned—that is, to elect them successively from the four sections of the town—South, Centre, North and East. *Sections* of a town are not represented in the Legislature, but towns in their *whole corporate capacity*. This mode limits the field of selection of the most suitable candidates, and confines it to a quarter part of the town. Another practice that has come into vogue, and which ought to be abandoned, is limiting the term of service in the Legislature to two years. This practice of course makes it necessary, if a representative is ever so well qualified, that, after having served two years, and acquired experience, he shall give place to some one else elected from another quarter part of the town. This is sectional indeed, and gives place surely to rotation in office;—which last, I fear, had too much to do in introducing the practice.

In the last seventy years—from 1735 to 1806—but eight different representatives were chosen, and in that year but one was chosen. Of these eight, one was chosen for seventeen years, one for fourteen years, one for six, one for five, one for

four, and two for one year each. Five years there was no representative. These periods of service are for the most part very different from those of representatives in these days.

The town has now been incorporated over one hundred and fifty years. The first town meeting was held March 3, 1713, at which the following town officers were chosen:—

“William Hersey, *Moderator*; William Hersey, William Tirrill, and William Reed, *Selectmen*; William Reed, *Town Clerk*; James Nash, *Town Treasurer*; Joseph Joselyn, *Constable*; Edmund Jackson and Nicholas Porter, *Surveyors of Highways*; Ebenezer Whitmarsh and Edward Bates, *Fence Viewers*.”

The selectmen were generally, if not without exception, assessors. To avoid repetition, their names are given the first year they were chosen, and the number of years they served, without noticing the yearly changes.

1713.	William Hersey,	2	1739.	John Noyes,	12
1713.	William Tirrill,	2	1740.	Ephraim Spooner,	8
1713.	William Reed,	10	1744.	Daniel Reed,	15
1714.	Samuel Porter,	3	1752.	Nathaniel Pratt,	1
1714.	Edmund Jackson,	1	1755.	Woodbridge Brown,	11
1715.	Andrew Ford,	1	1756.	Samuel Norton,	8
1715.	Edward Bates,	10	1758.	Samuel Pool,	6
1716.	Samuel French,	7	1760.	David Jones,	6
1716.	James Nash,	2	1763.	Josiah Torrey,	10
1718.	Nicholas Noyes,	1	1771.	William Reed, jr.	4
1718.	Samuel Pool,	6	1772.	Samuel Brown,	5
1719.	Joseph Josselyn,	1	1775.	Joshua Howe,	5
1719.	Samuel Noyes,	1	1775.	Benjamin Bates, jr.	3
1720.	Joseph Lincoln,	2	1775.	Joshua Shaw,	3
1720.	Hezekiah Ford,	1	1778.	Daniel Reed,	2
1721.	Edmund Jackson,	3	1780.	Daniel Shaw,	2
1723.	James Nash,	1	1780.	Jacob Smith,	11
1728.	Matthew Pratt,	1	1783.	Jacob Pool,	10
1728.	Jacob Reed,	8	1785.	Luke Bicknell,	1
1729.	Joshua Shaw,	11	1786.	Jacob Dyer,	1
1729.	Samuel Jackson,	3	1786.	Thomas Reed,	1
1730.	Samuel Reed,	2	1786.	Edward Cobb,	1
1730.	Thomas Tirrill,	1	1790.	Josiah Torrey,	4
1733.	Christopher Dyer,	4	1792.	Benjamin Thaxter,	1
1734.	Nicholas Shaw,	3	1793.	Nathaniel Howe,	1
1735.	Ebenezer Bates,	1	1794.	Ephraim Noyes,	6
1735.	Obadiah Reed,	8	1794.	David Lane, jr.	13
1736.	Jacob Porter,	3	1798.	Samuel Norton,	12
1737.	Joseph Hersey,	4	1799.	Noah Ford,	1

1799. Nathan Gurney, jr.	24	1845. Lysander Cushing,	1
1806. William Wales,	10	1846. Stetson Vaughn,	1
1813. Micah Pool,	11	1847. Davis Gurney,	3
1816. James Bates,	12	1850. Wm. P. Corthell,	6
1819. Jared Whitman,	9	1851. Samuel Reed, jr.	1
1821. John Cushing,	9	1852. Nathan S. Jenkins,	4
1824. David Beal,	17	1852. John N. Noyes,	3
1830. Asaph Dunbar,	1	1855. Sylvanus Nash,	1
1833. Joseph Cleverly,	8	1856. Marcus Reed,	9
1833. Spencer Vining,	7	1856. Joseph Wilks,	1
1840. Nathan Beal,	2	1856. Micah H. Pool,	2
1842. Isaac Hersey,	9	1857. Henry A. Noyes,	5
1842. Wm. W. Cushing,	1	1858. Samuel V. Loud,	2
1843. William Bonney,	1	1860. Zenas Jenkins,	5
1844. Joshua Whitmarsh,	1	1860. William Brown,	1
1844. Goddard Reed,	1	1861. Samuel B. Thaxter,	2
1845. Zenas Jenkins, 2d,	6		

TOWN CLERKS.

William Reed,	1713-1718.	Luke Bicknell,	1784-1798.
Edward Jackson,	1719-1723.	Richard Briggs,	1799.
Samuel Noyes,	1724-1729.	Luke Bicknell,	1800-1814.
Jacob Reed,	1730.	Samuel Norton,	1815-1820.
Thomas Tirrill,	1731.	Ezekiel Thaxter,	1821-1832.
Jacob Reed,	1732-1749.	John Nash,	1833-1851.
Woodbridge Brown,	1750-1754.	Freeman P. Howland,	1851-1857.
Josiah Torrey,	1755.	John N. Noyes,	1858-1859.
Woodbridge Brown,	1756-1777.	Nathaniel T. Hunt,	1860-1864.
Samuel Brown,	1778-1783.		

It is to be observed that the Town Clerk has usually filled also the office of Town Treasurer. The only recent exceptions to this are these:—John N. Noyes was Town Treasurer in 1857, Nathaniel T. Hunt in 1858 and 1859, Zenas Jenkins in 1863, and George A. Beal in 1864.

The following extracts of some of the votes passed by the town in former times, are stated as specimens of the extreme care which the inhabitants took in all matters that affected their interests, not even omitting to notice fashions and dress, and in some cases assuming the powers of legislation, and passing by-laws for the enforcement of their votes with fines for neglect to obey, and rewards for obedience.

5th March, 1716.—*Voted*, “That every man sixteen years old and upwards, shall kill twelve blackbirds, or pay two shillings to the town charge, more than their part.”

2d March, 1724.—* *Voted*, “That the Drinkwater people shall have liberty to make a Pound upon their own cost, and Isaac Hatch was chosen keeper of said Pound.”

5th Sept., 1726.—“Lieut. William Reed, Matthew Pratt, Edward Bates and Samuel Noyes, were chosen a committee to draw up objections in answer to the Drinkwater people’s petition to draw off from them.” And it was voted, that “Matthew Pratt and Samuel Noyes should carry the answer to the court.”

17th Nov. 1735.—*Voted*, “To send a petition to the General Court, that we may be eased upon the Province taxes.” The petition was presented and a resolve passed thereon.

13th Jan. 1736.—“That the sum of £32 16s. be granted and paid out of the public treasury to the Selectmen of Abington, to reimburse the like sum they had paid as a fine for not sending a Representative, anno, 1734, and what they were overcharged in the Province tax.”

7th March, 1737.—*Voted*, “That any person that shall kill any grown wild cat this year, within our town, shall have 20s.”

26th May, 1746.†—The town voted off “a part of their township to a number of petitioners.” The part taken off was at the south end of the town. It was annexed to the corners of four of the neighboring towns, to from what was for many years called Tunk Parish in Pembroke, now Hanson.

25th May, 1775.—*Voted*, “That it was an indecent way, that the female sex do sit in their hats and bonnets, to worship God in his house,” and offensive to many of the good people of this town.

° The people here referred to, lived in the neighborhood of Drinkwater River, now in Hanover and Hanson. According to tradition, this river derived its name from the circumstance, that the first mill upon it was raised without the use of ardent spirits.

† My father (Col. Aaron Hobart) stated to me, that the people of the centre of the town did this to prevent the centre going farther south. The territory set off composed what is now a large part of Hanson.

11th Feb. 1777.—The currency of the country being in a state of rapid depreciation, the town agreed on the prices of labor, provisions, and various articles of merchandise. A list is on record.

29th May, 1780.—The town voted their acceptance of the constitution agreed on by the convention, but were for so modifying the third Article in the bill of rights, as to allow every one to pay his money for the support of public worship, where he attended. They were, also, for limiting the number of counsellors and senators to thirty-four.

9th June, 1788.—* *Voted*, “That no person shall set up any cake or cakes, or anything in imitation of cakes, or throw any stones or sticks at them, within half a mile of the meeting-house, each way on the public road, or on the green near the meeting-house. Any person so offending, shall pay a fine of 5s. for the use of the town.”

14th Jan. 1793.—Mr. Niles, Col. Hobart, and Mr. Jacob Dyer, were appointed a committee to prepare instructions to the Representative against the repeal of the then law against theatrical exhibitions.

1st April, 1793.—*Voted*, “That all persons that suffer their dog or dogs to go to meeting, at the meeting-house, when the people assemble for public worship, shall pay the same fine as is provided for breach of the sabbath.”

11th March, 1805.—† *Voted*, “To divide the town of Abington into two separate towns.” Sixty-eight in favor of a division, and forty-seven against it. At the same time a committee of five were appointed to run the dividing line.

6th April, 1807.—The town refused to “vote off Aaron Hobart and others, as a separate religious society in the south part of the town,” and appointed Daniel Lane, jr. and John

* When I was a boy, the practice was to set up “toby cakes,” as they were called, two, three, or four rods off, and throw stones at them, three or four for a copper: if they hit, they won.

† This was on account of the singing difficulty. It was reconsidered soon afterwards.

King Esq., agents to attend the Legislature and oppose their petition to be set off.

15th Sept. 1812.—The town adopted a preamble and resolves, reported by a committee, relative to the war, then recently declared against Great Britain. In these, the war, which had been waged against “paper blockades,” in derogation of our rights as a neutral nation, and against the British claim of a right to impress her own seamen out of American vessels on the ocean, and her practice, under that claim, of impressing naturalized and native American citizens, was declared to be both *just* and *necessary*. The town pledged their support in carrying it on, inculcated obedience to the Constitution and laws of the land, deprecated all opposition to the war in the shape of mobs, and all measures that tended in any way to destroy the union of the States.

9th March, 1835.—*Voted*, “To build a house for holding future town meetings in.” Subsequently, it was agreed to build the house on a half acre of land given by Capt. Thomas Hunt, and situated on the northerly side of the road, near Jesse Dunham’s. The cost of the house was about \$3,000.

CHAPTER XXX.

The First Settlements in Different Parts of the Town.—Some Account of the First Settlers.

THE first settlement in the town is said to have been in the north part. The Colony, in 1642, granted to Nathaniel Souther, the first Secretary of Plymouth Colony, two hundred acres of land on the west side of the Hatherly Grant, running in Hatherly Range, two hundred rods nearly south and one hundred and sixty rods nearly west. James Lovell, of Weymouth, for himself, and Andrew Ford, purchased Souther’s

title to this grant of land, and subsequently (1679) Lovell conveyed to Ford his part of this grant; which was at the time of conveyance, and always had been, in the possession of said Ford, and was known and called by the name of Ford's Farm.

In Lovell's conveyance to Ford, this land is described as lying "by the road that goeth from Weymouth to Bridgewater." It seems that this conveyance was thirty years after the first purchase of the title from Souther. At that time there were other inhabitants on the Ford Farm, for in 1692 the inhabitants on Ford's Farm were taxed fifteen shillings by the Colony. This tract of land was situated westerly from Deacon J. Cleverly's. The ancient house of the Fords, or one of them, was near a broken pile of rocks, a little westerly from a brook which runs by said Cleverly's house.

It does not appear that James Lovell ever resided in this town. It is probable that he made over half of the purchase of Souther on speculation. Andrew Ford doubtless settled upon this grant soon after its purchase. He was from Weymouth, and was named in the will of his father-in-law, Robert Lovell, dated 1654. He had, at that time, two sons at least, and was the progenitor of all the Fords in Abington, and many others of the name out of town. (See History of the Ford Family, in Appendix.)

In another portion of the town, the north-easterly part, (East Abington,) settlements began early; an interesting account of which I have received from Nathan Beal, Esq., who has resided there all his lifetime, (over seventy-five years,) and many of his ancestors before him.

The statement is as follows:—

When the town of Abington was incorporated, (1710,) most of the land in the north-easterly part was owned by residents of Hingham; a large part by Thaxters, Andrews and Lincolns. The Thaxters built a saw-mill in 1703, where Beal's corn-mill now stands, and built a small house west of the mill, south side of the dam; and in it lived a slave, who tended said mill; they also built a frame house a few rods south of where

Elias Pool now lives, where several slaves lived, who worked getting logs for the mill. This house is said to have been the first framed house raised in East Abington. They also built a barn near where Thomas Lane now lives.

Eleazer Whiting, son of Thomas, a cooper by trade, came from Hingham and built a log house in a dense forest near where Gideon B. Phillips' house now stands. He and Elisha Vining of Hingham lived there together for some time. He finally built a frame house where Jacob Whiting's house now stands, married Sarah Beal, daughter of Jedediah, of Hingham, March 6, 1746. He was an enterprising farmer, and, together with his sons, carried on the coopering business. He died January 17, 1795, aged ninety-five. Children—Jotham, Thomas and Barzillai, all settled in Abington.

Elisha Vining built a house in the field north of the east cemetery, near the Hanover line. Children—Elisha, David and Ebed. Elisha and Ebed settled in Abington; David moved West. He had several daughters, who married in Scituate and Hingham. He died in April, 1799.

About the same time Joseph Damon and Leavitt settled on the east side of Pond Street; Benjamin Farrow settled in the woods west of Pond Street, at a place known as the Farrow Farm, and died May, 1809. Damon died March 9, 1805. The Leavitt family moved out of town.

About 1754 Jacob Smith came from Weymouth, and built a house on the east side of what is now Liberty Street, where John Smith now lives. Before that, Benjamin Barrett, Umphry Barrett and Benjamin Clark had settled on said street.

The first settlement of another part of the town, the south, then belonging to Bridgewater, I have learned from a very reliable source, Bela Dyer, Esq., who now resides on the estate of the first settler, William Dyer, and who is the fifth generation from him. He learned it from his grandmother, the widow of Christopher, of the third generation from William. The statement of the aged widow, (over eighty,) who was the mother of his father, Bela Dyer of the fourth generation, was, that three young men, residing one in the town of Weymouth,

two in the town of Hingham, near the dividing line between the two towns, were all married within a few days of each other (in one week). They soon after all met together with their wives; they were dissatisfied with their location, the land being rocky and sterile. Then the young men proposed to their wives to emigrate to better lands (they had previously agreed to, if their wives would consent). The wives consented; and the three husbands took their axes and knapsacks, in the spring, and came to the above location, erected log houses, cleared up around, and moved into them.

Their names were William Dyer,* William Hersey and Thomas Josselyn. From these three young men has descended a numerous posterity. All of the Dyer family in South Abington descended from this first Dyer, and many have removed elsewhere. The posterity of Hersey was formerly numerous in Abington, but now more so elsewhere. The descendants of Josselyn are but few here now; many of them are to be found in East Bridgewater, Hanson, and other towns.

Two of the sites of their buildings are now to be seen. Dyer settled a few rods back of where Bela Dyer now lives; Josselyn a few rods back of Jonathan L. Reed's house; Hersey, on "Tater Hill," as it was called, and which was where the new Tack Factory now stands; the hill has been lowered over twenty feet since then, and the gravel was used for building the Old Colony Railroad. I have seen all the places; they were all within about sixty rods of each other, on quite elevated land, yet differing from each other. The grounds were of easy tillage, rather of a sandy and loam soil. They were all within hail of each other, so that in case of being blocked up by snow, or any accident happening to

* Some suppose the given name of this Dyer was Christopher, and not William; this was the belief of the late James Bates, Esq., a lineal descendant in the female line of this first settler. And this was, doubtless, true, according to the statement of this aged lady. She makes no mention of the first settler ever returning to Weymouth, and she married the third settler from him.

either, by climbing a tree they could communicate with each other; they were all near a river, now called Hersey's River, after the name of the one nearest to it.

The selection of these sites showed great judgment and foresight in these emigrants; three more suitable locations for them could not have been found in all South Abington.

Mr. Dyer has the barrel and lock of a gun which belonged to the first settler. These parts, with the old stock, were laid away for over fifty years, but are now in good order, (Mr. D. having put a new stock to them,) and the gun is now frequently used by him. It was used by the first settler in shooting a deer, which was found one morning standing before his door upon a rock.

These traditionary statements are confirmed by "Hobart's Sketches of Abington," when he states the settlements of these three families. Josselyn was here in 1686, as he was a defendant in a lawsuit. He was from Hingham. Dyer was here from Weymouth before 1699, as he was appointed a surveyor of highways for that year. Hersey was here in 1696, and is stated to have been part owner of a saw-mill raised in 1693. The mill stood on the dam, near the Tack Factory. He was from Hingham. From these dates and circumstances they must have been here some time previous, probably from 1670 to 1680. They were undoubtedly the same persons and families named by the above lady.

The above genealogical account of the first settlers of the town and their descendants, is very clear and interesting. The settlements of the different parts of the town commenced about the middle of the seventeenth century, averaging about two hundred years since. Here we have the very names of most of the first settlers, and the very place in the wilderness where they took up their habitation. Their posterity are very numerous in town, and many have gone to people other towns. Their names, with many others who joined them in the next century, (eighteenth,) compose most of the leading names of families in town. There are many other very respectable family names of those who have settled here within the

present century (nineteenth). The Family Memorials in the Appendix add greatly to our knowledge of the first settlement of the town, and of leading family names. It is to be regretted there were not more of them furnished. Such memorials show the internal state of a community in their family relations. Our ancestors toiled and labored all their days; their graves are with us, over which are recorded their births and deaths. We have entered into all their labors, "and have a goodly heritage."

CHAPTER XXXI.

Some Account of the Slaves and their Owners.—Longevity of the African Race.—The Mulatto or Mixed Race.—Evil Consequences arising from the Union of White and Colored Persons.—Fires.—Tornadoes.—Native Lawyers.

SLAVERY once existed in this town. There were slaves here before the revolutionary war, under the British Colonial Government. My grandfather, Isaac Hobart, had several. My father inherited two of them: they were made free soon after, and left, but in a few months returned and requested to be taken back, saying they could find no employment, and no place that looked like their old home. They (Jack and Billah, man and wife,) were permitted to take up their old quarters, and occupied them for many years. They lived to a great age—over ninety years each. They were maintained by the family many years after they were past labor. They had several children, none of whom are now known to be living.

Mr. Brown, the first minister settled in town, had five slaves; their names were Tony, Cuff, Kate, Flora, and Betty; they all lived to be very old. Tony's age, at his death, is put down at one hundred years; and all the rest are supposed to

have lived over eighty years each. There was Pompey, in the south part of the town, once a slave of a Mr. House; Moses, at the centre, a slave of Mr. Nash; Jack Bailey, who lived on Beach Hill, once a slave of a Mr. Bailey of Hanover. The late Dr. Gridley Thaxter had one (Frank), who was formerly owned by General Lincoln, of Hingham, of revolutionary memory. Frank came into Dr. Thaxter's care and keeping, by means of his wife, who was the daughter of the General. He having been a slave in the family before her marriage, was much attached to her, and called her his daughter. He was very aged—well nigh one hundred years.

A Mr. Cary, of North Bridgewater, had a female slave named Patience, whose age exceeded one hundred years.

After receiving their freedom, these colored persons lived in small buildings of their own, but most of them with the descendants—the children and grand-children—of their old masters. Not one of these, to my knowledge, was ever supported by the town. In my early days I knew many of these once slaves. They were, with one exception, a quiet, peaceable race, and some of them were smart and active. There were probably from fifty to seventy-five slaves in town previous to the State Constitution. Those named above were all of African descent, and of unmixed color.

There are several anecdotes told of some of these slaves that may be amusing to such as have not heard them. They relate principally to two of the slaves once held by Mr. Brown, and particularly to Tony (sometimes called Antony Dwight), and Cuff. It is not always certain to which of these a particular anecdote relates.

As introductory to what I am to record of them, I will give some account of their owner, who was a very respectable gentleman, whose name was Josiah Torrey—familiarily called "Old Squire Torrey." Mr. Torrey lived in that part of the town called Locust, on the site where the late Philip Pratt used to live. From the inscription on his tombstone, it is ascertained that he descended from an ancient and respectable family in Weymouth, and was born Nov. 5, 1718. When he

came to this town is not known. He was educated at Cambridge University, studied Divinity, and was a preacher for a number of years, but finally left the profession and retired to private life. He was quite a land-holder, and cultivated a large farm. He married in succession the widows of the two first ministers settled in this town—Mr. Brown and Mr. Dodge. By his first wife, he came into possession of the slaves named above. They were not freed until after his (Mr. T's.) decease, which was in 1783, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Torrey had no children. He devised his large estate to one of his sisters, who married a Mr. Pratt, a nephew whom he brought up, the late Deacon Josiah Torrey, who lived in the southeasterly part of the town, and one of his nieces, who married Eliab Noyes. His remains were disinterred within a few years, and, with the remains of other ministers of former years, deposited in Mount Vernon Cemetery.

The two slaves referred to, after their freedom, took care of themselves. Tony had a small house near the Thicket Road.

Of Tony it is recorded by Mr. Brown that he and one of the female slaves (Flora), in 1742, were admitted members of his church.

One of the anecdotes told of Tony's strength and agility, is, that at the raising of a forty-feet barn belonging to Samuel Norton, Esq., he jumped from beam to beam, the whole length of the building. This has always been a mooted question; and it seems almost impossible that it could have been done. There must have been five beams and four spaces of ten feet each, and to accomplish the feat it would be necessary to stand on a beam fifteen or sixteen feet from the ground, to jump over each of the four spaces, and come to a stand on the last beam. The two greatest difficulties would be to leap from the first beam over the first space, and to come to a stand on the last beam. That Tony jumped over all these spaces, I have no doubt. Such a tradition is not likely to have been fabricated. It is stated in "Hobart's Sketches of Abington,"

without any query or comment. My solution is that Tony did his jumping whilst the frame of the barn laid upon the ground, put together preparatory to raising; and that by starting at a distance and running, he might do it—passing on from the last beam to the ground without stopping.

It is told also of Tony, when he complained of having to pick bones, and Mr. Torrey said to him, “the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat,” that he tied Mr. T’s. horse, after a hard day’s work, all night, to a stake near a large rock, where, of course, he got hardly anything to eat. In the morning, when inquired of why he did so, he answered his master, “the nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat,”—“the nearer the rock, the sweeter the grass.”

His master complained of his wearing out his shoes too fast, and got him a pair shod with iron, telling him he thought they would last him longer. Tony put them on and danced all night on a flat rock, and wore them entirely out. In the morning he carried them to Mr. Torrey, and said he had had a dance last night and wore them all up—iron bottoms did not last so long as leather ones.

Mr. Torrey always required of Tony to remember the text at meeting, which he could never do correctly; but on one occasion he came home from meeting and said to Mr. Torrey, “I’ve got him; I remember the text.” Mr. T. said, “Well, what was it?” The text was these words in Daniel, “Mene, mene, *tek*el, upharsin.” The interpretation of one word—*tek*el—is, “Thou art weighed in the balance, and art found wanting.” Tony said, “A tea-kettle was weighed, and it wasn’t heavy enough.”

Cuff, his other slave, was a very bad fellow,—malicious and crafty. He used to drive Mr. T’s. team, carting plank and lumber to Weymouth Landing. He was frequently taken up and fined for criminal acts. On one occasion he was sentenced to be whipped with a certain number of stripes, at the Whipping Post. After the clerk of the town had put them on, Mr. Torrey, who stood by, requested him to add three more for him, for he was an ugly fellow. The clerk refused, say-

ing he had done his duty according to the sentence of the justice. Mr. T. took the lash and added three severe strokes more. Cuff, after being released, walked away muttering, and saying, "Massa shall lose three of his oxen for these three strokes;" and so he did. One ox was overheated by him in going to Weymouth, driven into the river and foundered, and died in consequence. He broke the leg of another, by throwing a stone at him. A third was killed in the woods, by "some accident done on purpose."

He was so obstinate and unmanageable that Mr. Torrey put an iron collar around his neck, with a hook riveted to it, hanging down in front. When the collar around his neck was riveted together, Cuff shed tears, which he was never known to do before. When inquired of, out of town, about the collar, he said it was put on by his master to prevent his having the throat ail, which was very common in Abington. The hook, he would conceal under his waistcoat.

On one occasion—not to mention any more—he was taken up for breaking the Sabbath, tried before Justice Joseph Greenleaf (who will be noticed in another place), and fined. After he had paid the fine, he asked for a receipt of the justice. The justice asked him for what purpose he wanted a receipt? Cuff answered, "By-and-by you die, and go to the bad place, and after a time Cuff die, and go and knock at the good gate, and they say, 'What do you want, Cuff?' I say, 'I want to come in;' they say I can't, because I broke the Sabbath at such a time. I say, 'I paid for it.' They will say, 'Where is your receipt?' Now, Mr. Judge, I shall have to go away down to the bad place to get a receipt of you, that I mended him, before I can enter the good gate."

I received most of these traditionary statements about the slaves, from Mr. Bela Dyer, to whom they were communicated by his grandmother, the aged widow Dyer (named in the first part of the last chapter), who gave the account of the first settlers in South Abington. The account of Cuff's trial before Justice Greenleaf, I had from my brother, Nathaniel

Hobart, who was cotemporary with those times, and who died many years since, in the eightieth year of his age.

The remarkable longevity of the slaves held in this town, has been noticed. It has been supposed that slaves could not live in the northern states. The long lives of these, seem to disprove this. It has, however, been explained that the pure African race can sustain our climate, but that those of mixed blood—the mulattoes—cannot continue as a race over three generations, and can never become a permanent race *even at the South*. This is reported to have been said by Senator Toombs, in Congress. Also, a gentleman formerly from this town, Capt. Zophar D. Ramsdell, who has served through the whole of the late war against rebellion, now a resident of the South, states a conversation which he heard on the subject, in a steamboat, betwixt two Southern physicians, one belonging to Kentucky, the other further South. One remarked, that in all his practice, he never knew but *one* who lived five years beyond the third generation. The other said he knew of *one* beyond the third generation who lived twenty years.

If this is so, it is an important fact; and some cases have occurred in this town, within my knowledge, which seem to corroborate it. I will mention one. There was a colored man (mixed) in my neighborhood, by the name of Thompson, whom I knew well over sixty-five years ago. He was called *Siah* (Josiah). He had a wife and family of children—six sons and one daughter. The family, with the parents, consisted of nine. He was a blacksmith, had a house and shop, and did considerable business in his line. He was quite intelligent for one of his color. He lived about one mile south of the Congregational meeting-house in South Abington, on the road leading to East Bridgewater. The names of his children were Rufus, Josiah, Mount Sinai, Micah, Ira, Ziba, and Mary.

The origin of the family is thus: It seems that in the early part of the eighteenth century, a carriage (hack), with a span of horses and driver, passed through this town in the early part of the evening, and went to the house of a man named

Robinson in the northerly part of East Bridgewater—now Northville—and left a lady in disguise. (This Robinson was a carpenter, and built the house in which I now live.) In a few months, the same driver and carriage came again in the evening, and took her away. It is supposed she was from Boston. The result was there was a colored boy named Josiah found in the family, who was put out and grew up in another family, and finally was married and had two children only, a son and a daughter. This son was the Josiah, or Siah Thompson named above, father of the seven children. (How the name—Thompson—came, is not known.) These, the first Josiah, wife and two children, and the second Josiah, wife and seven children, make up the number thirteen in all. I cannot learn that any one of these thirteen is now living. They began to become a feeble race after I knew them, and all of them have long since passed away. The first Josiah (it is believed) never became a great-grandfather.

I will here introduce a remark of the late Dr. Ezekiel Thaxter, reported to me by Isaiah Noyes, Esq. Dr. T. had visited Island Grove on the occasion of a large picnic, composed principally of people of mixed blood. On returning home he remarked that he felt very sad, because the large number of good-looking and active young men and women, and others of more mature age, were all destined to short lives; and in a few years would be all swept away. From this it would appear that Dr. T. must have had an idea that persons of mixed blood are short-lived, and cannot form a permanent race.

Whilst reflecting upon the subject of the longevity of the African slaves, it occurred to me that I never saw or heard of a very old person of mixed color; and, on inquiry, I find others to say the same. Also aged persons North and South, of whom I have made inquiries, all agree that the lives of the mixed race are limited, and that their posterity only continue for a few generations.

If this idea in respect to the mixed race should prove to be well founded, it is a strong admonition against the union

between the black or colored people and the whites—the union between the Saxon and African blood. It is of much importance that this subject should be well understood, especially at the present time, when the abolition of slavery throughout the United States makes such a change in the condition of so many of the colored people. This change increases the likelihood of these unions, which, if the above suggestions are true, would prove very disastrous.

There is another idea which ought to receive here at least a passing notice. It is this:—that the emancipation of the slaves adds some millions, male and female, to our free laboring population. This will greatly interfere with a monopoly of labor by any class of people among us, and will open a much wider field of competition both to the employers and the employed in our country.

FIRES.

But few losses by fire have ever been sustained in this town in comparison with some other towns. No fire department or engine company has ever been organized here; and there has never been a fire engine located in town. A number of houses, barns, and out-buildings have been burnt. The fires—especially those which have destroyed barns—have, for the most part, been caused by lightning. The first heavy loss by fire which I recollect—and which occurred over seventy years ago—was the dwelling-house of Daniel Reed, the grandfather of Ezekiel Reed, now living on the same site near the Centre Depot. It took place on Saturday evening. I saw the light of it; and on Sunday morning rode past the scene of the fire on my way to church. Mr. Niles noticed it in his discourse: “Riches take to themselves wings and fly away.” It was a two story house, and well furnished; considerable specie (silver dollars) was found in the ruins. Ten or fifteen other dwelling-houses in different parts of the town have been destroyed by fire. By far the most serious loss by fire, in this town, was that occasioned by the entire destruction of the Tack Factory, of the firm of B. Hobart & Son. It was estimated at \$60,000,

including the boarding-house, out-buildings and stock. Insurance, about \$18,000; tacks saved, tack-machines not destroyed, engine and boilers, and some stock, amounted to about one-half of the loss. The loss fell almost wholly upon William H. Dunbar, Esq., who had just purchased the establishment.

TORNADOES.

There have been other losses in town, more heavy than these, occasioned by two severe tornadoes or hurricanes. The first occurred October 9, 1804, and was very destructive. The wind was north-east; and it commenced blowing very hard in the afternoon. The height of the gale was in the fore-part of the night; and being in the night, made it much more terrific. It began to abate after midnight; but few went to bed that night. The tornado was very disastrous to the old heavy forests, to the pine and oak timber lots—especially to those which were most valuable for ship-building. This loss never has been, and cannot be made up. Ship-building declined after this calamity, and after another tornado, about ten years later, entirely ceased to be carried on—scarcely anything having been done in this business for over fifty years. Previously it had been extensively carried on, in this neighborhood, and had been very profitable to this town. Many mouldering remains of these once stately forests are still to be seen decaying before they could be made use of. The gale was very destructive to fruit and ornamental trees; it unroofed houses and barns, prostrated fences, chimney-tops, and everything in its way. The shipping interest suffered most severely. In harbors, bays and inlets the moorings of vessels and boats gave way, and they were dashed against each other, and brought up on a lee shore, complete wrecks. Some lives were lost in these disasters. The storm extended not only a long distance on the Atlantic coast, but also far into the interior.

The other tornado which occurred on the 23d of September, 1815, about ten years later than the first, was far more severe, although it was not so destructive to forests, and to forest and

fruit-trees, from the fact that comparatively few of these remained to be destroyed. I was a witness of this hurricane, (for so it was called,) and as at the time of its occurrence I was of mature age, I can describe it more particularly.

The weather, in the morning, was fair and pleasant, but there was an ominous stillness of the atmosphere, like that which is said to be observed before an earthquake. A sailor who had witnessed hurricanes in the West Indies, on the morning of which I am speaking, was frequently observed to start. When asked why he did so, he said there would be a hurricane here within twenty-four hours, "for there was a cracking in the atmosphere and a looming up of the same," * such as he had witnessed there before a tornado. It proved so. A haze soon began to appear in the atmosphere, and the wind to rise; and before one o'clock, P. M., there was a severe gale, which went on increasing until it became a hurricane, sweeping everything before it. Barns were blown down; boards, shingles and hay were carried miles away; houses were unroofed, and some were carried to quite a distance from their foundations; † apple-trees and other fruit-trees, by thousands, were prostrated; ‡ whole orchards were swept down, fences blown over, windows blown in; even stone walls were blown down; many chimney-tops were overthrown. In this

* Meaning, as I suppose, an apparent elevation of objects into the air—a sort of mirage.

† Within two miles of where I was, over twenty barns and houses were unroofed, several barns blown completely down, roofs were taken off entirely whole, carried to a distance of twenty or thirty rods, and broken entirely to pieces. Many roads that were much travelled, were blocked up for days by fallen trees and fences, and roads through dense forests were impeded for weeks.

‡ The destruction of the forests, especially in the first gale, was so great, that new prospects were opened. From particular points of observation, houses and landscapes came into view that could not be seen from those points perhaps for centuries before. My father went out after the first gale, and was surprised at the change of the appearance of things around, within view of his house. The change was so great, that from what he saw he could hardly have told where he was.

gale, the wind being in a direction opposite to what it was in the first, thousands of acres of forest-trees, which were very valuable, were prostrated. The tide rose unprecedentedly high; thousands of ships, and vessels of various sizes, were lost; streets, cellars and roads were overflowed by the tide. The amount of property destroyed in the New England States, was immense.

When this tornado commenced, I stepped into the yard, and immediately fell flat upon the ground, as otherwise I should have been driven along without power to control my movements. On the roof of our house opposite the gate, the shingles were torn up, and thrown off in lines from the eaves to the top of the house.

Several remarkable phenomena were observed in connection with this tornado. The surface of the water in the sea, bays, harbors, lakes and ponds, was made smooth by the velocity of the gale; no waves or unevennesses were seen upon them. On the sides of the houses, and every other thing facing the wind, there was a thin layer of salt—especially on windows. This was owing, doubtless, to the finely comminuted particles of water brought even to this distance inland by the force of the wind. When the gale moderated, some rain fell; there was scarcely any rain during the tornado; the rills and small streams became quite brackish. I actually scraped salt from the window-glass. The gale was so powerful, that fires could not exist; for immediately, if kindled, they would be blown out.

The inhabitants, never having experienced such a gale, did not know what measures to take to protect their buildings, especially the roofs. They closed up all the windows and doors of their houses. This it was well to do, on the sides towards the wind; but on the opposite sides the windows and doors should have been opened, and the scuttles in the roofs should have been uncovered. It was the spring of the compressed air when there was a lull in the gale, and the pressure was removed from the outside, that threw off the roofs, break-

ing the frames and timbers. The roofs vibrated in and out even when not torn off. Of this phenomenon I was witness.

There was an expression of awe and reverence on the countenance of every one during the gale. Men spoke in whispers when there was a lull, and held their breath when the wind again raged, fearing that a general wreck of houses and lives might be the result. Many lives were lost in this tornado.

The first notice of the abatement of the tornado was like an electric shock; all started up, hope revived, and a great relief was experienced.*

LAWYERS.

There have been five persons, natives of this town, who have been admitted to practice as counsellors and attorneys in this State:—Benjamin Hobart in 1808, Aaron Hobart in 1809, Jared Whitman in 1809, and John King and Enoch Brown. John King settled in Randolph, Mass., and Enoch Brown in Maine; both these, and also Aaron Hobart, have deceased. Three attorneys also have settled here from out of town:—Daniel U. Johnson, who remained here only a few years; Jesse E. Keith and Jacob B. Harris, now in regular practice—Mr. Keith at the Centre, and Mr. Harris at East Abington.

* A lady near my house (a Mrs. Dyer) was saved from instant death by the thoughtfulness of a young man, a relative, Mr. Bela Dyer, now living. She became much frightened at the gale, left her house, and went out and stood behind a large apple-tree. He, seeing her there, warned her of her danger, for the tree was more likely to be blown over than the house. She left her position, but had gone only a few rods before the tree blew over, and would doubtless have killed her instantly if she had not left her position that moment.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Miscellaneous Items of Events and Persons.—Epidemics.—Longevity.—Old French War.—Revolutionary War.—Graduates of Colleges.—Banks.—Insurance Office.

EPIDEMICS.

THE situation of the town may be considered favorable to health and longevity. Epidemical diseases have, in one or two cases, made their appearance. In 1751-2, a disease called the *throat distemper* prevailed; and in the course of about a year carried off sixty persons, mostly children. In the fall of 1805, a malignant *typhus fever* made its appearance, which, in a crowded city, might have been taken for the yellow fever. It spread through the town, causing many deaths. In some cases nearly whole families were swept away. Many of the most healthy, robust, and active citizens, fell a prey to this disease. Nearly one-half who were attacked by it, died. At the time, the number of deaths was computed to be from fifty to sixty. The disease continued only for about two months. The population of the town at the first period above mentioned was about one-tenth part, and at the second one-fifth part of what it now is.

LONGEVITY.

The following is believed to be a pretty correct list of persons over the advanced age of eighty-five, who have died in this town, from the year 1761 to the present time (1865),—a little over a century:—

1761.	Mary, widow of Matthew Pratt,	.	.	.	96
1772.	Priscilla, widow of John Pettingell,	.	.	.	87
1774.	Hannah, widow of George Vining,	.	.	.	100
1789.	Wife of Benjamin Bates, October 23,	.	.	.	86
.	.	.	.	.	(263)

1789.	Benjamin Bates, November 21,	88
1790.	Thomas Mansfield,	87
1792.	Sarah, widow of Captain Daniel Reed,	89
1795.	Eleazer Whiteon,	88
1795.	Widow Gannett,	91
1796.	William Sprague,	86
1797.	Widow Experience Mansfield,	87
1797.	Widow of Thomas Wilks,	91
1798.	Joseph Shaw,	87
1798.	Widow Vinson,	87
1799.	Elisha Vining,	85
1801.	Antony Dwight, (Tony,) colored, supposed	100
1801.	Widow Meriam Hearsey,	85
1802.	Widow Deborah House,	88
1805.	Widow Morse,	88
1805.	Jedediah Beal,	88
1806.	Peleg Stetson,	93
1807.	Joseph Damon,	86
1807.	Stephen Dunbar,	90
1807.	Deacon Eleazer Whitman,	91
1808.	Abigail, widow of James Reed,	91
1808.	Ruth, widow of Nicholas Shaw,	91
1809.	Benjamin Farrow,	93
1810.	Joanna Pettingell,	88
1810.	Mary, widow of Samuel Reed,	86
1811.	Widow Lydia Chesman,	89
1811.	Widow Silence Jackson,	90
1812.	Bilhah, (a colored woman,)	95
1812.	Widow Lydia Richards,	89
1813.	Widow Gannett,	87
1813.	Thomas Remington,	87
1814.	Jacob Noyes,	87
1814.	Samuel Nash,	93
1814.	Widow Jane Porter,	93
1814.	Widow Abigail Whitman,	91
1816.	Daniel Lane,	92
1817.	John Fullerton,	87

1818.	Widow Lucy Reed,	91
1818.	Kate, (colored,)	90
1820.	Caleb Chard,	90
1821.	Widow Mary Ramsdell,	90
1821.	Benjamin Gardner,	92
1821.	Noah Gurney,	86
1822.	Leah Farrow,	101
1822.	Joshua Pool,	86
1822.	Ruth, widow of Adams Bailey,	86
1822.	Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Bicknell,	94
1824.	Mary, widow of Benjamin Farrow,	86
1824.	Jane, widow of Joseph Bicknell,	89
1826.	Ruth, widow of Noah Gurney,	91
1828.	Deborah, widow of John Porter,	88
1828.	James Dyer,	85
1829.	Joseph Shaw,	87
1829.	Rachel Bates,	91
1830.	David Torrey,	85
1831.	Mary, widow of Joseph Shaw,	91
1832.	Thomas Tirrill,	86
1832.	David Jenkins,	85
1833.	Sarah, widow of John Pool,	85
1834.	Jacob Pool,	93
1834.	Abigail, widow of Jacob Dyer,	89
1834.	Widow Jane Perry,	85
1834.	John Puffer,	87
1835.	Benjamin Vining,	88
1835.	Susanna Erskine,	94
1836.	Widow Mary Porter,	85
1837.	Nathan Dawes,	87
1837.	Meriam Hearsey,	87
1839.	Widow Dolly Bates,	91
1840.	Widow Silence Puffer,	88
1840.	Widow of Rev. Samuel Niles,	86
1840.	Deacon Ephraim Stetson,	96
1841.	Anna Dunbar,	94
1842.	Luther Lazell,	88

1842.	Widow Huldah Penniman,	.	.	.	.	85
1843.	Widow of Thomas Reed,	.	.	.	.	97
1845.	Dr. Gridley Thaxter,	.	.	.	.	89
1845.	Widow of Jacob Harden,	.	.	.	.	87
1846.	Widow of Robert Erskine,	.	.	.	.	89
1846.	Widow of James Pool,	.	.	.	.	85
1848.	Widow of John Gurney,	.	.	.	.	94
1848.	Deborah Hearsey,	.	.	.	.	88
1849.	Widow of Benjamin Bates,	.	.	.	.	87
1849.	Benjamin Norton,	.	.	.	.	88
1851.	Widow of Asa Fullerton,	.	.	.	.	86
1851.	Widow of Lieut. Bela Dyer,	.	.	.	.	91
1851.	Joseph P. Gurney,	.	.	.	.	91
1853.	Christopher Dyer,	.	.	.	.	88
1854.	Elizabeth Wilks,	.	.	.	.	87
1854.	James Reed,	.	.	.	.	90
1856.	Gibbens Sharp,	.	.	.	.	86
1857.	Asa Pool,	.	.	.	.	93
1857.	Obadiah Reed's widow,	.	.	.	.	90
1858.	Widow Perry,	.	.	.	.	85
1859.	Widow of Paul Reed,	.	.	.	.	85
1859.	Judith Thaxter, widow of William Little,	.	.	.	.	85
1860.	Widow of John Bennett,	.	.	.	.	92
1860.	Ebenezer Porter,	.	.	.	.	91
1861.	Widow of Jacob Reed,	.	.	.	.	90
1861.	Widow of Samuel Gurney,	.	.	.	.	89
1861.	Widow of John Bates,	.	.	.	.	88
1863.	Widow Rebecca Wade,	.	.	.	.	85
1864.	Abigail White,	.	.	.	.	86
1864.	Samuel Porter,	.	.	.	.	85

The whole number for 104 years, is 107, averaging a fraction over one a year. Besides these persons who attained the age of 85 or more years, I find a record of sixteen whose names are not given, who reached the age of 84.

OLD FRENCH WAR.

This war was waged between England and France, continued seven years, and was terminated in 1763. Massachusetts contributed largely to carry on this war for the defence of the Colonies, and the conquest of the dominions of France on this continent and in the West Indies. She had, in 1758, six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five men in the field actually engaged in this war, and about the same number through the whole period of its continuance—besides a large number of artificers and seamen. This force was about one-third of the whole effective force of the province. The State expended in this war over four millions of dollars, and received, by way of reimbursement from the mother country, about three millions.

The Provinces were stimulated in their great exertions by opposition to the French; on the ocean they were our rivals in the fisheries on the coasts and the Grand Banks, whilst our settlements from Nova Scotia, around to the Lakes, were subject to alarms through their influence, by which the Indians were excited to war, murder, and continual depredations. There were too deep-rooted prejudices against them on account of their religion.

Abington contributed largely of her strength to carry on this war. The following persons were in the service, and died therein, or on their way home: Abraham and Humphries, sons of Capt. John Burrill; Joseph Clark; Peleg Cain; David (colored), son of Anthony Dwight; Noah, son of Jacob Ford; James, grandfather of the late Col. D. Gloyd; Jacob, son of Capt. Elijah Hearsey, drowned near Cape Sable Harbor; Nathaniel Joy; Noah, son of Gideon Parkman; Asa, son of Deacon Samuel Pool, died at Halifax 1762; Ichabod, son of Capt. Ebenezer Reed; Ezekiel, son of John Reed; Samuel, son of William Sprague; Job, son of Samuel Tirrill, killed by the Indians while crossing Lake Ontario in a batteau;

Jonathan Torrey, jr. ; Robert Townsend, jr. died of a wound received in the Crown Point Expedition ; Jacob White.*

The following persons survived the service : Christopher Askins, jr. ; George Askins ; Jeremiah Campbell, at St. Johns, N. S., 1759 ; Caleb Chard ; Jonathan Chubbuck, at Newfoundland, 1762 ; Greenwood Cushing, at Halifax and Newfoundland ; Elisha Hersey, captain of a company in the Western Expeditions ; Edmund Jackson, jr. ; Abraham Josselyn ; Peter Nash ; Samuel Noyes ; Jacob Pool, at the taking of Fort Frontinac, under Col. Bradstreet, 1758, and at St. Johns, N. S. ; Samuel Pool ; Joseph Richards ; Isaac Stetson, under Gen. Wolf at the taking of Quebec ; Jacob Tirrell, at Halifax, 1759 ; Prince Stetson ; Ezekiel Townsend ; Robert Townsend, ensign of Capt. Benjamin Pratt's company, at the westward ; Jeremiah White.

This list is very incomplete, as will appear by the following extracted from the Journal of the House of Representatives :

Dec. 28, 1763. There was presented a petition of *Elisha Hersey and sixty others, all of Abington*, who had been in his majesty's service in the late wars, praying for a grant of land

* There are, among Mr. Dodge's manuscript sermons, several having special reference to this war. One, preached 23d March, 1755, is entitled—"Sermon on account of thirteen of the congregations going into his majesty's service." In the conclusion of an appropriate address to the soldiers, he says, "We, your relatives, friends and acquaintances, by the grace of God, will send up our prayers to the throne of grace, that the God of power and goodness would encourage your hearts, cover your heads, strengthen your arms, and above all pardon your sins, and save your souls in the day of battle." July 3, 1755 (Fast Day), he preached "a sermon occasioned by an expedition against divers of the French fortifications on His Majesty's territories in North America." Oct. 5, 1759, a "Thanksgiving sermon, occasioned by the reduction of Quebec, the capital of Canada, and the neighboring villages and country." "Laus Deo," 7th Oct. 1762. A "Thanksgiving sermon upon the reduction of Martineco, and more espescially the surrender of the Havanna to his Brittianick Majesty's arms, together with the adjacent villages upon the island of Cuba."

for a township, eastward of the Penobscot River, in consideration of their services rendered.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

It will not be necessary to go into an extended account of this war. The history is written and well known; portions of it appear in thousands of publications; it is read in all our families, colleges, academies and schools. A few items only will be named that relate to this town, some of the doings of which have been noticed before.

The officers from Abington in the continental service were, Jacob Poole, Captain; Luke Bicknell, Captain; John Ford, Lieutenant; David Jones, jr., Surgeon.

Among those who died in the service are the following: George Bennett; Nathl. Bicknell, jr.; James Clark; Gershom, son of Benjamin Farrow; Samuel Green; David, son of Benj. Gardner; Thomas Hunt, jr.; Solomon, son of Samuel Nash; David, son of Peter Nash; Jacob Noyes, jr.; Moses, son of Deacon John Noyes; Prince Palmer; Abner Porter, jr.; Nathaniel, son of Whitcomb Pratt; Abel, son of James Reed; Cuff Rozarer (colored); Jesse Stoddard; Thomas White; Jonathan, son of Thomas Whitmarsh.

Almost every man in town capable of bearing arms was in the service for a longer or shorter period. The part taken by the inhabitants of this town in this contest was spirited and patriotic. They expended largely to encourage enlistments, and for the support of the war. To show the spirit and zeal of the town, I will quote some votes or resolves passed by the town at a meeting appointed for that purpose March 10, 1770. The names of the Committee who reported the Resolves, are Daniel Noyes, Samnel Pool, Aaron Hobart, David Jones, jr., Joseph Greenleaf and Thomas Wilkes. They were published in the Boston Gazette, by which they were pronounced "Noble Resolves." They were drawn up by Joseph Greenleaf, Esq.

1st. *Voted*, As the opinion of this town that all nations of men that dwell upon the face of the whole earth, and each individual of them naturally are free, and while in a state

of nature have a right to do themselves justice, when their natural rights are invaded.

2d. *Voted*, That mankind while in their natural state always had and now have a right to enter into compacts and form societies, and erect such kind of government as the majority of them shall judge most for the public good.

3d. *Voted*, That Great Britain had an undoubted right to erect a monarchical government or any other mode of government, had they thought proper, appoint a King and subject him to laws of their own ordaining; and always had and now have, upon just occasions, a right to alter the Royal succession.

4th, *Voted*, That the right of Sovereignty over the inhabitants of this Province, claimed by any former British King, or by his present majesty by succession, was derived to him by the recognition of the forefathers of this country of his then majesty as their sovereign, upon the plan of the British Constitution, who accordingly plighted his royal faith, that himself, his heirs and successors had, and would grant, establish and ordain, that all and every of his subjects, who should go to and inhabit this province, and every of their children, who should happen to be born here or on the sea in going hither or in returning from thence, should have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects within any of their dominions, to all intents, construction, and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born in the realm of England.

5th. *Voted*, That the late acts of the Parliament of Great Britain imposing duties on American subjects for the sole purposes of raising a revenue, are an infringement of our national and constitutional liberty, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the above mentioned royal grant, ordination and establishment, of having and enjoying all the liberties and immunities of free and natural born subjects.

6th. *Voted*, That no acts passed in either the parliaments of France, Spain or England, for the aforesaid purpose of raising a revenue, are binding on us, and that the obedience due from us to his present majesty is no other in kind or

degree, than such as he has a constitutional right to from our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

7th, *Voted*, That therefore the above mentioned acts are in themselves a mere nullity, and that he who, *vi et armis*, seizes the property of an American subject for not paying the duties imposed upon him by said acts, ought to be deemed no better than a highwayman, and should be proceeded against in due course of law.

8th. *Voted*, That the sending of troops (may they not more properly be called murderers) to Boston by Lord Hillsborough, at the request of Gov. Bernard, to aid and protect the Commissioners of the Customs in levying the taxes imposed on us by the said acts, amounts to an open declaration of war against the liberties of America, and an unjust invasion of them ; and as we are refused any legal redress of grievances, we are in this instance reduced to a state of nature, whereby our natural right of opposing force is again devolved upon us.

9th. *Voted*, That the agreement of the merchants and traders of Boston, relative to the non-importation, has a natural and righteous tendency to frustrate the schemes of the enemies of the Constitution, and to render ineffectual the said unconstitutional and unrighteous acts ; and is a superlative instance of self denial and public virtue, which we hope will be handed down to posterity, even to the latest generation, to their immortal honor.

10th, *Voted*, That those persons who have always persisted in the scheme of importation, and those also who have acceded to the agreement of non-importation, and have violated their promises, and, as it were, stolen their own goods and sold them to purchase chains and fetters ; ought to be by us held in the utmost contempt, and that we will have no sort of commercial connection with them, or any that deal with them ; and their names shall stand recorded in the town books, and be posted up in all public places in town, as enemies of their country.

11th. *Voted*, That we are in duty bound not to use or consume any articles from Great Britain, subject to duties on the foregoing plan ; and that we will not knowingly purchase

of any person whatever, any such articles until said acts are repealed; neither will we use or suffer willingly to be used in our families any bohea tea, cases of sickness only excepted.

12th. *Voted*, That a respectful letter of thanks be addressed to the merchants and traders of the town of Boston, for the noble and disinterested and very expensive opposition made by them to the later attempts to enslave America; and whereas it appears probable to us that the goods of the infamous importers, both in this and the neighboring governments, are vended among us by pedlers, therefore,

13th. *Voted*, That we will not purchase anything of them, or suffer any person under us to trade with them, but that we will, as much as in us lies, discourage them and endeavor to have the law executed against them, and all such innholders as entertain them, contrary to law.

14th. *Voted*, That a committee be chosen to inquire, who among us act contrary to the foregoing votes, and return their names to the town clerk, to be entered in the town books, and published in Messrs. Eder's & Gill's paper, as persons confederating with the importers to the ruin of their country; and whereas the ears of our earthly sovereign, by the intervention of his wicked ministers, are rendered deaf to the cries of his oppressed American subjects, and as we apprehend we have a righteous cause, and as we are assured the ears of the King of kings are always opened to the cries of the oppressed, therefore,

15th. *Voted*, That we will unitedly petition the throne of grace for protection against encroaching power whereby our civil liberties are so violently attacked, and our religious liberties endangered; and that Thursday the 3d day of May next, be set apart by this town for said purpose; and the Selectmen be a Committee to wait upon our Rev. Pastor, desiring him to lead in the exercises of the day, and that by an advertisement, they invite the neighboring towns to join with us in similar exercises, on said day.

16th. *Voted*, That the foregoing votes be recorded, and a copy thereof be forthwith transmitted to the committee of

inspection in Boston, together with our letter of thanks to the merchants and traders there.

GRADUATES.

The following is a list of such natives of the town as have received a Collegiate education, with the time and place of their graduation:—

<i>John Porter</i> , 1736 . . .	* H. U.	<i>Moses Noyes</i> , 1801 . . .	B. U.
<i>Edward Bates</i> , 1738 . . .	H. U.	<i>William Norton</i> , 1802 . . .	B. U.
<i>Solomon Reed</i> , 1739 . . .	H. U.	<i>John King</i> , 1802 . . .	H. U.
<i>Josiah Brown</i> , 1761 . . .	H. U.	<i>Jacob Porter</i> , 1803 . . .	Yale.
<i>Adams Porter</i> , 1761 . . .	H. U.	<i>Benjamin Hobart</i> , 1804 . . .	B. U.
<i>Elias Jones</i> , 1767 . . .	Princeton Col.	<i>John Shaw</i> , 1805 . . .	B. U.
<i>Jesse Reed</i> , 1769 . . .	" "	<i>Jared Whitman</i> , 1805 . . .	B. U.
<i>Samuel Nash</i> , 1770 . . .	* B. U.	<i>Aaron Hobart</i> , 1805 . . .	B. U.
<i>William Reed</i> , 1782 . . .	H. U.	<i>James Richards</i> , 1809 . . .	Williams.
<i>Nathaniel Hobart</i> , 1784 . . .	H. U.	<i>Ezekiel Thaxter</i> , 1812 . . .	H. U.
<i>Jesse Remington</i> , 1784 . . .	H. U.	<i>Daniel Noyes</i> , 1812 . . .	Yale.
<i>Jacob Norton</i> , 1786 . . .	H. U.	<i>Asahel Cobb</i> , — . . .	Hamilton.
<i>Jarius Remington</i> , 1794 . . .	B. U.	<i>Ebenezer P. Dyer</i> , 1833 . . .	B. U.
<i>James Gurney</i> , 1795 . . .	B. U.	<i>T. H. Perry</i> , 1835 . . .	Waterville, Me.
<i>Abel Richmond</i> , 1797 . . .	B. U.	<i>Benj. Wormelle</i> , 1860 . . .	Amherst
<i>Enoch Brown</i> , 1801 . . .	B. U.	<i>Bradford M. Fullerton</i> , 1861 . . .	"

BANKS.

The Abington Bank was incorporated and commenced business October 1, 1850, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first Board of Directors were, Asaph Dunbar, *President*; Jenkins Lane, Harvey Torrey, Joshua Whitmarsh, Goddard Reed, Joseph Cleverly, Samuel Blake, jr., Baxter Cobb, all of Abington; and Cushing Mitchell, of East Bridgewater.

Judson N. Farrar of Boston, *Cashier*.

Par value of shares, one hundred dollars each. By authority of the Legislature, the capital of the Bank was increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars in July, 1853.

Mr. Dunbar served as President of the Bank until Oct. 1859, nine years. He declined a re-election, and Baxter Cobb, Esq., succeeded him in that office.

* H. U. is for Harvard, and B. U. for Brown University. Ministers in Italics.

The Bank has made the following semi-annual dividends: two of three per cent., five of three and one-half per cent., eighteen of four per cent., one of four and one-half per cent., and one of five per cent.

The Abington Savings Bank was incorporated in 1853, and commenced business July 1st of that year.

Doctor Ezekiel Thaxter was the first President of the Institution, and Judson N. Farrar was appointed Treasurer.

The deposits for the first year amounted to about twenty thousand dollars, and for the eleventh year to about ninety thousand dollars.

Regular semi-annual dividends have been made of two and a half per cent. for the whole term of years, and two extra dividends, averaging for the first five years seven per cent., and for the second term of five years, six and one-fourth per cent.

Jenkins Lane, Esq., the present President, was chosen in 1855.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated by a Special Act of the Legislature, May 30, 1856.

The first meeting called was held on April 17th, 1857, the Act of Incorporation accepted, and the following gentlemen chosen Directors, viz.: Asaph Dunbar, Thomas J. Hunt, William Brown, Zophar D. Ramsdell, Baxter Cobb, Jenkins Lane, Washington Reed, Joseph Cleverly, William P. Corthell.

At an adjourned meeting April 24, 1856, four additional Directors were chosen: George W. Bryant, of North Bridgewater, Philip D. Kingman, of Bridgewater, Isaac Wilder, of Hanover, and Martin Bryant, of Pembroke. At the same meeting Baxter Cobb was elected President, John N. Noyes, Secretary, and Joshua L. Nash, Treasurer.

The first policies issued by the company, were from June 15, 1856, on 148 risks, amounting to \$102,935. Premiums on the same, \$1,223.78. The amount insured by policies

outstanding Aug. 22, 1864, is \$403,557. Amount paid for losses in eight years, \$4,750.63. Present amount of cash funds, \$3,629.64; to which add deposit notes, \$10,680.50. Total of available funds, \$14,309.14.

The present Directors are Asaph Dunbar, Baxter Cobb, Wm. Brown, Joshua L. Nash, Edward W. Cobb, Judson N. Farrar, Joseph Vaughn, Wm. P. Corthell, Wm. Ripley, Albert Chamberlin and Sumner Shaw, of Abington, Philip D. Kingman, of Bridgewater, and Chandler Sprague, of North Bridgewater.

BAXTER COBB, *President.*

FREEMAN P. HOWLAND,

Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Distinguished Characters, and their Doings, viz.:—Isaac Hobart, Aaron Hobart, Dr. David Jones, Dr. David Jones, jr., Woodbridge Brown, Joseph Greenleaf, Jacob Smith, Daniel Lane, Josiah Torrey, Nathan Gurney, Samuel Norton, James Bates and Micah Pool.—In the Military line:—Colonel Luke Bicknell, Major Luke Nash, Colonel Brackley Cushing, Captain Noah Ford and Major-General Benjamin King.—Some Remarks respecting the Author of this Book.

ISAAC HOBART, the first named, was my grandfather; he is not, however, to be noticed on account of that relation, but on account of a noted work which he undertook in his day (1745). This was making a tunnel under ground, nearly fifteen rods in length, with deep cuts at the entrance and at the outlet; some portions of it being about twenty feet deep from the surface of the ground. It was walled on the sides, and covered over at the top with large flat stones; the width at the bottom was five feet; at the top, four; the height was from five to six feet. A canal, one mile long, conveying the water to this tunnel, was dug; and, by means of it, two

streams were united to enlarge a mill privilege. The inhabitants agreed, as an inducement, to allow him to take three quarts of corn as toll for grinding a bushel, instead of two, as provided by law. This monopoly continued over thirty years, until my father, Aaron Hobart, who inherited the mills and privilege, relinquished it in the Revolutionary War, as stated before.

This work, for that day, was a great undertaking; and its accomplishment by a farmer, with limited means, shows great energy and perseverance of character. This tunnel, so far as I know, was the first dug in this country; and it has continued to be used to this day, with but very little repairs. There have been important results from the construction of this tunnel. Except for the union of the two streams, the present extensive works for making tacks, brads, shoe-nails, and many other useful articles, would probably never have been established. My honored grandfather, who emigrated to this town over one hundred and forty years ago, little thought, when he was doing this work, that he was laying the foundation of so great an establishment in the days of one of his grandsons, the writer of this article.*

Another one of the same name, Col. Aaron Hobart, my honored father, requires some notice, not, as I said above, (of my grandfather), because he was *my father*, but because he was a noted man in his day, and did honor to the town.

* Mr. Hobart was very exemplary in his walk and conversation. As an illustration of this, the following incident is related:—He tended his grist-mill; and, at one time, mistaking the day of the week, went to grinding on a Sabbath-day morning. A neighbor going to meeting at about ten o'clock, hearing the mill going, stepped in and said to him, "It is the Sabbath-day." He exclaimed, "Oh!" with a long emphasis, (as was his way when anything surprised him,) and instantly stopped the mill, leaving everything just as it was. He then hastily dressed himself, and went to meeting. On the next morning, (Monday,) he kept himself and family from all labor, as on Sabbath mornings, until ten o'clock, to make up for not keeping the Sabbath the previous morning to that hour.

It has already been stated in a previous Chapter on Manufactures, that he was the first, or one of the first, who cast meeting-house bells in this country. About the year 1769, in an advertisement of his in a Boston Newspaper, he offered his services in casting bells at his furnace in Abington. The editor of the paper, in a note, remarked:—"That it was a very fortunate circumstance, that bells could now be cast in this country; and that we need not be obliged to send to England for them."

Another important manufacture of his, (noted also in the Chapter on Manufactures,) was the casting of cannon in this town. He was the first person who cast them in this country. This honor has been claimed for the old town of Bridgewater, before its division. William Allen, Esq., who has been a representative from the town of East Bridgewater, claimed this in a statement in a public newspaper; but it was satisfactorily answered in the same paper, that he was mistaken. Col. Aaron Hobart, of Abington, was the first person who cast them in this country.*

After continuing the business for a number of years very successfully and profitably, he sold the establishment to the State; and the late Col. Hugh Orr, of Bridgewater, now East Bridgewater, was employed to continue the business in that

* I have a recollection of two accidents, one of a serious and the other of a somewhat ludicrous nature, which occurred in connection with *proving* cannon. To test their strength they were double charged. On one occasion, the fire could not be communicated to the cartridge of a loaded piece, and it became necessary to drill out the charge. A workman by the name of Gould, imprudently used an iron bar for the purpose. My father seeing this, directed him immediately to desist. Unfortunately he gave one more blow; the powder exploded, and blew him into the river, dreadfully mangled. He soon died.

On another occasion, a sow, which, with her nine pigs was rooting and smelling in the neighborhood of a double-charged cannon, to which a slow match had been applied, thrust her nose into its mouth just at the instant of the explosion of the powder. Her mangled body, with several of her progeny, was blown into the river; and the remainder, in their fright, leaped in after them.

town. This probably caused Mr. Allen's mistake. His effort to prove that the first cannon was cast at Bridgewater, shows, however, that he considered such an event an honor to a town.

Col. Hobart, in his day, was a very active business man.* He was the owner of several forges for making bar-iron and iron shapes, and a blast furnace for casting hollow ware and cannon balls. He was also the owner of a township of land in Maine, (18,000 acres,) on which he settled two of his sons, (Nathaniel and Isaac,) and built two saw mills and a grist mill. The town is now called "*Edmund*," after the given name of his ancestor *Edmund* Hobart, who settled in Hingham in 1634. The town is situated in Washington County. His descendants are quite numerous, (see Memorial of the Hobart Family, in the Appendix,) among whom the mills which he built nearly one hundred years ago, are still owned.

* The late Rev. Samuel Niles, under whose ministry Col. Hobart sat for nearly forty years, and to whom he was a great friend and benefactor, related to me the following anecdote respecting him:—The Colonel, by over-doing in his cannon business, and high excitement in the War of the Revolution, in which he was very active, was laid up by a fever; and was, at times, wandering in his mind. One day, while sick, he sent for me in great haste, and said to me,—“Mr. Niles, the army is in distress, and is in want of beef. I want you to go to Commissary Devens,” (who made purchases of supplies for the army, and who resided near Boston,) “and tell him I will send him one thousand barrels of beef immediately for the use of the army.” Seeing his state of mind, I thought it best not to expostulate with him. “You must go instantly,” he said. The horse was got ready, and I was about starting, when he said to me,—“You must take some money to go with.” I said,—“A dollar or two.” “No,” was his reply; “here is one hundred dollars—take it,” saying,—“When a man is journeying, and has money in his pocket, *he feels strong*.” (Mr. Niles said to me he had often thought of that.) He called on Mr. Devens, who sent word back by him, thanking the Colonel for his liberal offer, saying the army was very well supplied at present; but that, when they were in want, he would communicate with him. This was satisfactory to the Colonel. My father recovered from this sickness, and lived nearly forty years afterwards in good health.

Dr. David Jones, and Dr. David Jones, jr., the two next worthy characters named at the heading of this chapter, have already been noticed quite extensively in the Fifteenth Chapter, respecting physicians practising in this town. They are referred to here again, to add a fact or two respecting them, not then known. It is now too late to add them to that chapter, as it is already in print.

It is said there in respect to Dr. David Jones, "that it is not known where he originated, nor precisely when he settled here." It is now ascertained that he came to this town with his family from Wrentham, (in this State,) March 28, 1757. And, also, that one of his sons, Elias, who settled in South Carolina, was a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., 1767. As to his son, Dr. David Jones, jr., he studied medicine with Dr. Warren; was a surgeon in the War of Independence from this town, and served in that capacity at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where his teacher, Dr. Warren, fell.

Woodbridge Brown, Esq., a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Brown, the first minister settled in town, was a very noted character, and held many offices of honor and trust, as stated in previous chapters. He represented the town in the State Legislature fifteen years, from 1759 to 1776. He was a member of the Plymouth County Congress in 1774; delegate to the Convention at Boston in 1768; to the Provincial Congress at Salem in 1774; to the Second Provincial Congress at Cambridge in 1775, and to the Third, held at Watertown, July 31, 1775. He held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer twenty-one years, from 1756 to 1777; he was one of the Selectmen eleven years, from 1775; he left several children; he died .

Joseph Greenleaf resided in Abington about twenty years; he lived in a house near where the late Major Joseph Hunt formerly lived, in the neighborhood of the present Town House. About the commencement of the Revolutionary War, he removed to Boston. He held the office of Justice of Peace for many years; was what is now called a "Trial Justice."

Civil and Criminal Cases, within the jurisdiction of a justice, were tried before him. He was the writer of the resolves, called "Noble Resolves," referred to in another chapter, and there fully quoted. These resolves do honor to him as an educated man and a patriot. He left no descendants here, so far as I know. His wife was sister to the late Judge R. T. Paine. A daughter of his married the late Rev. Wm. Weld, minister of Braintree.

Jacob Smith was a noted character in his day; he lived in East Abington; was one of the Selectmen eleven years, from 1780; represented the town in the State Legislature five years in succession, from 1787, and took a very active part in town affairs. He left several children. Three of his sons—James, Theodore, and Zenas—were noted men in town. James was an active man in East Abington, and deacon of the Congregational Church there. Theodore lived also in that section, on the place which was his father's; he was a patriot in politics. Zenas lived in North Abington; he was, for a number of years, captain of the artillery company. There were several daughters, also, who were quite distinguished for their personal appearance, manners and education.

Daniel Lane, jr., was a very efficient man in town affairs; he lived in East Abington; was one of the Selectmen thirteen years, from 1794; was Moderator in town meetings for many years, and held the commission of a Justice of the Peace. He left several children, and his descendants are quite numerous. He died .

Josiah Torrey, who held the office of deacon in the Second Congregational Society for many years, was a very worthy character. He resided in the easterly part of South Abington. He inherited a large estate from his uncle, Josiah Torrey, who, as stated in another place, married the two widows of the two first ministers in town, Rev. Samuel Brown and Ezekiel Dodge. He had five daughters, viz.: Polly, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Hannah and Ruth; two of them only were married, Polly and Hannah. Polly married a Mr. Reed, removed to Worcester County, and died without leaving any children.

Hannah married Joshua King, and had children. (See Memorial of the King Family.) They are all deceased now except Ruth, who resides in East Bridgewater.

One of his daughters, Mehitable, was engaged to be married to the late Rev. Daniel Thomas, but was never married, owing to her feeble state of health. This engagement continued over thirty years, and during Mr. Thomas' whole pastorate of the Second Congregational Society in South Abington. His intended, during almost the whole of this long period, was confined to her chamber, and a very great proportion of that time to her bed. He resided all this time in the family of her parents. He early built a house for himself, near his meeting-house, and she made some preparation to go to housekeeping. It was a sad disappointment to him, but he bore it with much patience and equanimity. He was a most faithful swain. He died before his intended, January 5, 1847, aged sixty-eight. She died the 9th of April following, aged sixty.

Nathan Gurney, jr., was a very useful man in all town affairs. In his early days he taught in the public schools for a number of years. He served as one of the selectmen from 1799, twenty-four years, — twenty-two of them in succession; was Moderator in town meetings for a great number of years; represented the town in the State Legislature ten years. He was one of the delegates from this town, Nov. 15, 1820, to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Mr. Gurney removed to Boston before 1830, was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the Senate for the County of Suffolk. He was married four times; he left a widow and two sons, — Nahum P. Gurney and Ephraim Whitman Gurney; the latter graduated in 1852, at Cambridge, where he now resides. He had two daughters, Dianthe and Marilla. Dianthe was married to a Mr. Shaw. Marilla was never married; they are now both deceased. Mr. Gurney died January 11, 1851.

Samuel Norton, Esq., was a conspicuous character in town. He lived on the site where Zibeon Packard now lives. His father, Samuel Norton, came to this town (from Hingham,

where he was born, Oct. 22, 1721), about the middle of the last century. He was one of the Selectmen eight years, from 1756, and had a numerous family. His son, the one named above, was one of the Selectmen twelve years, from 1798; Town Clerk and Treasurer seven years, from 1815 to 1820 inclusive. He had several children; his only son now bearing his name (Samuel Norton) lives in South Abington, near the Baptist Meeting-House. He died May 29, 1826, aged 65.

James Bates (Captain), who lived in the last house in South Abington on the road leading by his house to East Bridgewater, held several offices in town; was one of the Selectmen twelve years, from 1816, and represented the town in the State Legislature nine years; he was never married; he died Dec. 2, 1848, aged 80. When in his last sickness, he was asked if he would have a doctor, and replied, "I can die without a doctor."

Micah Pool, of East Abington, was a distinguished character in town for many years; he was one of the Selectmen eleven years, from 1813, and was Representative to the State Legislature seven years. He was also a very efficient man in his own section, in establishing the Congregational Society there, providing school-houses, laying out and building of new roads, &c. These operations commenced by clearing away the woods in the district where the meeting-house stands. (See the Memorial of the Pool Family, in the Appendix.)

In the military line, Col. Luke Bicknell claims the first notice. He was a captain in the revolutionary war; the first captain of the Artillery Company raised in this town, the establishment of which was mainly owing to his exertions. He was a colonel in the militia establishment of the State. He was an accomplished officer, and inspired a love of military tactics in this town, which continued for many years; and it is even probable, that its influence was felt in the late war against rebellion, both by officers and men, more than twelve hundred of whom were in the field at different times from this town. Besides, Col. Bicknell was a benefactor to his town in a

civil capacity. He was once chosen one of the Selectmen, and once a Representative to the State Legislature ; but on account of his business (he was a mason by trade), he declined office that interfered with it, and only accepted such as did not. He served as Town Clerk and Treasurer from 1784 to 1814, with the exception of one year (1799), thirty-one years faithfully, and to great acceptance. He for many years published intentions of marriages, orally, (cried them, as it was called,) in the meeting-house on Sabbath morning, before the services commenced. I heard many of such cryings by him when I was a boy. The law is now different. He had several children, most of whom settled out of town ; his descendants are but few now in town ; he died August 22, 1814, age 65 ; he held the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer that year to the very time of his death, making his whole term of office thirty-one years ; one-half of his whole life, wanting about one year.

Major Luke Nash, who lived in Centre Abington, was captain of the Artillery Company, and was afterwards major of a cohort of several artillery companies ; he left several children ; two of his daughters reside on the same site where he used to live, having built a very commodious house since his decease.

Col. Brackley Cushing was a distinguished officer in his day ; he had quite a military turn, and made a splendid appearance on horseback ; he lived in Centre Abington, near where his son Greenwood now lives. He left quite a number of children.

Captain Noah Ford was a very able officer in the Artillery Company, which he commanded for many years with much success : He lived in Centre Abington, in the house in which his son Alden now lives ; he took a great interest in all town affairs ; was a zealous patriot ; he left, besides his son named above, several daughters. (See Ford Family, in the Appendix.)

Major-General Benjamin King, of a more recent date, was a very efficient military officer ; he was instrumental in raising

a volunteer infantry company, over which he was captain for many years ; it was a very select company, composed of the flower of our young men ; it was under excellent discipline, and was an honor to all our military parades, by its fine appearance and evolutions. General King was the first one who ever held the office of general in this town. (See the Memorial of the King Family, in the Appendix.)

There are many other worthy and useful characters named in the previous chapters and in the memorials of families, which it is not necessary to repeat.

A word or two under the head of this chapter may not be out of place in respect to myself ; I almost consider myself as one of a generation that has passed away ; I am very near that bourne from which no traveller returns. My health and faculties have been mercifully continued unto me ; I do not realize that I am so old as I am ; my health is good, and I have no chronic or hereditary complaints ; I have written this book, except a few chapters, since I was eighty years old ; how it will be received I know not ; I may, in some small degree, hereafter, be considered a benefactor to the inhabitants of Abington. This is the first bound book ever published by any writer in town ; the publication will make a new era in its onward progress.

And I may add, that in one or two other respects I may have been of some use in promoting its welfare. I allude, in the first place, to my exertions to have the Old Colony Railroad pass through this town. The first question in locating it, was, whether it should pass through this town or through Bridgewater, North Bridgewater and Randolph. The Plymouth people preferred this way, but rather than take the risk of having no railroad from Plymouth, they would have consented to have it built the other way. To get the road to pass through this town required great exertions, for all the towns on the other line were of course in favor of that way. The Fall River route was then first beginning to be thought of. I had the credit of doing much to establish the route where it

now is, in making surveys, looking up documents, and appearing before the committee who had the decision of the route.

There was another question soon after, which was to extend the Old Colony Railroad from Plymouth to Sandwich, to secure the travel of Cape Cod. It appeared to me at the time, and has ever since, that if suitable exertions had been made by persons who were in favor of this extension, and by Plymouth, Abington, and other towns on this line, it would have been extended, and the whole travel of Cape Cod turned this way forever.

I was very anxious to have this extension, as I thought it would be of great benefit to the town. At the hearing of this question before the Committee of the Legislature, but little interest appeared to be taken in its extension by the towns or people on this route. This town was not represented that year in the Legislature. I was a candidate for the office of Representative, but failed of an election for the want of one vote. The reason was probably because I was in favor of the location of the Old Colony Railroad where it is now, and of the extension of the branch railroad from South Abington Depot to Bridgewater, whilst many others favored a more westerly location of the main road than the present one, and the location of the branch from the centre or north depot in Abington to Bridgewater, instead of from the south depot. So, when the hearing took place, although I was present, my influence was lost before the Committee and the Legislature. There were but feeble efforts made on this side before the Committee in favor of the extension of the Old Colony Railroad to Sandwich, while strenuous exertions were made on the other side to defeat it by many who were in favor of a railroad from the Cape by the way of Bridgewater. To further this project the Fall River Railroad was varied about three miles from a straight line by way of Middleboro', to catch the Cape travel, and finally succeeded, and the extension to Sandwich was lost.

I have often thought, (I may be mistaken, however,) that if I had been favored with that one vote, the result would

have been different, and that cars would now be running through this town to the Cape.

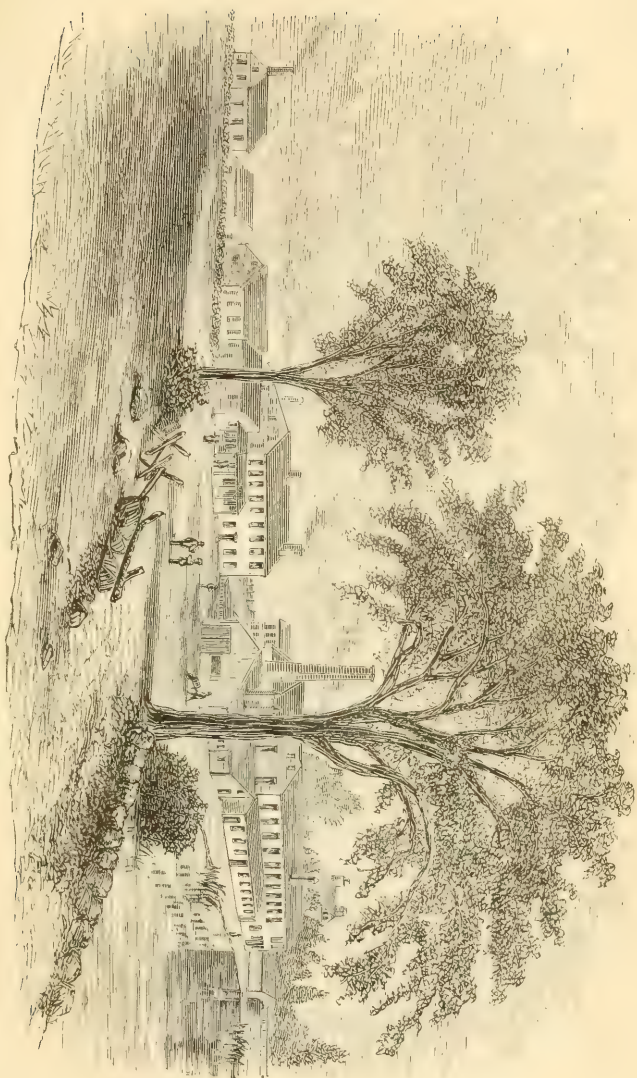
There is another prominent thing which I have been instrumental in introducing into this town, which is the tack business. I built the first tack factory here, and pursued the tack business for nearly fifty years, through many obstacles and changes. The result is known, in the erection of new tack factories on a large scale, which will be described in the next chapter, and illustrated by engravings.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The First Tack Factory built in Town. — Three Others built more recently. — Boot and Shoe Establishments.

IN respect to the first tack factory built by me, and the commencement of the tack business in this town, it will not be necessary to say much, as I have already given a full statement of their beginning under the head of manufactures. This factory was destroyed by fire a few years since, (August, 1859,) just after it was transferred to William H. Dunbar, Esq., my son-in-law, and has recently been rebuilt by him on a very extended scale, as described below. It stands about thirty rods westerly of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Depot, on the northerly side of the road.

The old factory, at its commencement, — that is previous to 1820, — was on a small scale ; but by additions, from time to time, it became, with the outbuildings, quite extensive. The main factory, at the time of its transfer, 1859, was over one hundred feet long, averaging thirty feet wide, with the projections ; two stories high, with a spacious basement and attic the whole length. The factory was driven by steam and water-power — by both together, or each separately. The capacity of the factory was adequate to operating sixty tack



OLD TACK FACTORY OF BENJAMIN HOBART, SOUTH ABINGTON.





Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden's Tack Manufactory, Erected 1864.

machines ; besides, under the same roof, principally in the basement story, at one end, there was a board and shingle mill and a grist mill, operated by the same power. At the other end of the building, on the basement floor also, were the boiler and steam-engine. The outbuildings were a saw-mill, blacksmith's shop, a large boarding-house, store, packing shop, storage rooms, annealing shop, &c. The whole establishment was the result of my labors for over fifty years.

The engraving of this old factory on the page preceding this chapter, gives quite a view of it, and of the various outbuildings. The engraving was made from a sketch of the old factory, drawn some twenty years ago, by an operative in the factory, about fourteen years old, by the name of Levi White, son of Cyrus White, of Hanson ; and it does him much credit. This engraving of the old factory will remind hundreds of operators who have worked in it, and thousands of others who have passed by it, of its form and appearance — its tall chimney with the black smoke issuing from it, which stood for nearly half a century as a beacon to the surrounding country.

The following is a description of the tack factory erected in place of the first, by William H. Dunbar, Esq., as before stated, and now owned and operated by the firm of "Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden" : —

The factory is composed of a two-story building, facing the road, one hundred and eighty-three by forty-eight feet ; and another of one-story, extending northerly from near the centre of the same, three hundred and thirty-four by sixty-seven feet. Its internal arrangements are as follows : On the lower floor of the two-story building are, — the counting room, papering, boxing and shipping-rooms.

On the upper floor of the same building are the the storage, tinning and label rooms ; also, a room used for light machinery, where carpet tacks are leathered, &c. The remainder of the factory is divided into a manufactured stock room, bluing and polishing room, tack and shoe nail room, slitting room, iron room, engine room, heel and toe-plate room and machine room. The factory can be run either by water or steam, or

both; the engine alone (which is rated at one hundred and fifty horse-power) being able to run three hundred machines. When in full operation, the factory will give employment to three hundred hands, and have a capacity for turning out yearly from two thousand to two thousand five hundred tons of tacks, brads, shoe nails, &c.

Adjoining the factory are a blacksmith's shop, scaling shop, wood and coal house; also, a boarding-house and four dwelling-houses, which are used as tenements for the operatives. Six more dwelling-houses are now in process of erection.

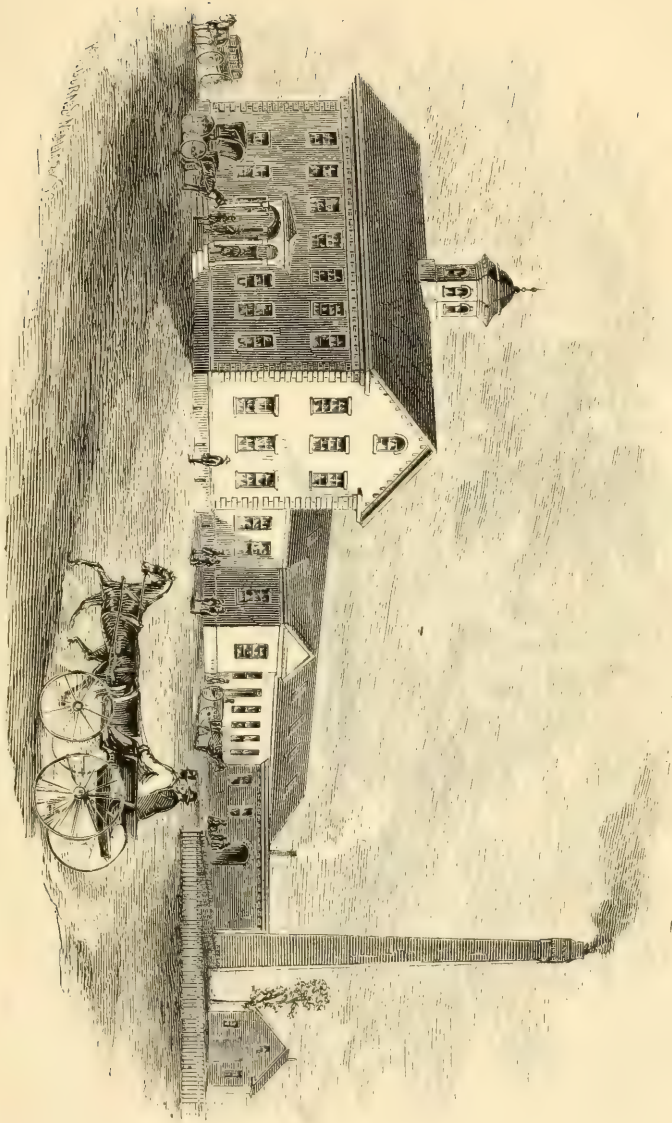
Previous to the building of the factory, a special act was passed by the State Legislature authorizing the construction of a branch railroad track across the highway. By this means the iron, zinc, and copper are brought direct from the rolling mills to the iron room, where they are cut into proper lengths and taken to the scaling shop. After passing through this process they are taken to the slitting room, cut into different sizes, and transferred to the tack room. Here they are manufactured into all the various kinds of tacks, brads, shoe nails, &c. These are then submitted to the process of bluing and polishing, taken to the papering room, papered, boxed, and marked.

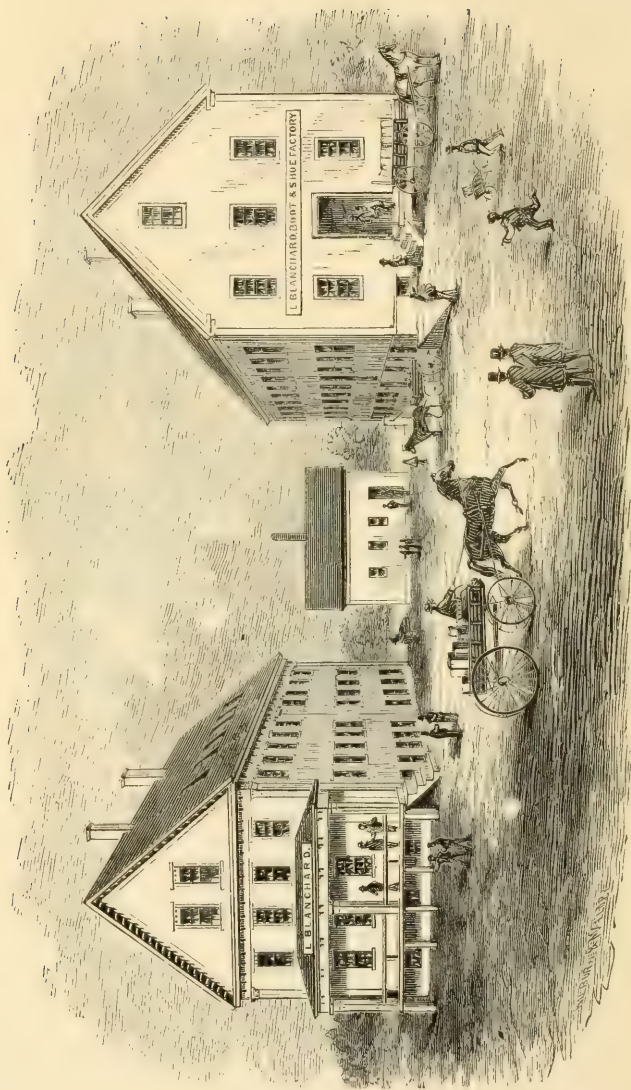
The advantages possessed by the company in the extent and capacity of their works, in the making and repairing their machines and machinery, (all of which is done on the premises, and in the latest and best manner,) and their unusual facilities for receiving and delivering freight, enable them to take a leading stand in the tack business. To the material prosperity of the town these works are an important addition, and reflect credit alike upon her and their energetic proprietors.

TACK FACTORY OF HENRY H. BRIGHAM.

There is another tack factory, erected by Henry H. Brigham, my nephew, the past year, 1865, which stands about one-quarter of a mile easterly from South Abington Depot, and about sixty rods from the site where the old tack factory of B. Hobart & Son stood. It is situated on the south side of the road, near his dwelling-house. The building is well constructed, and finished in good style. The stone work was done

TACK FACTORY OF HENRY H. BRIGLIAM, SOUTH ABINGTON.





BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY OF LEONARD BLANCHARD, EAST ABINGTON.

engine, in a large building, and consists of a pegging machine, two of McKay sewing machines, levelling machine, &c. The whole value of shoes manufactured annually, \$650,000. (See Engraving.)

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT OF LEONARD BLANCHARD.

Mr. Leonard Blanchard's manufactories are situated on the street leading from Union Street to Howard Street, south of the Congregational meeting-house. The buildings are four stories in height, sixty-seven feet long by twenty-five feet wide. The small one and one-half story building south of the above is solely occupied for crimping long boots and shoes. About one hundred and thirty hands are employed in the various departments of manufacture, and some \$2,000 expended weekly amongst the operatives. The basement of the eastern building is devoted to treeing long boots, and packing them ready for the market. The first floor contains the finishing, drying, dressing, and packing rooms. The second floor and attic are occupied by the shoemakers. Four McKay sewing machines are in operation in the building.

The basement of the adjoining shop contains the sole leather, where some thirty to forty sides are daily cut into soles, heels, &c. The next floor contains the stitching room, where some twelve stitching machines are in operation. The store room for findings, as well as the receiving and counting rooms, are on this floor. The next floor is the cutter's room, where the upper stock is cut into the various kinds of goods required—long boots, Congress boots, Balmorals, Oxford ties, &c. The attic is occupied as a store-room for upper leather.

Mr. Blanchard manufactured some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods during the year 1865.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT OF WM. L. REED.

The following is a description of the boot and shoe factory of William L. Reed, situated in South Abington, within a few rods of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Depot.

It was erected in 1860. The building is sixty by forty, three stories high, with a spacious attic. The factory is operated by steam-power, and heated by steam. It is divided into different departments, as follows: In the basement story are two large rooms, one for the storage of sole leather, and one for cutting, rolling, and preparing sole leather for boots and shoes, which are made out of the building, in different parts of the country. Also, a small engine room and a boiler room, built of brick, which stands out from the main building. In the second story is an office, twelve by fifteen, a large receiving room, a drying room, scouring room, and finishing room. In the third story are a cutting room, a dressing room, and a stitching room, where nine machines are operated at present, with room for more. The attic is used for storing boxes and stock, with a room for treeing boots. An elevator is carried by steam-power from the basement to the attic. Forty males and eight females have usually been employed here. No boots or shoes are made in the building. Amount of business annually, \$200,000. (See Engraving.)

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY OF JOSHUA L. NASH.

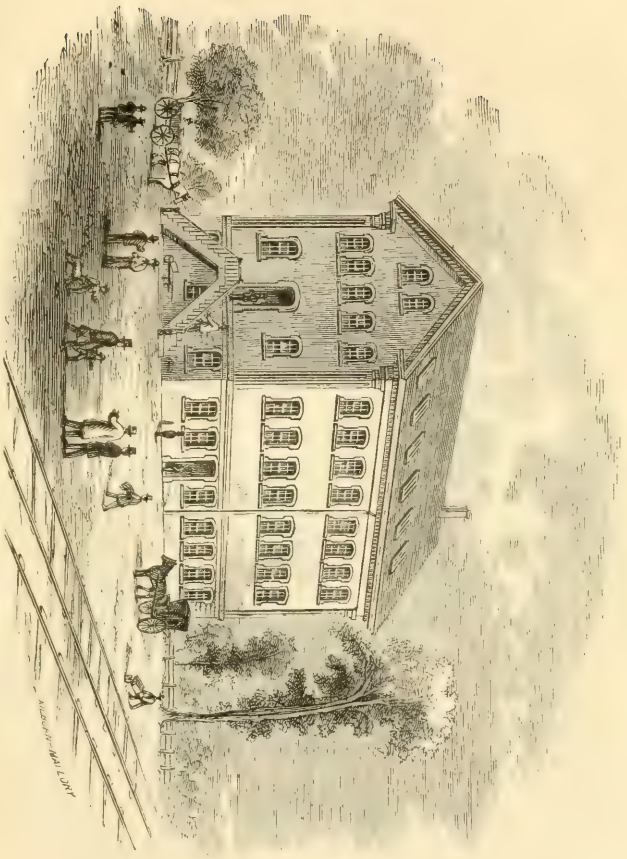
This fine establishment, situated on the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, was erected by the late General Benjamin King, and opened as a public house January 1, 1850.

It has a front of one hundred feet on Washington Street, and, with the recent enlargement, extends one hundred and thirty-four feet on Summer Street. Its original cost was about \$25,000.

After the decease of General King, it passed to his sister, the late Miss Hannah King. It was purchased of her heirs in March, 1864, and work at once commenced to adapt it for the manufacture of both boots and shoes.

It has been perfected and systematized by the proprietor, and is the most extensive establishment in the "Centre."

The boot and shoe business, as formerly carried on, had but little of system. It could not be otherwise, as a large part of



BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY OF WILLIAM L. REED, SOUTH ABINGTON.

the goods were fitted and bottomed some miles away. Often months would elapse before they were returned.

Another difficulty was to find ten or twenty cases of the same general appearance to suit the customer's taste, as every man had his "peculiar style."

The more recent system, by introducing machinery and the factory plan of labor, has nearly paralyzed the old. It bids fair to supersede it altogether. It enables the manufacturer to turn both his stock and capital oftener. The work is all done under his constant supervision.

This "model shop" is divided into six departments, under practical and competent men. Enter the main building and note the objects of interest.

The front parlors are used for a counting-room and private office. In the rear of these, on the opposite side of the hall, is the large "dining-room," now used for the storage of upper leather and for the reception of goods made outside. Passing up a flight of stairs, you stand near three large cutting-rooms. The uppers, when cut, are sent aloft by means of elevators, to hands, for pasting and stitching.

Ascend another flight and you find, at the left, the pasting and sewing, and on the right the stitching room.

This last (forty-two by twenty-two) contains twenty sewing machines, of the most improved kinds, placed nearly opposite each other, on a bench across the centre of the hall, so that the operators stand facing each other. Here are also machines for turning boots—seam rubbers, binding-rollers, punching, eyeleting, &c. The water tank is in this room. It is filled from either the well or cistern by the engine, and water is conducted by means of pipes to other apartments.

Descend from this to the basement, which is entirely above ground, and on a level with Summer Street. The first which attracts attention here, is the fine Corlip engine, of twelve horse-power. On the north side are the "machinists' rooms."

The furnace chimney is outside the main building; also the boiler-house, which is fire-proof. The boiler is of twenty-

eight horse capacity, containing fifty-two tubes. It furnishes steam for heating purposes, besides the propelling of the machinery.

As we approach the south building, this introduces us to the sole-stripping, splitting, rolling, and sole-die cutting machines; also the welt-splitter, heel machines, heel presses, &c. Here the sole leather, prepared for use, is sent to the several apartments above by elevators. In this building (thirty by eighty, and three and a half stories in height,) are the several gangs of bottomers.

As we ascend, call in the front rooms and take a peep at the "new era power pegging machines." There are three of these in use. How much has been accomplished in this invention — this triumph of art — can be imagined, when we say it takes about twenty seconds to peg two rows around a shoe. A single hand can peg from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty pairs a day. Then, instead of the old method of levelling the bottom by a hammer, the "levelling machine" is used.

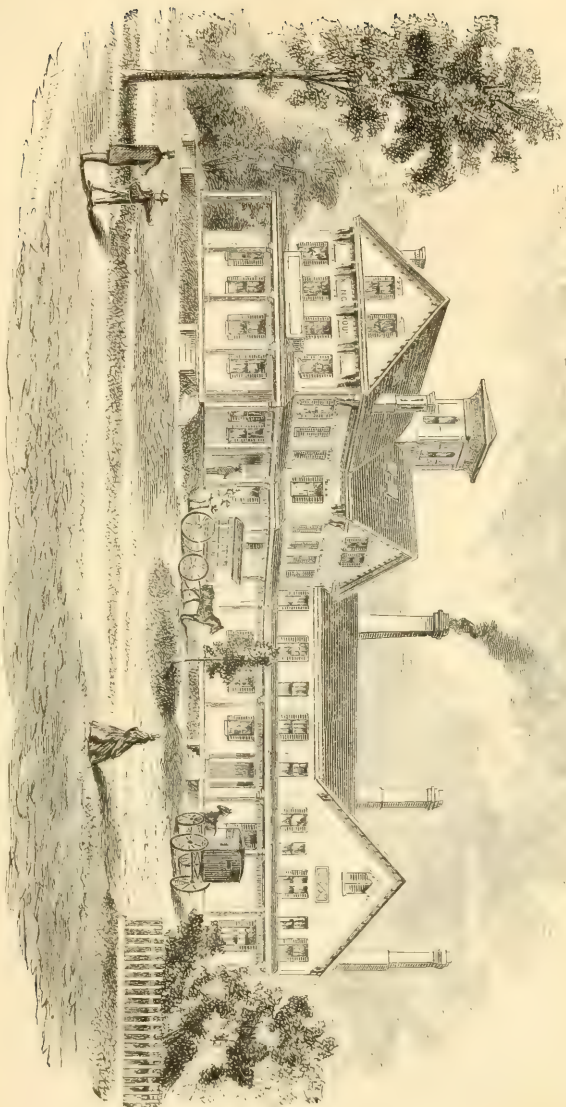
Pass to the different apartments for bottoming, and see the practical working of the system of making shoes by parts. It is a great success. They are commenced at one end of a bench, and, when they arrive at the other end, they are ready for the finishing process. They are only sent out of the rooms for pegging or sewing. At present preparations are making to use the heel-shaving and burnishing machines.

Goods are then carried to the buffing, drying, and scouring rooms, from whence they are taken to finish the bottoms, by wetting, staining, blacking, or burnishing, as may be desired. This accomplished, they are sent to the rooms below, in the main building, for dressing and packing. When ready for delivery they are passed from the door in the rear.

All goods are sent directly to Messrs. L. S. Jones & Co., 87 Pearl street, Boston, for whom they are expressly manufactured.

The capacity for turning out work is one thousand two hundred pairs a day. Number of males employed, one

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY OF J. L. NASH (KING HORSE), CENTRE ALENGTON.



hundred and twenty-five. Number of females, twenty-five. The amount of goods manufactured the past year is about \$300,000. A watchman is kept by night on the premises.

THE FACTORY OF WASHINGTON REED.

In the rear of the Third Congregational Church, on Union Street, East Abington, is located a shoe manufactory, which is under the direction of Washington Reed, for the purpose of manufacturing men's and ladies' fur-lined over-shoes, and men's and ladies' carpet slippers, of which there are about one thousand pairs made daily, employing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hands. Besides the various kinds of leather and cloth used, there are annually from six to ten thousand buffalo robes used.

The work is all done in this building, which is a three-story building with basement and attic floors, making five floors in all, and twenty-five thousand feet of floor in the whole building. The main building was erected in 1864. Size, seventy-four by forty-six. In 1865 an addition of sixty feet by thirty-five was made, three stories high, with a basement. On the first floor, (basement,) is a room for machinist, engine, (ten horse,) boiler, (thirty-five horse,) rooms for coal and for storing sole leather, cutting sole leather, and preparing it for the bottomers. On the second floor is located the counting-room, dressing and packing-room, and storage. On the third floor are the bottomers, and McKay sewing-machines. On the fourth are the upper leather cutters, and on the fifth floor, (attic,) are the stitching machines.

The building is heated by steam, and an elevator is used for conveying the stock from one floor to another.

This is one of the largest establishments for this kind of manufacture in the United States.

There are many other quite extensive boot and shoe establishments in town, the particulars of which have not been ascertained.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Men and other Aids for Suppressing the Rebellion.—Commissioned Officers.—Mortality, &c.

SINCE the preparation of these Reminiscences commenced, the materials of History have been accumulating with unprecedented rapidity. The inauguration of civil war by the rebellion of the Southern States opened a new epoch of our national affairs. For the last four years the nation has been in arms. Probably no patriot citizen of this country will ever forget the electric thrill which passed through the length and breadth of the loyal States, when news came of the opening upon Sumter of the guns of the forts surrounding it, and the consequent call of the President for 75,000 three months' troops. The situation of our country, and even of our Capitol, was apparently one of great peril; and there was a fear even that the quickest aid might come too late. I propose to introduce a brief sketch of the part our town has taken in the great work of suppressing the rebellion, with some account of Co. E, Light Infantry, of South Abington, of the 4th Regiment of three months' volunteers, which was the first company furnished by this town. It was organized in 1787 as the Abington Artillery Company, and in 1852 annexed to the 4th Regiment of Infantry.

I quote from the "Massachusetts Register" for 1862:—

"At eight o'clock on the evening of April 15, 1861, orders were received to report at Boston next morning. Messengers were despatched at once, and during the night preparations were made for their departure. At seven o'clock the next morning the company was ready to march. The citizens turned out in great numbers to escort them to the depot at South Abington. . . . Before leaving South Abington, a subscription was raised, and two hundred and twenty-seven dollars

presented to the Company. * On returning to Abington, July 23, they were met and addressed by prominent citizens, and the next day their fellow-townsmen gave them a grand reception. William L. Reed, Esq., made the welcome speech, which was replied to by Capt. Allen. Addresses suitable for the occasion were then made by Rev. H. L. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Clark, of South Abington, and by Rev. H. D. Walker, of East Abington; also by Hon. Mr. Harris, of East Bridgewater, which were replied to by Sergeant Peterson, of Company E; at the close of which they partook of a collation which had been provided by the citizens."

It should be here distinctly declared that the inhabitants of this town have, with great unanimity, and with much warmth of patriotism, engaged in the work of suppressing the rebellion. They have generally given a very earnest and cordial support to the government; and if there have been some exceptions

* "The Fourth Regiment, to which the company belonged, rendezvoused at Boston, on Wednesday the 16th, and left for Fortress Monroe on Thursday the 17th. At daybreak on Sunday, April 20th, the long low line of the walls of the fort were visible in the distance. Anxiously the regiment watched as the boat lay off and on" (the steamer State of Maine, which had brought them from Fall River.) "until at sunrise they saw the old flag unfolding from the flag-staff. The men were quickly landed, and amid the cheers of the little garrison marched into the fort. They were warmly welcomed; for those within, from keeping watch and ward many a day, were well nigh exhausted." Hon. Levi Reed, in his address to the soldiers on their reception at the close of the war, well observed as follows:—

"This promptness and energy was of the first importance to the country; and small as this expedition now seems, in the light of what has since followed, nevertheless, at the time, it was a matter of the highest consequence. Fortress Monroe is the key to Chesapeake Bay, and so to the Potomac River, and in fact to the whole southern Atlantic coast; and on its preservation depended our access to Washington by water, and the means of supplying our armies with food and the necessary munitions of war.

"The arrival of this regiment at its destination, anticipated only by a few hours the contemplated attack of the rebels, which, but for this aid, must have been successful."

to this, it is to be charitably hoped that they have not been caused by opposition to the *end* of the unity of the nation, but by an honest difference of judgment as to the best means of securing this end.

The names of the officers and privates of Co. E, will now be given. The letter (R.) prefixed to a name, denotes the re-enlistment of the person to whose name it is attached. Other abbreviations, H. A., Heavy Artillery; Cav., Cavalry; N. C., North Carolina; S. S., Signal Corps; B'y., Battery; U. S. O. C., United States Ordnance Corps; B., Battalion. The Star (*) denotes the death of the person to whose name it is attached.

OFFICERS.

Captain Charles F. Allen, South Abington.
First Lieut. Lewis Soule, South Abington.
Second Lieut. John W. Mitchell, South Abington.
*Sergeant Benjamin F. Caswell, South Abington. R.
Sergeant Nathaniel O. Holbrook, Centre Abington.
Sergeant Henry Humble, South Abington.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Peterson, South Abington.
Corporal Joshua T. Bryant, South Abington.
Corporal Timothy Reed, South Abington.
Corporal William H. Maine, South Abington.
Corporal Morton E. Harding, East Bridgewater.

PRIVATEs.

Abbott, Luther C., Weymouth Landing.
Bickford, John E., South Abington.
Barrett, Benjamin R., South Abington.
Barbor, John A., Centre Abington. R.
Bates, James E., South Abington.
Caton, Joseph W., South Abington.
Cook, Thomas H., South Abington.
Corwin, William, East Bridgewater.
Cook, Joshua, 2d, South Abington.
Curtis, Elbridge R., East Bridgewater. R.

Dunham, Andrew J., Centre Abington.
Dunbar, Henry F., South Abington.
Edson, George A., East Bridgewater. R.
Fuller, Thomas, South Abington. R.
Gurney, Seth P., East Bridgewater.
Gurney, Alva A., East Bridgewater.
Harding, George M., East Bridgewater. R.
Hathaway, William B., East Bridgewater. R.
Hall, Ichabod G., South Abington. R.
Hobart, Thomas, South Abington. R.
Howe, Charles M., South Abington.
Howland, Caleb, South Abington. R.
Howard, Elijah, South Abington.
Josselyn, James E., South Abington. R.
Knowles, William W., South Abington. R.
Lincoln, Willard B., South Abington. R.
Loveradge, Isaac, East Bridgewater. R.
Leach, John A., South Abington. R.
Perry, John H., Hanson. R.
Phinney, Barny F., South Abington. R.
Penney, Leonard F., South Abington.
Pierce, James H., East Bridgewater.
Packard, Hiram F., South Abington.
Ramsdell, Philemon W., South Abington.
Ramsdell, Nathaniel F., South Abington.
Reed, Henry H., East Abington.
Reed, Samuel M., South Abington.
Randall, Joseph T., South Abington. R.
Rowe, Zaccheus, South Abington. R.
Stetson, Andrew J., South Abington.
Steingardt, Joseph A., East Bridgewater.
Stewart, Nathan M., Centre Abington.
Tillson, Mercer V., East Bridgewater.
Taylor, Thomas, Middleborough.
Tuttle, Ebenezer G., South Abington.
Witherell, James H., South Abington. R.
Witherell, Eben A., South Abington. R.

Witherell, Otis F., South Abington.

Washburn, Jerome, South Abington.

OTHER THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS FROM ABINGTON.

Atwood, Thomas B., Co. B, Plymouth; Third Regiment.
R.

Atwood, Timothy S., Co. B, Plymouth; Third Regiment.
R.

Raymond, Harvey A., Co. B, Plymouth; Third Regiment.
R.

Lucas, Daniel, Co. B, Plymouth; Third Regiment. R.

Prior, Erastus O., Co. B, Plymouth; Third Regiment.
R.

Green, John, Co. C, Cambridge; Third Regiment.

Kavanagh, William, Co. C, Cambridge; Third Regiment.

Benson, Calvin, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Baldwin, George W., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Dwyre, Daniel, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment. R.

Loud, Lemuel J., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Reed, Seth D., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Terrill, Major, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Turner, Alonzo, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Willis, James F., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment. R.

Fay, William, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

French, Francis M., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Herrin, Philander, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment. R.

Meserve, Solomon, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Sheean, Michael, Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.

Towle, John A., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment. R.

Thompson, Samuel G., Co. H, Plympton; Third Regiment.
ment.

It will be observed that the roll of the above Company is given entire; though it embraces several names of persons from other towns. In the lists of recruits for various terms of service which follow, only such as are from this town are embraced. I give, first, the three years' volunteers, without

bounty ; next, those for three years, with bounty ; and, lastly, the nine months' volunteers who also received bounty — from the report of the Selectmen of the town for 1862—63. Enlistments recorded in subsequent reports will follow.

THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS WITHOUT BOUNTY, TO FEB. 1, 1863.

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Baker, Reuben . . .	1st Cav.	Campbell, Wm. M. . .	16th
Freeman, Harvey P. .	1st Cav.	Meaney, Timothy . .	17th
Gillman, Caleb K. . .	1st Cav.	Towle, John A. . . .	18th
Jacobs, Daniel . . .	1st Cav.	Meiggs, William J. .	18th
Jewett, John	1st Cav.	Phinney, Barney . .	18th
Studly, John	1st Cav.	Pool, Hiram	18th
*Tucker, James H. .	1st Cav.	Howard, Elijah . . .	18th
Smith, Albert B. . .	1st Cav.	Howland, Caleb . . .	18th
Snooks, John F. . . .	2d	*Caswell, Benjamin .	18th
Hines, Richard R. . .	2d	*Conry, John, jr. . .	18th
Lyons, John P. . . .	2d	Cook, John A.	18th
Burke, James	2d	*Dwyer, Daniel . . .	18th
Cronan, Dennis . . .	2d	*Fuller, Thomas . . .	18th
Davis, Lorenzo . . .	2d	Howe, Francis M. . .	18th
Barker, James	9th	Rider, Edmond	18th
Sanborn, James D. .	9th	White, William B. . .	18th
Galliher, Owen . . .	9th	*Coughlan, Michael .	18th
Donavan, John F. . .	9th	Roberts, Sylvester R.	19th
Lyden, Martin	9th	Mead, John	19th
Cleary, James	9th	Madin, John	19th
Flynn, James	9th	Cook, Bartlett	19th
Carroll, John	9th	Whiting, Hiram L. . .	20th
Ryan, Andrew	9th	Foley, Daniel	20th
Grady, John O. . . .	9th	Morris, Joseph	20th
Lahay, Thomas	9th	Pettee, Michael	20th
Lyden, Morton	9th	*Beal, Bradford W. . .	20th
Mullen, Thomas . . .	9th	Ford, John C.	20th
*Shehan, Martin . . .	9th	March, Joseph	21st
Cullenan, John N. . .	9th	Smith, George H. . . .	22d
Cullinan, Joe	9th	Benedict, Newton . . .	22d
Condon, James	9th	Meady, Richard	22d
Clifford, John	9th	Lovett, Charles I. . . .	23d
Donavan, Patrick . .	9th	Searls, William H. . .	23d
*Donavan, John . . .	9th	*Pratt, Henry	23d
Pendergrass, John . .	11th	Pearsons, Frank	23d
Mahony, Thomas . . .	11th	Pierce, Henry B. . . .	23d
Barkley, Michael . . .	11th	Atwood, Thomas B. . .	23d
Leavitt, Thomas . . .	11th	*Sewell, John M. . . .	23d
*Loftis, Martin	11th	Sewell, Dummer	23d
Raney, Francis	11th	Towle, James	23d
Welch, Michael	11th	French, Charles L. . . .	23d
Dugan, Michael	13th	Willis, Samuel, Co. C. .	24th
Stetson, Oliver	14th	Scott, William	24th
Joy, Henry	16th	Mellon, Joel B., Co. I. .	25th
Riley, Michael	16th	Ryan, Daniel	26th

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Dugan, John	28th	Friary, Peter	2d U. S. Art'y.
Naval, Thomas	28th	Lee, James	4th U. S. Artillery.
O'Connell, James	28th	Murphy, Dennis	U. S. Service.
Coon, Daniel	28th	McIlvane, Hugh	U. S. Service.
Ripley, George	30th	O'Connell, Jere'h	U. S. Service.
*Harding, George W.	30th	O'Donnold, Hugh	U. S. Service.
*Mathews, Warren	30th	Cavanaugh, Wm.	U. S. Service.
Randall, Geo. P.	30th	Penniman, Geo.	U. S. Artillery.
*Keene, Charles J.	32d	Cushing, Sam'l F.	2d Heavy Art.
Tirrill, Americus V., jr.	33d	Farrar, Calvin.	
Tirrill, Major	33d	Alden, Eleazer C.	7th
Quinlan, James	33d	Bosworth, John C.	7th
Fish, Isaac H.	39th	*Beebe, Henry W.	7th
Curtis, Albert	39th	Bisbee, Wright	7th
Corthell, James H.	38th	Bain, Edward M.	7th
Haversteck, J. Henry	38th	Bradley, James F.	7th
Cassaland, James W. in camp.		Bowldry, John B.	7th
Cushman, Isaiah	9th Me.	Bates, James C.	7th
Henery, Philander	1st Me.	Churchill, Robert	7th
Rourk, John	4th Vt.	Collins, Joseph	7th
Wales, William	3d Ind.	Chambers, John L.	7th
Moore, Horace D.	2d N. H.	Cole, Ornan M.	7th
Hallihan, Dennis, 3d R. I. Bat'y.		Chamberlain, Isaac	7th
Gurney, Francis M.	1st Bat'n.	Cushing, Henry J.	7th
Lealey, Patrick	40th N. Y.	Cook, Thomas J.	7th
Cushing, Henry G.	8th N. H.	Cole, Levi, jr.	7th
Merritt, Quincy	9th Bat'n.	*Cook, Frederick	7th
Clark, John	3d Bat'n.	Cook, Geo. W.	7th
Cobb, Henry	87th N. Y.	Corthell, Samuel L.	7th
Brown, Joseph W. Signal Corps.		Dunbar, Lucius E.	7th
Swain, Theron L.	R. I. Bat'y.	Erskins, Frank	7th
Corthell, Elmer L.	R. I. Bat'y.	Fullerton, Augustine	7th
Breck, M. V. B.	3d Vt.	Gurney, William H.	7th
Bowden, Dennis	28th N. Y.	Groves, Geo. F.	7th
Damon, Edwin H.	2d D. C.	Hobart, Elbert F.	7th
Driscoll, Patrick	99th N. Y.	Hooker, Edward	7th
Holbrook, Wm.	2d R. I.	*Hayes, Stephen	7th
Webster, Wm.	34th N. Y.	Harding, Jacob W.	7th
Campbell, John	10th R. I. Bat.	Harlow, Franklin P.	7th
Callihan, Daniel	10th R. I. Bat.	Howe, Augustus M.	7th
Briggs, Geo. W.	5th Me.	*Hutchinson, Benj. F.	7th
Gurney, Silas N. Y. Ex'ior Brig.		Hinkley, Daniel	7th
*Gurney, Winfield S. " "		Hinkley, Andrew	7th
Estes, Daniel B.	38th Mass.	*Howland, Wm. F.	7th
Dolan, Michael	72d Ill.	Hatch, John T.	7th
Pettee, Lemuel	11th U. S.	Hersey, Joseph	7th
Flynn, Thomas	6th U. S.	Josselyn, James E.	7th
Janes, William A.	1st U. S.	Joyce, Thomas	7th
Jones, Samuel W.	1st U. S.	Lock, Parmenus	7th
Thayer, Franklin P.	1st U. S.	Lufkins, Albert	7th
Jones, Charles H.	1st U. S.	Leach, John A.	7th
Smith, Geo. W.	2d U. S. Art'y.	Lincoln, Willard B.	7th
Smith, Charles	2d U. S. Art'y.	Levitt, Marcus M.	7th
Fleming, Peter	3d U. S. Art'y.	McMuckins, John H.	7th

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Mayhew, Abijah L.	7th	Damon, Henry	12th
McDonnold, John	7th	Fish, L. B., Co. G.	12th
Noyes, Luke B., jr.	7th	Ford, Elliot W.	12th
Orcutt, Edward	7th	*Foster, S. Boardman	12th
Penniman, James M.	7th	Foley, Morris	12th
Powers, Rodman T.	7th	Ferris, Daniel	12th
Powers, Samuel O.	7th	Foster, Solomon	12th
Packard, Dan	7th	Freeman, Harvey P.	12th
Quinlan, Daniel	7th	Flynn, Daniel	11th
Raymond, Hansel L., Co. K	7th	*Glazier, James L.	12th
Reed, Geo. W.	7th	Gilman, George H.	12th
*Reed, Charles W.	7th	Harper, John H.	12th
Randall, Osias	7th	Hanson, Robert M.	12th
Rich, Moses	7th	Hooker, Edwin	12th
*Robbins, Rufus, jr.	7th	Hatter, John	12th
Rowe, Zaccheus	7th	House, Albert	12th
Reed, Henry W.	7th	Hatch, George	12th
Reed, Cyrus	7th	*Jacobs, William F.	12th
Reed, N. Augustus	7th	Keene, Melzer	12th
Reed, William	7th	*Kennedy, Kyler	12th
Sherman, Thomas B.	7th	Lynch, James	12th
*Sprawl, Matthew L.	7th	Levitt, Harrison C.	12th
Snell, Samuel L., Co. K.	7th	*Lewellan, John	12th
Taggard, Daniel P.	7th	Loud, Marcus M.	12th
Thorp, Joshua, Co. K.	7th	Maxwell, Charles W., Co. C.	12th
Williamson, Lorenzo D.	7th	McGill, Florence	12th
Winslow, Joshua F.	7th	Meserve, Justin	12th
Woodsum, Ebenezer	7th	Mansey, Frank	12th
Witherell, Ebenezer A.	7th	McGrath, William	12th
Whiting, Albert	7th	Newton, T. Jefferson	12th
Wilder, William	7th	O'Brine, Daniel	12th
Arnold, Moses N., Co. G.	12th	Phillips, Nathaniel	12th
Atwood, Charles, Co. G.	12th	*Porter, Richard	12th
Abbott, William, Co. G.	12th	Pratt, Samuel L.	12th
Baldwin, Henry	12th	Pool, Francis W.	12th
Birmingham, Michael	12th	*Parker, Charles A.	12th
Baldwin, Everett	12th	*Pool, Elbridge G.	12th
Baxten, Aaron O.	12th	Quin, James A.	12th
Blanchard, Ira	12th	Revere, Nathan L.	12th
*Cushing, L. Francis	12th	*Ryerson, Simeon	12th
Cronan, Daniel	12th	Ring, Osgood	12th
Cooney, Patrick	12th	Rand, Leander D., Co. G.	12th
Cassidy, Thomas	12th	*Reed, Edward P., Co. G.	12th
Chandler, J. B.	12th	Reed, Lewis, Co. G.	12th
†Carter, Benjamin	12th	Randall, Stephen D., Co. G.	12th
Conlen, Edward	12th	Smith, Thomas	12th
Davis, John T.	12th	Smith, Bela	12th
Downey, Dennis	12th	Snell, N. B.	12th
Damon, Thomas W.	12th	Shehan, Michael	12th
Davis, Charles H.	12th	Smith, Dexter	12th
*Davis, Walter S.	12th	*Smith, James G.	12th

† Supposed to be Benjamin *Curtis*, who is dead.

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Studley, William A. . . .	12th	Williamson, Franklin S. . .	12th
Walker, William T. . . .	12th	Winslow, John	12th

THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS, WITH BOUNTY, \$150 EACH.

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Atwood, Timothy S. . . .	23d	Foster, Wm. E., Co. G. . .	12th
Allen, Calvin W., Co. C. .	38th	Gurney, Andrew H., Co. C.	38th
Alden, Edward C., Co. C. .	38th	Gerrish, John P., Co. H. .	7th
Allen, Charles F., Co. C. .	38th	Hunt, Seth, jr.	14th
Brown, James H.	14th	Hudson, John, Co. C. . .	38th
Bates, Edwin, Co. C. . .	38th	Holbrook, Nath'l. O., Co. C.	38th
Bennett, Seth W.	33d	Healy, John A., Co. C. . .	38th
Baldwin, Geo. W.	1st Cav.	Howland, Nath'l T., Co. C.	38th
Bates, David B., Co. C. . .	38th	Hill, Morton E., Co. C. . .	38th
Bicknell, Wm. H., Co. C. .	38th	Hopkins, Isaac, Co. C. . .	38th
Bayley, James, Co. C. . .	38th	Howe, George H., Co. C. .	38th
*Baldwin Charles L., Co. C.	38th	Hunt, George H., Co. G. .	12th
*Beal, George E., Co. C. .	38th	*Knowles, Wm. W., Co. C.	38th
Bickford, John E., Co. C. .	38th	Lovewell, George B., Co. C.	38th
Barry, David F., Co. C. . .	38th	Loud, Lemuel J.	11th
Baldwin, Ira B., Co. C. . .	38th	Loud, John M., Co. G. . .	12th
*Bicknell, Alson, Co. C. .	38th	*Millet, Henry C., Co. C. .	38th
Bushnell, Charles, Co. C. .	38th	Morrow, Joseph, Co. C. . .	38th
Barrett, Benjamin R., Co. C.	38th	Mitchell, Seth W., Co. C. .	38th
Bates, James E., Co. C. .	38th	McKenney, Sam'l H., Co. C.	38th
Bates, Charles, 2d, Co. C. .	38th	Manchester, G. W., Co. C.	38th
Beal, Daniel W., Co. C. . .	38th	McGill, Dennis, Co. C. . .	38th
Cook, Joshua	23d	Morris, E. G., Co. C. . .	38th
Capen, A. Augustus	35th	McMuckins, John	12th
Caten, Joseph W., Co. C. .	38th	Nash, Charles D., Co. C. .	38th
Corthell, Daniel M., Co. C.	38th	Newton, H. O. F., Co. C. .	38th
Carney, Frank, Co. C. . .	38th	Nash, James E.	11th
Cook, Josiah T., Co. C. . .	38th	*Nash, Edward E., Co. C. .	38th
Cushing, Henry L.	11th	Nash, Francis A., Co. C. .	38th
Capen, Samuel G., Co. C. .	38th	*Osborn, James A., Co. C.	38th
Cole, Ephraim T., Co. C. .	38th	Peirce, Henry G., Co. C. .	38th
Downey, Brine, Co. C. . .	38th	*Prior, Erastus O., Co. C. .	38th
Donavan, Frederick, Co. C.	38th	Phillips, David T., Co. C. .	38th
*Dyer, Edward L., Co. C. .	38th	Pool, Perigrine W., Co. C.	38th
Dunham, Andrew, jr. . . .	1st Cav.	Perry, Jonathan, Co. C. .	48th
*Ellis, Calvin C., Co. C. .	38th	Perkins, Joshua L., Co. C.	33d
Ellms, George, Co. C. . .	38th	Powers, Henry W., Co. C.	38th
Ewell, William T., Co. C. .	38th	Powers, Daniel W., Co. C.	38th
Edson, James H., Co. C. .	38th	*Raymond, Harvey A. . .	23d
Ellis, Jason, Co. C. . . .	38th	Reed, William T.	1st Cav.
Farrar, Lucian W.	14th	Reed, Timothy, Co. C. . .	38th
*Folsom, George W. . . .	14th	Randall, Joseph W., Co. C.	38th
French, Charles H., Co. C.	38th	Ripley, Edwin, Co. C. . .	38th
Foster, Hiram, Co. C. . .	38th	*Ripley, Joseph, Co. C. . .	38th
Finigin, James, Co. C. . .	38th	Rice, Alvin, Co. C. . . .	38th
Fish, Andrew W., Co. C. .	38th	Ramsdell, Phil. W., Co. C.	38th

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Robbins, Edwin R., Co. C.	38th	Truitt, Joseph, Co. C.	38th
Sprague, Seth C., jr.	14th	Townsend, Newton, Co. C.	38th
*Saunders, Edward	11th	Talbot, Peter, Co. C.	38th
Sharp, Simeon, Co. C.	38th	Thorp, Thomas H., Co. C.	38th
Swain, Levi A., Co. C.	38th	Teague, Lysander, Co. C.	38th
Sampson, Miles, Co. C.	38th	*Taylor, John G.	12th
Sampson, John, Co. C.	38th	Witherell, Robert E.	1st Cav.
*Stewart, Nathan M., Co. C.	38th	Walker, Charles H., Co. C.	38th
Sullivan, James N., Co. C.	38th	Washburn, E. E., jr., Co. C.	38th
Steingardt, Benj., Co. C.	38th	Wiley, James H., Co. C.	38th
Soper, Henry A., Co. C.	38th	Whiting, Thomas F., Co. C.	38th
Tuttle, Ebenezer G. Co. C.	38th	Washburn, Jerome, Co. C.	38th

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS, WITH BOUNTY.

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Arnold, Wm. D., Co. G.	43d	Gurney, James S., Co. G.	43d
Burrill, James H., Co. G.	43d	Gray, Joshua S., Co. G.	43d
Briggs, Nathaniel B., Co. G.	43d	Hallett, Chas. G., jr., Co. G.	43d
Blaisdell, Alexander, Co. G.	43d	Hobart, John T., Co. G.	43d
Burbank, E. Walker, Co. G.	43d	Herley, Patrick, Co. G.	43d
Burrill, Charles M., Co. G.	43d	Hook, Charles O., Co. G.	43d
Beal, David, Co. G.	43d	Hughes, Robert J., Co. G.	43d
Beal, Nathan A., Co. G.	43d	Harville, Elisha, Co. G.	43d
Beal, Franklin, Co. G.	43d	Hunt, Edward G., Co. G.	43d
Burrill, Benj. A., Co. G.	43d	Hunt, Joseph W., Co. G.	43d
Burrill, John, 2d, Co. G.	43d	Joyce, Leander R., Co. G.	43d
Briggs, Joseph W., Co. G.	43d	Kennedy, Hugh, Co. G.	43d
Baldwin, Elsa, Co. G.	43d	Kenney, E. Frank, Co. G.	43d
Cushing, Urban W., Co. G.	43d	Lane, Josiah W., Co. G.	43d
Curtis, George E., Co. G.	43d	Lane, Gustavus E., Co. G.	43d
Chubbuck, Hosea, Co. G.	43d	Lewis, George H., Co. G.	43d
Chubbuck, Charles H., Co. G.	43d	Lowell, Henry H., Co. G.	43d
Curtis, Warren C., Co. G.	43d	Loud, Samuel M., Co. G.	43d
Caplice, Morris, Co. G.	43d	Lane, Charles H., Co. G.	43d
Crook, Patrick, Co. G.	43d	Lane, Everett, Co. G.	43d
Curtis, Edmond B., Co. G.	43d	McMorrow, Michael, Co. G.	43d
Crowell, Joel, Co. G.	43d	Merritt, Joseph B., Co. G.	43d
Cushing, Brainard, Co. G.	43d	Mitchell, Robert, Co. G.	43d
Carney, Richard, Co. G.	43d	McMorrow, John, Co. G.	43d
Conlan, Edward, Co. G.	43d	Mulluly, James, Co. G.	43d
Curtis, Samuel G., Co. G.	43d	Mansur, Andrew J., Co. G.	43d
Donavon, Daniel O., Co. G.	43d	*O'Connell, James, Co. G.	43d
Damon, Washington, Co. G.	43d	O'Connell, Cornelius, Co. G.	43d
Damon, Piam, Co. G.	43d	Phillips, G. B., jr., Co. G.	43d
Doane, Simeon K., Co. G.	43d	Pool, Wm. W., Co. G.	43d
Davis, Joseph W., Co. G.	43d	Payne, Elbridge, Co. G.	43d
Ellms, William, Co. G.	43d	Pool, Lysander, Co. G.	43d
Eaton, Shepard F., Co. G.	43d	Rush, John, Co. G.	43d
Fennoe, James A., Co. G.	43d	Rogers, Andrew, Co. G.	43d
Fuller, Henry E., Co. G.	43d	Randall, Anson B., Co. G.	43d
Foster, Lorenzo D., Co. G.	43d	Studley, George S., Co. G.	43d
Gammon, Horatio H., Co. G.	43d	Sullivan, Daniel F., Co. G.	43d

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Sullivan, Eugene, Co. G.	43d	Galvin, Thomas, Co. E.	4th
Shaw, M. Roland, Co. G.	43d	Gurney, William, Co. E.	4th
Stoddard, David, Co. G.	43d	Greene, Henry S., Co. E.	4th
Stoddard, Geo. W., Co. G.	43d	*Hutchinson, J. B., Co. E.	4th
Shaw, Otis R., Co. G.	43d	Hunt, Ward, Co. E.	4th
Shurtleff, Sol. H., Co. G.	43d	Harding, Morton E., Co. E.	4th
Smith, Zenas, Co. G.	43d	Harding, Geo. G., Co. E.	4th
Studly, Andrew H., Co. G.	43d	Humble, Henry, Co. E.	4th
Studley, James B., Co. G.	43d	Harding, Wm. H., Co. E.	4th
Soule, Josiah, jr., Co. G.	43d	Hayes, Edward, Co. E.	4th
Turner, Luther W., Co. G.	43d	Howland, Charles W., Co. E.	4th
Tower, James A., Co. G.	43d	Howard, Charles M., Co. E.	4th
Warner, Henry, Co. G.	43d	Jones, William, Co. E.	4th
Wheeler, Daniel G., Co. G.	43d	Keran, James, Co. E.	4th
Walker, Wm. M., Co. G.	43d	Lincoln, James P., Co. E.	4th
Weatherbee, J. M., Co. G.	43d	Longreen, Frank, Co. E.	4th
Wheeler, E. H., Co. G.	43d	Longley, George, Co. E.	4th
Whiting, Anson V., Co. G.	43d	Lincoln, Wm. W., Co. E.	4th
Warne, Joseph B., Co. G.	43d	Leavitt, Peter M., Co. E.	4th
Bly, Charles F.	43d	*Luddy, Michael, Co. E.	4th
Hobart, Alonzo C.	43d	Maloy, John, Co. E.	4th
Lane, Andrew	55th	Morse, George A., Co. E.	4th
Alden, Jared, Co. E.	4th	Millett, Charles A., Co. E.	4th
Alden, John, Co. E.	4th	Noyes, Merrit, Co. E.	4th
Atwood, Samuel S., Co. E.	4th	Penniman, Lewis P., Co. E.	4th
*Bates, Solon, Co. E.	4th	Parmenter, John, Co. E.	4th
Beals, Josiah, Co. E.	4th	Pearson, George H., Co. E.	4th
Brown, Henry L., Co. E.	4th	Reed, Clinton W., Co. E.	4th
Bates, Jacob P., Co. E.	4th	*Robbins, W. H., Co. E.	4th
Clark, Michael, Co. E.	4th	Ryan, William, Co. E.	4th
Conant, Albion, Co. E.	4th	Reed, Cyrus, Co. E.	4th
Corthell, Wendall G., Co. E.	4th	Reed, Aaron A., Co. E.	4th
Conry, Bartley, Co. E.	4th	Sharp, Alfred, Co. E.	4th
Conry, James, Co. E.	4th	*Sullivan, John, Co. E.	4th
Conry, Luke, Co. E.	4th	*Shaw, Charles, 2d, Co. E.	4th
Cook, Isaac, Co. E.	4th	Sprowl, John W., Co. E.	4th
Dunbar, Volney H., Co. E.	4th	Soule, Lewis, Co. E.	4th
*Daley, Daniel, Co. E.	4th	*Whitmarsh, T. A., Co. E.	4th
*Duncan, Jason, Co. E.	4th	West, Henry M., Co. E.	4th
French, Francis M., Co. E.	4th	Wright, George H., Co. E.	4th
Ford, Wilson, Co. E.	4th	Vining, William R., Co. E.	4th
Glover, Cyrus J., Co. E.	4th		

RECRUITS MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE FOR
THREE YEARS. (From the Report of the Selectmen for
1864-65.)

	Reg't.		Reg't.
Harris, John H.	54th	*Foster, John A.	1st H. A.
*Means, Emsley B.	54th	Hall, Alonzo	1st H. A.
Alden, John	1st H. A.	Hall, Ichabod G.	1st H. A.
Bresingham, John W.	1st H. A.	Hooker, Joseph E.	1st H. A.
Daniels, Wm. H.	1st H. A.	Leach, Conrad H.	1st H. A.
Farrar, Lucian W. R.	1st H. A.	Lincoln, James P.	1st H. A.

	Reg't.		Reg't.
*Orcutt, Lowell W. . .	1st H. A.	Barry, Michael . . .	56th
Penniman, James . .	1st H. A.	Coy, George . . .	56th
Reed, George B. . .	1st H. A.	Downy, Dennis . . .	56th
Sprague, Seth C. R.	1st H. A.	Everson, Darius . . .	56th
Turner, George W. . .	1st H. A.	Lawless, James . . .	56th
Hayes, John . . .	2d H. A.	Loud, Samuel M. . .	56th
Lane, Gustavus E. . .	2d H. A.	McGill, Alexander . . .	56th
Studley, John A. R.	1st Cav.	Mullen, Michael . . .	56th
Birmingham, Richard	3d Cav.	Waters, James . . .	56th
Hatch, John T. . .	3d Cav.	Whitney, Hiram L. . .	56th
Russell, Benj., jr. . .	3d Cav.	Whitney, William L. . .	56th
Snell, Samuel L. . .	3d Cav.	Miller, Wallace T. . .	57th
Snell, Samuel L., jr. . .	3d Cav.	Caswell, George A. . .	58th
Stoddard, David . . .	3d Cav.	*Fernald, Benj. W. . .	58th
Stoddard, John F. . .	3d Cav.	Graham, William . . .	58th
Arnold, Wm. B. . .	4th Cav.	*Reed, Nathaniel L. . .	58th
Baldwin, James S. . .	4th Cav.	Reed, Samuel B. . .	58th
Blanchard, Wm. B. . .	4th Cav.	Willis, Benjamin . . .	58th
Chubbuck, Charles H.	4th Cav.	Conners, Thomas . . .	59th
Churchill, Millard F.	4th Cav.	Foly, Cornelius . . .	59th
Damon, Piam . . .	4th Cav.	Foster, Alonzo T. . .	59th
Ford, Charles E. . .	4th Cav.	Hayes, James . . .	59th
Johnson, John A. . .	4th Cav.	Heland, Morgan . . .	59th
Jones, Christopher B.	4th Cav.	Kennedy, Patrick J. . .	59th
Loomis, George H. . .	4th Cav.	Lyden, Daniel . . .	59th
Mullaly, James . . .	4th Cav.	McCarty, Dennis . . .	59th
*Quigley, John L. . .	4th Cav.	Bly, Charles F. . .	N. C. 3
Rand, Wm. H. . .	4th Cav.	Wheeler, Elijah H. . .	N. C. 3
*Stetson, Charles E. . .	4th Cav.	Meaney, Timothy. R. . .	17th
Stevens, Charles L. . .	4th Cav.	Beal, Bradford W. R. . .	20th
Wiginton, James C. . .	4th Cav.	Bennett, Charles . . .	33d
Browne, Charles . . .	5th Cav.	Addition, Otis R. . .	S. C.
Jordan, Gadlin . . .	5th Cav.	Bates, Watson . . .	S. C.
*Ward, Randall . . .	5th Cav.	Blanchard, Benj. S. . .	S. C.
Snooks, John G. R. . .	2d Cav.	Brown, George A. . .	S. C.
Sherman, Thomas B. R.	7th	Brown, Henry H. . .	S. C.
Loftis, Martin. R. . .	11th	Cobb, Dana . . .	S. C.
Smith, James G. R. . .	12th	*Crocker, Timothy W. . .	S. C.
Huttes, John . . .	12th	Cushing, Wm. H. . .	S. C.
Fuller, Thomas. R. . .	18th	Everson, Levi T. . .	S. C.
Meiggs, Wm. J. R. . .	18th	Harding, Edward C. . .	S. C.
Atwood, Timothy S. R.	23d	Hathaway, Thomas H. . .	S. C.
Gould, Oscar . . .	23d	Holbrook, Nathaniel O. . .	S. C.
Leavitt, Charles J. R. . .	23d	Hook, Charles O. . .	S. C.
Lovett, Benj. F. . .	23d	Meserve, Solomon . . .	S. C.
Fay, William . . .	24th	Morse, Job L. . .	S. C.
Fuller, Isaac A. . .	24th	Nelson, Cyrus . . .	S. C.
Metcalf, Cyrus E. . .	24th	Noyes, Ephraim L. . .	S. C.
Young, Charles B. . .	24th	Packard, Charles W. . .	S. C.
Conners, Patrick. R. . .	28th	Pool, Henry C. . .	S. C.
Ripley, George W. R. . .	30th	Pratt, Samuel L. . .	S. C.
Keen, Charles J. R. . .	32d	Raymond, Walter E. . .	S. C.
Griffin, Michael . . .	46th	Robbins, Loring . . .	S. C.
Wood, Benjamin F. . .	55th	Robbins, Thaddeus P. . .	S. C.

Sanborn, Joseph S. S. C.	Steurdefant, Geo. E. Band.
*Sullivan, John S. C.	Turner, Nathan Band.
Claton, Henry 4th Co. H. A.	Kelly, Thomas Navy.
Johnson, Jacob, jr. 10th Co. H. A.	Coran, Michael Navy.
Corkery, Daniel 8th Co. H. A.	Beal, Franklin U. S. O. C.
Shaw, Francis M. 9th B'y.	Fleming, Peter. R. U. S. 3d A.
Sheean, Michael 9th B'y.	Foley, Edward, substitute } Navy.
Stetson, Henry 3d B'y.	for J. E. French. }
*Oldham, Walter S. 16th B'y.	Wheeler, Charles H. sub- } Navy.
Ford, Benjamin F. 16th B'y.	stitute for E. P. Torry. }
Gurney, Francis M. R. 18th B'y.	McCarty, Felix, substi- } Navy.
Birmingham, M. R. 3d Co. H. A.	tute for Jeff'son Shaw. }
Bowles, Wm. A. Band.	Holland, John, substitute } Navy.
Murray, Cyrus D. Band.	for Charles H. Dill. }
Nash, Francis H. Band.	Leroux, Lewis, substitute } Army.
Packard, Hiram F. Band.	for R. J. Lane. }

Below is the result of the Draft, as contained in the report of the Selectmen for 1863—64. It certainly makes a very small show.

LIST OF MEN DRAFTED FROM ABINGTON, JULY 20, 1863.

The following persons entered the service of the United States: A. J. Cushing, August 22, 1863; B. B. Stoddard, September 14, 1863; E. M. Brooks, September 14, 1863.

The following persons procured substitutes:—

James E. Smith.	George A. Brown.
Samuel Norton, jr.	Arioch A. Thompson.
Samuel N. Cox.	Henry B. Dyer.
Charles H. Hunt.	Freeman Foster, jr.
Joshua F. Ames.	Charles Manly.
Samuel D. Moore.	Jeremiah Kallaher.
Albert Culver.	Henry D. Noyes.
William W. Fish.	Seavey T. Chandler.
William H. Reed.	Gideon Tirrell.
Alonzo Lane.	Elbridge L. Fickett.
Marcus A. Darling.	John W. Hunt.

The following persons paid \$300 commutation:—

Samuel R. Stoddard.	John W. Beal.
Philip W. Pratt.	Dennis McCarty.
Henry C. Buck.	Henry Noyes.
Julius C. Gilbert.	John Rouke.
Gardner C. Peirce.	Sylvanus M. Nash.
Enos E. Whiting.	Henry W. Pool.
Solomon Meserve.	William P. Nason.
Noah Shaw.	Allen Blackman.
Edward Chamberlin, 2d.	

*Recruits for One Year's Service, Received Town Bounty, \$125,
Citizens' Bounty, \$175 ; Total, \$300.*

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY — 1864.

Beal, James P.
Burbank, E. Walter
Bates, James C.
Burrill, John, 2d.
Campbell, Peter
Condon, John
Donavan, Charles
Donavan, Henry
Gloyd, Spencer
Gerny, Wesley
Judkins, James O.
Keron, James
Looby, Jeremiah
Lane, Joseph W.
Lewellyn, William
Murphy, James
O'Connell, James
O'Donovan, Daniel

Pool, Joseph W.
Prouty, Henry H.
Phillips, Nathaniel
Reed, Frederick
Reed, Nahum A.
Reed, Edward S.
Russell, Jeremiah
Studley, James B.
Shea, Jeremiah
Snell, Nathaniel B.
Studly, William A.
Studly, Nahum F.
Sampson, Peleg W.
Shaw, Brackly W.
Toomey, Andrew C.
Walker, William T.
Young, Frederick L.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY — 1864.

Thompson, Guy L.
Wheeler, Howard A.
Wheeler, George F.
Turner, Luther W.
Vining, John Q.
Hebbard, John C.
Murphy, James
McQueeny, James
McMorrow, John
Keene, Samuel P.
Forbes, William
Eustice, Thomas F.
Cushing, Urban W.
Bicknell, William H.
Curtis, Charles H.
Hutchins, Charles T.

English, John
Churchill, John S.
Birmingham, Michael
Arnold, William D.
Estes, Elijah
Simmons, Jonathan J.
Hunt, Horace M.
Macken, John
Studly, Reuben W.
Studly, George S.
Chandler, Julius B.
Chandler, Edward E.
Macken, James
Hatch, John H.
Pool, Ludo A.
Smith, Albert

VARIOUS BODIES.

Damon, Washington,	1st B. H. A.	Hollis, Edwin F. .	23d Co. H. A.
Wheeler, John W.	1st B. H. A.	Colson, Charles E.	23d Co. H. A.
Wheeler, Daniel G.	1st B. H. A.	Ellis, Obed H. . . .	1st B'y.
Grover, Almon F.	1st B. H. A.	Smith, John H. . . .	1st B'y.
Lewis, John F. .	29th Co. H. A.	Millett, George L. . .	1st B'y.

	Bat'y.		Bat'y.
Blanchard, Joseph	2d	Foly, Patrick	10th
Ellms, William	2d	Herlehy, Timothy	10th
Curtis, Edmond B. . . .	2d	Lee, James	16th
Thomes, David	2d	Bates, Napoleon B. . . .	Navy.
Hobart, John T. . . .	2d	Pease, William H. . . .	Navy.
Gurney, James V. . . .	9th	Driscoll, Timothy	Navy.
Lincoln, William W. . . .	9th	Galven, Thomas	9th B'y.
Nash, William H. . . .	9th	*Green, Henry S. . . .	4th Cav
Nash, Sylvanus M. . . .	9th	Cook, Bartlett	24th Un. Co.
Birmingham, Michael . . .	10th	Douglass, John C. . . .	Infantry.

Mustered into service, in 20th Unattached Company Massachusetts Infantry, for one year's service. Town bounty, \$125.00; subscription bounty, \$50.00. Total bounty, \$175.00.

Mustered into the Service, November 19, 1864.

Allen, Bela, jr.	Morse, Jarius J.
Beary, James	McCarty, John
Beary, John	O'Brine, James
Bisbee, Joseph F.	O'Marra, Francis
Brown, Gilbert	Page, Samuel A.
Briggs, Walter C.	Phillips, Thomas
Costello, John	Pool, Hiram
Conrey, John	Roles, George
Chamberlin, Francis B.	Randall, John
Chamberlin, Isaac	Reymond, Winslow
Fisher, E. Irving	Rowe, Zacheus
Ford, Thomas	Sharp, Oliver M.
Ford, John	Soule, Samuel P.
Fuller, Thomas G.	Stewart, John E., jr.
French, Isaac R.	Stetson, Oliver
Gould, Henry	Sprague, Lucius A.
Green, John	Vining, William R.
Gurney, John F.	Wade, Henry M.
Harding, Charles W.	Witt, Clark
Hallett, Charles G. jr.	Witherell, Eben A.
Harding, Henry C.	Witherell, Otis F.
Harding, Noah T.	Wilder, James
Harding, John A.	White, Francis
Hays, Robert	West, John M.
Hern, John A.	Wright, George H.
Lindsey, Martin A.	Whitmarsh, Thomas A.
Lincoln, Rufus W.	Whiting, Charles H. W.
McCarty, Callihan	

Company A, 60th Regiment, M. V. M., One Hundred Days' Men, Mustered into Service July 14, 1864; Mustered out of Service November 30, 1864.

Josiah Soule, jr., Captain.
 Joseph B. Warne, 1st Lieutenant.
 Brainard Cushing, 2d Lieutenant.
 Joseph B. Merritt, Sergeant.
 Alexander Blaisdell, Sergeant.
 James H. Burrill, Sergeant.
 Charles M. Burrill, Sergeant.
 Elisha Harvell, Sergeant.
 Benj. A. Burrill, Corporal.
 Otis R. Shaw, Corporal.
 Elza Baldwin, Corporal.
 William R. Groce, Corporal.
 George R. Hunt, Corporal.
 Joseph S. Turner, Corporal.
 Henry A. Baker, 2d, Corporal.
 Elias A. Burrill.
 Nathan A. Beal.
 Francis H. Chubbuck.
 Phillip Cobbett.
 Phillip Cobbett, jr.
 George Curtis.
 George E. Curtis.
 Lemuel F. Clark.
 Edward E. Coin.
 Patrick Donavan.
 John S. Dunn.
 Wilson Doane.
 Michael Driscoll.
 Shepard F. Eaton.
 *James A. Fennoe.
 Thomas Foster.
 William Fairbanks.
 William H. Gurney.

Willard Gurney.
 Nahum A. Gurney.
 Isaac M. Harrington.
 William H. Hebbard.
 Quincy Holbrook, 2d.
 Edward G. Hunt.
 David Holbrook.
 Nathan S. Jenkins.
 Lemuel Jenkins.
 David Jacobs, jr.
 Hugh Kennedy.
 Elijah F. Kenney.
 Herbert M. Loud.
 Elihu B. Lowell.
 William Mitchell.
 Patrick Mead.
 Joseph Morris.
 David T. Phillips.
 Gideon B. Phillips, jr.
 Eugene C. Pool.
 Charles H. Pool.
 Henry T. Roachfort.
 Cornelius Sullivan.
 William Sisk.
 Walter B. Studly.
 William B. Seavy.
 Edwin S. Tirrell, jr.
 Bernard Valedge.
 Horace W. Washburn.
 Pium A. Whiting.
 Theron W. Whitman.
 Samuel M. Watts.

Roll of the 20th Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with Rank.—Mustered in August 11, 1864; Mustered out November 18, 1864.

Lewis Soule, Captain.
 Jerome Washburn, 2d Lieutenant.
 William R. Vining, Sergeant.
 Alfred Sharp, Sergeant.
 Seth D. Reed, Sergeant.

Gilbert Brown, Corporal.
 Clinton W. Reed, Corporal.
 Nahum Pool, Musician.
 Bela Alden, jr.
 Henry D. Bearse.

Nine months' men	157
One hundred days' men	101
Three years' men	567
One year's men	152
Navy men	26
Number that paid commutation of \$300	17
Recruits procured at Boston and elsewhere	63
Naval men credited to this town	87

This town has acted with commendable promptness in filling her several quotas; and all requisitions to the present time are filled.

In the last report of the Selectmen I find a very interesting table headed as follows:—

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

From Abington, in the United States Service, during the Rebellion, to January 1, 1865.

The table embraces—

Lieutenant-Colonels	2
Majors	3
Captains	11
First Lieutenants	5
Second Lieutenants	12
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Total	33

I will give them in detail, with their rank, regiment, and company.

Everett Lane, Major, 43d Regiment.

Josiah Soule, jr., Captain Co. G, 43d Regiment.

Lysander Pool, 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 43d Regiment.

Joseph B. Warne, 2d Lieutenant Co. G, 43d Regiment.

Lewis Soule, Captain Co. E, 4th Regiment.

Henry Humble, 1st Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regiment.

John Maloy, 2d Lieutenant Co. E, 4th Regiment.
Ira Blanchard, Captain Co. G, 12th Regiment.
Edward P. Reed, Major 12th Regiment, 3 years' service.
L. Francis Cushing, 1st Lieutenant Co. G, 12th Regiment.
William B. White, Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Regiment.
Lewis Reed, Captain, 54th Regiment.
Moses N. Arnold, Captain Co. G, 12th Regiment.
Marcus M. Loud, 2d Lieutenant Co. G, 12th Regiment.
F. Alvarez Nash, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Regiment.
Timothy Reed, Captain Co. —, 38th Regiment.
J. W. Brown, 2d Lieutenant, Signal Corps.
Franklin P. Harlow, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Regiment.
Charles F. Allen, Major, 38th Regiment.
Ansell B. Randall, 2d Lieutenant Co. —, 56th Regiment.
Henry B. Peirce, Captain, 23d Regiment.
George W. Reed, Captain Co K, 7th Regiment.
Dan. Packard, Captain Co. —, 7th Regiment.
William H. Gurney, Captain Co. —, 7th Regiment.
Wright Bisbee, Captain Co. —, 7th Regiment.
John C. Bosworth, 2d Lieutenant, 7th Regiment.
Thomas B. Atwood, 2d Lieutenant, 23d Regiment.
Jerome Washburn, 2d Lieutenant Co. —, 38th Regiment.
Luke B. Noyes, jr., 2d Lieutenant Co. K, 7th Regiment.
Timothy S. Atwood, 2d Lieutenant, 23d Regiment.
James E. Bates, 1st Lieutenant, 38th Regiment.
Joseph W. Caton, 2d Lieutenant, 38th Regiment.
W. B. Seavy, 2d Lieutenant, 62d Regiment.

A few items from the town reports will here be added, going to show the part the town has taken in suppressing the rebellion, *pecuniarily*.

STATE AID.

The whole amount paid as State aid to the families of soldiers during the civil war, thus far, is \$84,981.97. Of this amount, \$10,036.35 is reported by the Selectmen in 1861; \$18,975.77, in 1862; \$21,622.14, in 1863; \$21,891.78, in 1864; and \$12,455.93, in 1865.

To this amount may be added the following sums: Town aid to deceased soldiers' families in 1865, \$265.71; expenses for reception given soldiers and sailors, \$2,729.01.

BOUNTIES.

The whole amount paid as bounty in this town, including town and citizens', is . . .	\$102,490 27
Amount of bounty paid by citizens . . .	24,810 74
Amount paid to February, 1863 . . .	38,019 56
From Feb. 1863, to Feb. 1864 . . .	534 97
From Feb. 1864, to Feb. 1865 . . .	63,935 74

The following is from the Town Report for 1866:—

War Expenditures from April, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1866.

Total amount of State aid paid during the war, from April, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1866	\$85,991 97
Total amount of bounties paid by the town from April, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1866	80,600 00
Total amount of recruiting expenses from April, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1866	3,048 50
	<hr/>
	\$169,640 47

Deduct bounties reimbursed from State and Towns	\$31,800 00
Deduct amount received from the State for recruiting	1,587 51
Deduct what has been received and by estimation what will be received from State for State aid, say	82,997 97—\$116,385 48
Total net expense of the war which has been paid by the town	\$53,254 99
Total amount of bounties paid by individual subscription from April, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1866, about *	\$24,000 00

* It may not be inappropriate here to give a few figures in relation to the amount of internal revenue collected in this Town in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

The number of names in the foregoing lists, with stars against them, is seventy-seven. If we bear in mind that some of the companies that have been enlisted have never been called into the field, and consequently have experienced few, if any, casualties, we shall arrive at the conclusion that about one-tenth part of those from this town who have actually been engaged with the enemy, have fallen. The ranks of these have been literally decimated.

From statements recently made by authority, this appears to be about the proportion of deaths in the whole army.

It is a remarkable fact in relation to Co. E, 4th Regiment, which was among the very first to go to the war, and with some account of whose term of service of three months this chapter commenced, that every one of them returned safe home when the three months expired.* And though more casualties occurred in this Company during the nine months service at the South, of the 4th Regiment, on its re-enlistment, yet the number does not appear to be large, considering the very trying nature of the climate of Louisiana to Northern constitutions, and the great exposure of life at the siege and capture of Port Hudson, in which this regiment participated.

An interesting case of the wound of a young man from this town at the time of the assault, by General Banks, upon Port Hudson, is furnished by his father, Mr. J. N. Noyes, and is here given.

The amount collected the first of these years is	. .	\$75,405 51
The amount collected the second of these years	. .	109,206 84
The amount collected the third of these years	. .	209,784 33
Whole amount for three years and three months	. .	466,552 66
Of this amount, the firm of Jenkins, Lane & Sons paid		
\$81,798.63, which sum is about double the total for		
the towns of Hanson and Hanover for the same time,		
(thirty-nine months,) which is	. . . .	41,469 68

* What is still more remarkable is stated of the 3d Regiment, which went also to Fortress Monroe about the same time with the 4th. It is recorded in the Massachusetts Register for 1862, that "*every soldier and officer of the three months' companies of the 3d Regiment returned; none having ever been wounded, excepting two or three slightly, by accident.*"

Merritt Noyes, of Co. E, 4th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded near the knee, before Port Hudson. An examination by surgeons failed to discover the ball. He was able, however, to join the regiment before its return home, and was discharged, with the regiment, at Lakeville.

The wound still continued troublesome; and examinations by distinguished surgeons led to the decision that it would very probably prove troublesome until the ball was removed; and, after the ball had remained in the limb nearly eighteen months, it was extracted at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by the skilful and justly celebrated surgeon, Professor Bigelow. The ball was found to be nearly two-thirds of a minnie. Entire recovery is now confidently expected.

Several soldiers from this town have died in rebel prisons. Among them are James Albert Osborne and James McGuire, who died of *starvation*, at Salisbury, N. C., January 23d, 1865.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Southern Rebellion, *continued*. — Co-operation of the Ladies.

A VERY inadequate idea would be obtained of what has been done in our town to aid the country in its present struggle, if what has been done by the ladies were omitted. Though their woman's nature is not suited to meet the shock of battle on the tented field, there is much call for many services which none can do as well as they; and it may with truth be said, that they have not been behind the other sex in rendering the services in their power.

At my request the secretaries of the various societies in the town for the aid and comfort of our brave soldiers in the field, have kindly furnished me with some account of their various doings and contributions. These are subjoined.

Ladies' Union Aid Society of Centre Abington.

This society was organized at Fountain Hall, April 23, 1861, and the following Constitution was adopted:—

Whereas, A portion of the United States of America have taken up arms against the General Government, and initiated a civil war; and

Whereas, This war affects the whole nation, and many of the young men of Abington, with thousands of others in our beloved Commonwealth, have been called to defend the great interests of this nation, needing the aid and encouragement of us for whose protection they expose their lives;

Therefore, We, the ladies of Centre Abington, appreciating the patriotic services of our soldiers, do, on this 23d day of April, 1861, form ourselves into a society for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to those soldiers who have been, or may be, called into the service of our country; and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called *The Ladies' Union Aid Society*.

ART. 2. As the object of this society is to aid and comfort our soldiers, any lady who shall contribute to our cause, either in money or labor, shall be considered a member.

ART. 3. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Directors.

ART. 4. This board of officers shall have the direction and oversight of the work, appoint the time and place of meeting, and have the general management of the society.

Our first work was on forty-eight flannel and one hundred and twenty cotton shirts for government, under the direction of Mrs. Josiah Quincy, jr., as we had then no funds in the treasury.

Collectors were then appointed, and about \$40 were received through their agency, and expended in materials for filling a box, which was sent to our *first*, and *then only* company

of soldiers in the United States service, — Co. E., Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Capt. Charles F. Allen, and stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va.

During the three years and eleven months since we commenced work, we have received contributions in money from the pupils of the public schools, from the First Congregational Society, from Rev. Frederic R. Abbe, and many other individuals, amounting, in all, to \$429.81.

Hospital stores, and materials for clothing, bandages, &c., &c., we are constantly receiving from various sources; and many ladies, who have never met with us, have been constantly at work for the same object, or for our assistance.

We have also received the benefit of two concerts and two lectures.

One barrel of hospital stores has been sent to the Christian Commission, and one box to the "Harlow Guards," at Camp Brightwood. A large number of needle-books, towels, handkerchiefs, and "comfort bags," furnished with useful articles, have been given to soldiers leaving this town; and nearly all of our work, with these exceptions, has been forwarded to the army through the agency of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Assisted other societies by making thirty-six Havelocks and nine flannel fatigue jackets for Abington soldiers in the Seventh and Twelfth Massachusetts Regiments.

The following is a List of articles sent: —

- 178 Sheets.
- 6 Woollen Blankets.
- 43 Quilts.
- 3 Pillows.
- 4 Pillow-Sacks.
- 27 Pairs Pillow-Cases.
- 4 Ring Cushions.
- 5 Dressing Gowns.
- 1 Palm Leaf Fan.
- 310 Handkerchiefs.
- 148 Cotton Shirts.

- 66 Flannel Shirts.
- 8 Cotton Flannel Undershirts.
- 12 Pairs Cotton Flannel Drawers.
- 47 Pairs Cotton Drawers.
- 82 Towels.
- 2 Pairs Pants.
- 21 Bottles of Wine.
- 8 Jars of Jelly.
- 1 Jar of Pickles.
- 4 Bottles of Ketchup.
- 2 Boxes of Pens.
- 2 Pairs of Woollen Mittens.
- 159 Pairs of Woollen Socks.
- 163 Needle Books.
- 166 Pin Flats.
- 151 Comfort Bags.
- 2 Pairs Scissors.
- 6 Silver-plated Teaspoons.
- 4 Barrels, and several packages Dried Apples.
- 3 Bags of Cranberries.
- 1 Package Dried Currants.
- 6 Books, and large quantity of Pamphlets and Newspapers.

Slippery Elm ; Soap ; Beeswax ; Stationery, and Postage Stamps ; Combs ; Lead Pencils ; Bandages ; Cotton and Linen Lint ; Balm of Gilead Lint, and several barrels old Cotton and Linen.

The following ladies have been, or now are, officers of this Society : —

Presidents. — Mrs. Judson N. Farrar.
Mrs. Sarah B. Tarbell.

Vice-Presidents. — Mrs. Jesse H. Giles.
Mrs. James H. Harris
Mrs. Albion P. Chase.
Mrs. Henry A. Noyes.

Vice-Presidents. — Mrs. Bela T. Nash.

Mrs. Nathaniel T. Hunt.

Mrs. Henry M. Whitmarsh.

Mrs. Joshua Whitmarsh, jr.

Mrs. Oscar Gilbert.

Secretaries. — Mrs. Dennis Powers.

Mrs. Albion P. Chase.

Miss Eliza B. Howland.

Miss Susan M. Cushing.

Miss Carrie F. Howland.

Treasurers. — Mrs. Frederic R. Abbe.

Mrs. Dennis Powers.

Miss Susan M. Cushing.

Directors. — Mrs. Ezra Washburne.

Mrs. John N. Noyes.

Mrs. Sylvanus Cushing.

Mrs. Albion P. Chase.

Mrs. Lewis E. Noyes.

Mrs. Henry A. Noyes.

Mrs. Bela T. Nash.

Mrs. George Cleverly.

Mrs. Samuel B. Thaxter.

Mrs. George W. Pratt.

Mrs. Albert Chamberlin.

Mrs. Peter Talbot.

Mrs. Griffen C. Reynolds.

Mrs. Gridley T. Nash.

Mrs. Freeman P. Howland.

Miss Susan H. Giles.

Miss Matilda S. Robbins.

Mrs. Luther P. Martyn.

Mrs. Edward Chamberlin.

Mrs. Elijah G. Morris.

Mrs. Samuel R. Wales.

Mrs. Cyrus L. Browne.

Mrs. John T. Harris.

Mrs. Henry H. Prouty.

Mrs. Dennis Powers was appointed Associate Manager of the New England Women's Auxiliary Association, December 30, 1862.

During the months of March and April, 1862, we held our meetings once in two weeks, and the rest of the time we have met every week, when not prevented by unpleasant weather.

John Cutler Lodge gave us the free use of Masonic Hall, which we occupied for more than two years. We have also received an offer of the gratuitous use of Templars' Hall from Adelpbian Lodge, I. O. G. T., and Mrs. J. N. Farrar has kindly provided a place of meeting at her house, for more than one year, where we still continue our meetings.

We regret to record so little as the result of many months' labor, but the number of working members has been small compared with the whole, and we rejoice that we have shared the privilege of doing something to alleviate the sufferings of the brave soldiers of the Union Army. If, through our humble efforts, a single life has been spared, the last hours of a dying soldier made happier, or the sufferings of the sick and wounded in any measure relieved, then our work has not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

CARRIE F. HOWLAND, *Secretary*.

ABINGTON, MASS., March 1, 1865.

Ladies' Union Aid Society of South Abington.

On the afternoon of April 12th, 1862, a few ladies met to consult upon the best means of rendering assistance to the suffering soldiers on the field and in the hospitals. Much interest was manifested, and a committee was appointed to decide upon a plan of organization, and draft a Constitution. They reported the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called *The Ladies' Union Aid Society of South Abington*.

ART. 2. As the object of this Society is to aid and comfort all those who, either on land or sea, are fighting for our country, any lady who shall contribute money or labor to our cause, and shall enroll her name as such, shall be considered a member.

ART. 3. This Society shall be under the control of a Board of twelve Directresses, who shall, from their number, elect a President; Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and these shall hold their office for a term of six months.

ART. 4. The Board of Directresses shall have the charge and oversight of all work; make purchases, appoint the time and place of meeting, and have the general oversight of the business of the Society.

Since the organization of the Society the following named persons have labored as Directresses:—

President.—Miss Caroline H. Whitman.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Charles F. Allen and Miss Mary Whitmarsh.

Secretaries.—Mrs. John Bosworth, Mrs. Ephraim Whitman, and Mrs. H. M. Soule.

Treasurers.—Mrs. A. S. Stetson.

Miss H. E. Stetson.

Mrs. Valentine Erskine.

Mrs. Jacob Hersey.

Mrs. Samuel Dyer.

Mrs. Eben Woodsum.

Mrs. Edwin Gurney.

Mrs. J. W. Jenkins.

Mrs. Nahum Reed.

Mrs. John Mears.

Mrs. Charles Gurney.

Mrs. Joseph Reed.

Mrs. Henry Fullerton.

Mrs. John Maloy.

Mrs. F. Harlow.

Treasurers.—Mrs. Horace Reed.

Mrs. Noah Fullerton.

Miss Ann Bonney.

Miss Hannah Alden.

Miss Mary Earle.

The entire number of meetings held, eighty. The amount of money received is about \$800, of which amount \$734 have been expended; leaving in the treasury \$66. The Society has labored for various objects, as their pressing necessities were presented. The United States Sanitary Commission has shared largely in its contributions, by far the greater proportion of its labors being expended in its behalf. To this Commission there have been sent, together with \$20 in money, 20 barrels and 12 boxes, containing, in detail, 37 quilts; 2 blankets; 144 sheets; 391 cotton shirts; 99 pairs drawers; 26 dressing gowns; 44 flannel shirts; 192 pairs socks; 44 pairs slippers; 56 pillow-slips; 21 pillow sacks; 2 bed sacks; 12 pillows; 360 towels; 552 handkerchiefs; 43 yards new cotton; 24 pieces tape; 2 dozen papers pins; 1 pair scissors; 4 barrels old cotton; half barrel and 719 bandages; 24 comfort bags; 4 bushels dried apples; 21 quarts blackberry syrup; besides books, magazines, and newspapers.

To the Christian Commission the Society has sent \$35.

To the Freedmen at Newburn, 51 shirts.

To the Union Refugees at Nashville, 6 barrels of clothing.

To Co. C, 38th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, 24 pairs woollen gloves.

Donations of money and material have been made by different persons, among whom may be named Rev. H. L. Edwards, Mr. Wm. H. Dunbar, Mr. Augustus Whitman, Mr. Samuel Blake, Mr. M. S. Stetson, Mr. A. S. Stetson, Mrs. Jared Whitman, and Miss Mary Whitmarsh.

The above report is submitted as a correct statement of the labors of the Society, which, if not carried forward on so large a scale as by many of our sister societies, yet indicates

willing hearts and ready hands, which will not weary in well-doing.

AUGUSTINE S. WHITMAN, *Secretary*.

Young Ladies' Society of East Abington.

The young ladies of East Abington met January 13, 1864, and adopted the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called *The Young Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of East Abington*.

ART. 2. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six Directors.

The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a list of the members present, the amount of work done, and shall report the same once in three months.

ART. 3. The meetings of the Society shall be holden weekly, at places to which they may be invited.

ART. 4. Appropriations to specific objects shall be determined by a vote previous to the commencement of the work for the same.

ART. 5. This Society shall meet at 7 o'clock, and work from 7 until 9, and shall close at 10 o'clock, after one hour's recreation.

ART. 6. Any article of this Society may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following officers were chosen : —

President. — Miss Mary N. Shaw.

Vice-President. — Miss Jane Holbrook.

Directors. — Miss Lucy E. Hunt.

Miss Mercy Oldham.

Miss Jane E. Gilmore.

Miss Cordelia Shaw.

Miss S. Addie Studley.

Mrs. Edith R. Merritt.

Secretary.—Miss L. M. Reed, who also acted as Treasurer.

Voted, Feb. 8. To make a box of clothing for the free colored people.

Voted, June 8. On account of the short evenings, to adjourn until the last Wednesday in October.

Whole amount of work finished by the Society during the five months, was,—

5 1-2 pairs of Sheets for the Sanitary Commission.

4 Pairs of Drawers for the Sanitary Commission.

25 Pairs of Stockings for the Sanitary Commission.

1 Bed-quilt for Hospital at Readville.

The box of clothing was sent by Rev. Mr. Walker to Fortress Monroe, and contained,—

12 Pairs Boys' Brown Linen Pants and Waists.

7 Blue Checked Gingham Shirts and Waists, for ladies.

8 Petticoat Skirts, made of Rep. cloth.

20 Under-garments of cotton.

The following letter of acknowledgment was received by Mr. Walker:—

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

MR. WALKER: *Sir*,—Through you, I would acknowledge to the Young Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society the receipt of a box of clothing for the Freedmen.

Its value we well appreciate, and those who share its contents certainly do, if their looks and words signify aught.

I have been told by them who have been longer here than myself, that the contents were rarely equalled, never excelled, in point of articles the *most* needed and the strongest made.

For them who are the recipients of these favors, I take pleasure in sending you thanks, believing it almost possible to transmit some of *their* "God bless you's," so strong and hearty were they.

May you have the means and will to do more.

Yours truly,

HATTIE L. WILDER.

FOR CAPT. C. B. WILDER, *Sup't of Contrabands*.

In this box were sent a coat and some stockings, not made in Society. Box valued at \$78.

Met October 26th, according to appointment, and have continued to meet every week to this time of writing, March 6th, 1865.

Since reorganizing, the amount of work finished by the Society is, 12 sheets, 18 pairs drawers, and 6 shirts for Sanitary Commission. Stockings are being knit by members of the Society, as before, for the Sanitary.

The Society held a Levee on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, February 8th and 9th, 1865, to raise funds to "do more" work with, and realized the net gain of \$245.39, with which we hope to have the will to do good unto a people that will rise up and be blessed.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of East Abington.

This Society was organized March 5, 1862.

The officers were,—

President. — Rev. Mrs. J. Chaplin.

Vice-President. — Rev. Mrs. H. D. Walker.

Secretary. — Miss Fanny Reed.

Treasurer. — Mrs. Wm. B. White.

Directors. — Mrs. Amos Reed.

Mrs. John Burrill.

Mrs. B. Shaw.

Mrs. James Underwood.

Miss Mary Shaw.

The Board of Officers remains unchanged, except that Mrs. Chaplin having removed from town, Mrs. Leonard Blanchard has been chosen President; and Miss Reed having resigned, Mrs. Wm. B. White has been chosen Secretary.

Funds have been received to the amount of \$358.40. The expenditures have been \$354.17. Fifteen remittances have been made to soldiers, through the Sanitary Commission, consisting of a variety of articles of necessity and comfort, such as clothing, bandages, cushions and fruit.

EAST ABINGTON, March, 1865.

Particulars given, and receipt of goods acknowledged, by the Sanitary Commission, as appears from the following memorandum :—

List of goods received from East Abington, Mass.—

One package, received January 30, 1862 : 7 quilts ; 2 pillows.

One box, no date, 1862 : 2 dressing-gowns ; 6 quilts ; 6 napkins ; 16 pairs slippers ; 9 handkerchiefs ; 12 cushions ; bandages.

One box, received April 13, 1862. Acknowledged by Mrs. Holmes, April 14, 1862 : 36 napkins ; 12 pairs drawers ; 6 white handkerchiefs ; 125 bandages ; 4 flannel shirts ; 1 jar jelly ; 22 pairs slippers ; 2 pairs stockings ; 8 sheets ; 3 boxes linen lint ; 5 pairs cushions ; 6 colored handkerchiefs ; 2 dressing gowns ; 25 oranges ; 3 cotton shirts ; 11 shirts.

One package, received May 18, 1862. Acknowledged by Mrs. Holmes May 19, 1862 : 13 pads ; 17 napkins ; 32 handkerchiefs ; 37 bandages ; 15 pairs slippers ; 10 bed-ticks ; 2 dressing gowns ; 5 sheets ; 16 pairs drawers ; 3 pairs stockings ; 7 shirts ; 1 package lint.

Two barrels, received June 9, 1862 : 7 bed-ticks ; 5 shirts ; 31 sheets ; 2 bundles lint ; 1 bundle papers ; 1 dressing gown ; 20 napkins ; 18 pairs stockings ; 1 pair slippers ; 1 pillow case ; 24 bed-ticks ; 10 pairs drawers ; 10 handkerchiefs ; 8 napkins ; 1 fan ; 23 bandages ; 5 bed-gowns ; 3 sheets ; 1 pair stockings ; 1 dressing gown.

Two boxes, acknowledged June 30, 1862, by Mrs. Holmes : 4 bed-ticks ; 32 rolls of cloth ; 9 napkins ; 13 flannel shirts ; 10 cotton shirts ; 14 sheets ; 9 pads ; 43 towels ; 141 bandages ; 14 handkerchiefs ; 20 pairs cotton drawers ; 8 tin dishes ; 2 boxes, and package lint.

One box, July 21, 1862 : 1 bed-tick ; 36 napkins ; 59 pairs drawers ; 1 pair slippers ; 2 blue flannel shirts ; 5 bundles cloth ; 97 bandages ; 2 sheets ; 5 cushions ; 26 shirts ; 4 dressing gowns ; 1 linen coat ; 12 handkerchiefs.

One box, December 15, 1863 : 12 large napkins ; 2 dressing gowns ; 22 pairs drawers ; 11 pairs stockings ; 9 small

napkins; 25 flannel shirts; 9 sheets; handkerchiefs, (no number,) lint and bandages.

One bundle, sent December 23, 1862. Acknowledged January 2, 1863: 1 second-hand wrapper; 1 gown (bed); 3 rolls old cloth; 8 napkins; 1 bundle lint; 4 quilts; 1 sheet; 8 handkerchiefs; 11 bandages.

Two packages, acknowledged May 13, 1863, by Miss Stevenson: 22 quilts; 1 pair cotton drawers; 26 handkerchiefs; 29 sheets; 1 cotton flannel shirt; 12 pin-cushions; 1 bundle linen.

One box, acknowledged June 5, 1863: 32 quilts; 3 pairs cotton drawers; 17 pairs cotton flannel drawers; 19 bleached sheets; 14 cushions; 8 cotton flannel shirts; 3 pairs woollen socks; 24 pin-cushions; 55 unbleached sheets.

A note, received June 9, 1864, enclosing \$1 "from a friend." Acknowledged by Mrs. Hooper.

(The two preceding communications were furnished by the Societies.)

It ought, in justice, to be observed, in speaking of the aid rendered the soldiers by the ladies of East Abington, that a foreign gentleman—a German by birth, known as Count L. B. Schwabe—has distinguished himself much by efforts in their behalf. He has done much to excite interest in ministering to the needs of those in camp, in the field, and in the hospitals, and to enlist the efforts of others; and has also made, from his own purse, liberal contributions for their benefit. Indeed, he appears to have devoted himself to this so important object through the whole course of the war; and he has manifested a special interest in those of this town connected with the army. Among those who have very particular cause for remembering his kind exertions, are the companies from this town in the 7th, 12th, and 38th Regiments.

Sewing Circle of the First Universalist Society.

A List of the members and officers of the Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the First Universalist Society, Abington, January 16, 1864.

MEMBERS.

Mrs. Ellen L. Crehore ; Mrs. Alice Robins ; Mrs. John H. Thompson ; Mrs. Sarah Chandler ; Mrs. Adaline Rockwood ; Mrs. Vesta M. Cushing ; Mrs. Zebiah Murray ; Mrs. Juliana Ewell ; Mrs. Deborah T. Noyes ; Mrs. Ann Cushing ; Mrs. Clarissa Willey ; Mrs. Clara T. Farrar ; Mrs. Charlotte Pierce ; Mrs. Mary A. Hendley ; Mrs. Sarah J. Trott ; Mrs. Sylvia Dean ; Mrs. Mary F. Nash ; Mrs. Helen A. Nash ; Mrs. Nancy Noyes ; Mrs. Mary A. Churchill ; Mrs. Mehitable Brown ; Mrs. Sophia Merritt ; Mrs. Mary Nash ; Mrs. Julia A. Brown ; Mrs. Harriett Gilbert ; Miss Abby Foster.

OFFICERS.

President. — Mrs. Vesta M. Cushing.

Directors. — Mrs. Julia A. Brown.

Mrs. Mary A. Hendley.

Mrs. Mary A. Churchill.

Secretary and Treasurer. — Mrs. Helen A. Nash.

This Society has for its object the pecuniary and social interest of the Universalist Society in this town, in such way and manner as the majority of the members shall, from time to time, by vote, determine.

H. A. NASH, *Sec. and Treas.*

It is not known whether this Society, as such, has appropriated its labors to the soldiers since the commencement of the war. Probably not, as a Society, or the Secretary would have so reported ; however this may be, the members have no doubt co-operated efficiently with the Union Aid Society of Centre Abington.

New Church Sewing Circle.

The object of the New Church Sewing Circle is, *primarily*, to promote social intercourse, and also to aid such charitable objects as shall be deemed proper by the Circle.

The Circle, which commenced pretty early in the history of the New Church Society here, was of quite an informal character. In the year 1854, when the building of the church was in contemplation, a fuller organization took place ; and, since that time, a record of the doings has been kept. It was then decided to devote the efforts of the Circle to the object of furnishing the church when it should be erected ; — providing a carpet, &c.

Since the church was finished, the Circle has appropriated its receipts, and the products of its labor, to various charitable purposes ; much of them to the aid of the Pastor's family. It is organized with a Constitution and the necessary officers.

In February, 1863, it was decided to work for sick and wounded soldiers, until some object, apparently more needy, presented itself.

The regular meetings of the Circle are on the first Thursday of every month. The average number attending, during the last two years, has been about twelve.

They have contributed thirteen quilts and twenty-two pairs of socks, which have been forwarded to the New England Women's Auxiliary Association, Boston. Members of the Circle have also, by contributions and by their work, co-operated with the Union Aid.

MISS ELLEN E. HARRIS, *Secretary*.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Reception of the Returned Soldiers.

SINCE the above chapters were written, the loyal nation has experienced the thrill of delight occasioned by the surrender of the armies of the so-called Confederacy, and the suppression of the rebellion. It has also experienced the pang of unutterable anguish, caused by the assassination of President Lincoln, which last event occurred April 14, 1865. It is not necessary, however, to enter into particulars respecting these, and other most marked events which, in connection with these, have been transpiring; because they have been depicted by competent pens, and are familiar to my readers. And it now remains to me only to conclude this record of the civil war, and of the part which Abington has taken in sustaining the integrity of the nation, by a brief account of the reception of the returned soldiers, for which the town made provision, and which took place July 27, 1865. It may be here observed that the procession was formed on the green, in front of Hatherly Hall, and that its route to Island Grove was through Washington Street, Centre Avenue and Plymouth Street. It may be observed, also, that the assemblage of people from this and other towns to participate in the ceremonies of the reception, or to witness them, was very great. There was probably never before so large a collection of people in the town. The number has been estimated at from ten thousand to fifteen thousand.

Tickets to the dinner were provided not only for the soldiers, but also for their families.

Reception of the Soldiers of Abington, July 27, 1865.

About 5 o'clock, A.M., the boom of cannon awakened the echoes of the early morning, announcing the opening of the

reception ceremonies in honor of our soldiers returned from the hard-fought fields of the South, victorious in the contest for freedom. The church bells soon after rang out a merry peal, and flags and mottoes began to appear on the designated route of the procession.

Preparation was made for a collation to Co. C, 38th Regiment, in Fountain Hall, at eight o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the North Abington portion of the procession made its appearance, headed by the Abington Brass Band, and composed of Sumner Division S. of T., French's Battery, and an array of citizens, and disabled and veteran soldiers, in carriages.

Soon after, the procession from the East arrived, presenting a most brilliant appearance. Dr. Underwood led the line, and, following, came the North Bridgewater Band, with the Fenian Brotherhood Circles of East and North Abington, ninety-five in number, commanded by Thomas Sisk and John Lydon, bearing the Stars and Stripes and the green banner of the Emerald Isle. A floral procession was next in order, headed by the Weymouth Band, and comprising the following: A chariot, in which was seated a young lady in appropriate costume, representing the Goddess of Peace, (Miss Annie Torrey,) surrounded by her attendants; carriage decorated with flags and filled with children, who were seated around the Shepherdess (Miss Lizzie Fenno). On the front of the carriage was the inscription — "Peace on earth, good will to men." The soldier guests marched in the rear, presenting a fine appearance. The companies were G, 12th Regiment, Capt. Moses N. Arnold; Co. G, 43d, and members of the 60th Regiment company, commanded by Capt. Josiah Soule, jr.

Martial strains from the 33d Regiment Band announced the arrival of the South Abington body, which contained the largest portion of the military array, and included an elegantly decorated car drawn by six horses. The car contained thirty-six young ladies, representing the "States," and surrounding the Goddess of Liberty (Miss Cordelia Shaw). The military pageant was made up of the following companies: —

Co. K, 7th Regiment, Captain George W. Reed; Co. E, 4th Regiment, Lieutenant Humble; Co. C, 38th Regiment, Captain Bennett; 20th Unattached Co., Lieutenant Washburn.

At 11 o'clock, the details of forming the line having been completed, the procession moved in the following order:—

<i>Aid.</i>	Chief Marshal.	<i>Aid.</i>
	Weymouth Brass Band.	
	Committee of Arrangements.	
<i>Aid.</i>	President and Chaplain of the Day.	<i>Aid.</i>
	Invited Guests.	
	Committee of Arrangements.	
<i>Aid.</i>	Citizens, as an Escort.	<i>Aid.</i>
A Barge, drawn by six horses, containing thirty-six young ladies dressed in white.		
	Band of Thirty-Third Regiment.	
	Franklin Light Battery, of Boston, Captain French.	
	Soldiers of 1812, in carriages.	
	Field and Staff Officers, mounted.	
	Co. K, 7th Regiment, Captain George W. Reed.	
	Co. G, 12th Regiment, Captain Moses N. Arnold.	
	Co. C, 38th Regiment, Captain George N. Bennett.	
	Co. E, 4th Regiment, Lieutenant Henry Humble.	
	Co. G, 43d Regiment, and Co. A, 60th Regiment, Captain Josiah Soule, jr.	
	20th Unattached Co., Captain Lewis Soule.	
	Soldiers of other Regiments, and those who have served in the Navy.	
<i>Aid.</i>	Invalid Soldiers, in carriages.	<i>Aid.</i>
	Abington Brass Band.	
	Divisions of Sons of Templars, Good Templars, and Fenian Brotherhood.	
<i>Aid.</i>	Citizens in Carriages.	<i>Aid.</i>

Colonel F. P. Harlow, of the 7th Regiment, commanded the Military Division of the Procession. The other Field and Staff Officers were Lieutenant Colonel White, 18th Regiment;

Major Charles H. Allen, 38th Regiment ; Major Everett Lane, 43d Regiment ; Major Edward Reed, 12th Regiment ; Captain Henry B. Peirce, Quartermaster 23d Regiment ; Captain Ellmer C. Corthell, Battery D, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery ; Captain Dan. Packard, 7th Regiment ; Dr. Hastings, 18th Regiment.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 were as follows : Jacob Noyes, Nehemiah Hubbard, Jonas Gilson, Samuel Wales, Benjamin Noyes, Rufus Curtis, Gridley Thaxter, Saunders Gardner, Richard Holbrook, Nathan Beal, Jonathan Arnold, Isaac Leavitt, John Curtis, Abiah Reed, Goddard Reed, Joshua Curtis, and Benjamin Norton.

In the carriages for invalid soldiers were Sergeant George W. Coy, 56th Regiment ; William H. Rand, 4th Cavalry ; Francis Pool, 12th Regiment ; W. H. Daniels, 1st Heavy Artillery ; James Penniman, 1st Heavy Artillery ; Jonathan Perry, 38th Regiment ; George W. Curtis, jr., 1st Heavy Artillery ; William B. Blanchard, 4th Cavalry, and others.

The decorations along the route were quite attractive, and the great crowd of people, in holiday attire, added much to the picturesqueness of the scene. The procession was grand and imposing, and, as it passed along Centre Avenue, the van turned the corner of Plymouth Street, about the same time the rear was leaving Washington Street.

Arriving at the Grove, the soldiers were escorted to the seats at the stand by the aids ; and the officers of the day and speakers having reached the platform, the Battery fired a salute of thirty-six guns. The Chaplain was called upon to offer prayer, after which President Reed delivered an address of welcome to the soldiers.

As there is contained in this address of the President of the Day, Hon. Levi Reed, some more particular account of the participation of our soldiers in the labors and conflicts of the war, than is embraced in the foregoing record, the following extracts from the address are subjoined : —

“ But the Government soon found out that the war was not to be finished with three months’ troops ; and, under the call

of the President, the people of the town, with the greatest enthusiasm, rallied to the rescue of the country. Two companies were immediately started, one at South Abington, and the other at East Abington.

“The one from the East left town April 29th, and went into camp May 3d, at Fort Warren, under command of Capt. Ira Blanchard; became Co. G, of the 12th Regiment, and was mustered into the service of the United States June 26, 1861. This was the first three years’ company to leave town, and served its full term. Time would fail me to give a full detail of the services of this and other companies. A brief summary is all I shall attempt.

“They left Boston on the 23d of July, and were for some time stationed in Maryland, where they were encamped during the winter of 1861—62. In the summer of 1862 they were in the battle of Cedar Mountain; and at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30th, the Regiment was severely engaged, and Colonel Webster, Captain Kimball, and ten men were killed, and one hundred and thirty-five wounded and missing. They were also engaged at South Mountain; and, on the 17th of September, they fought most gallantly in the battle of Antietam. When General Hooker here found himself hard pressed by the enemy, and his line in danger of being broken, he exclaimed, in his distress, ‘Send me Hartsuff’s Brigade.’ The Brigade, including the 12th Regiment, was immediately sent, and right nobly did they sustain their reputation. They stood, a wall of fire, defying all efforts of the rebels to drive them, till relief arrived.

“In this fight, the most bloody of the war, so far as this regiment was concerned, Co. G, of East Abington, did its full share of the work. Of the two officers and thirty-three privates, being all there was left to enter the fight, Lieutenant Cushing and five men were killed, and Captain Reed and twenty-one men wounded, two of whom died of their wounds, leaving only seven men unharmed, when it was withdrawn from the fight, making a loss of eighty per cent. in killed and wounded. This is a loss in killed and wounded entirely

unparalleled in the history of the war. The *Regiment* went in with three hundred and twenty-five men, and lost two hundred and thirteen in killed and wounded, which is more than sixty-five per cent. of the number engaged.

“Six days after this action, (Sept. 23d,) Colonel Bates took command of the regiment, and was with it in its subsequent career. The company followed the fortunes of the regiment, and was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, (where Captain Reed was again wounded,) Chancellorville, Gettysburg, (where Colonel Bates was wounded,) and through the campaign of the spring of 1864 in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House and Richmond, till June 25th, when its term of service expired. The company returned with only sixteen of its original members, two having re-enlisted.

“The company at South Abington, under command of Capt. Harlow, (since promoted Lieutenant-Colonel,) left town and went into camp at Taunton, May 20th, and was mustered into the service of the United States June 15th, 1861, and became Co. K, of the 7th Regiment, then commanded by Colonel Couch, who has since become a Major-General in the army of the Union. It left for Washington July 11th, and remained in camp in that neighborhood till the next spring.

“In the campaign of 1862 it formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, and participated in the various actions on the Peninsula; was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and was engaged in the various actions on the retreat of the army to James River.

“The company was with General McClellan in his march through Maryland, and was in the reserve at the battle of Antietam. In the spring of 1863, it took part in the active operations of the army under General Hooker, in the corps of General Sedgwick, and was in the attack of Fredericksburg, while General Hooker was engaged at Chancellorville. It was here, on the 3d of May, 1863, that the 7th Regiment was detached from the Brigade, to lead the assaulting column against the works on Mary's Hill. Laying aside their knapsacks, blankets, and every incumbrance, they made the assault

on the famous stone wall, which they carried with heavy loss; and then, advancing up the hill, occupied the heights, capturing two pieces of artillery, and planting their colors on the works from which they had just driven the enemy. Not satisfied with this, the brave boys of the 7th immediately pushed on and met the enemy again, and drove them till darkness put an end to the conflict. With a force of about five hundred engaged, they sustained a loss of two officers and twenty-one men killed, and nine officers and one hundred and five men wounded. Colonel Johns and Lieutenant-Colonel Harlow were both wounded, and six men in Co. K were killed and eleven wounded. A total of seventeen out of about thirty men who went into the fight, or more than fifty-six per cent.

“The regiment was with General Meade in his march through Maryland and into Pennsylvania; and, July 1st, marched all night and next day, making thirty-five miles, in order to reach the field of Gettysburg. Here they were held as a support on the third of July, and were moved from right to left, as they were needed.

“In the spring of 1864 they were in the campaign under General Grant; were severely engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, where, in one day, they lost eighty-five men, and were constantly in active duty till June 15th, when their term of service expired. The company was mustered out of service at Taunton, July 5th, 1864, with thirty-five men.

“Company C, of the 38th Regiment, raised in this town, left the State under command of Captain Allen, September 24th, 1862; was encamped in the vicinity of Baltimore till November 10th, of the same year, when, with the regiment, it sailed for New Orleans.

“It was engaged in various expeditions in Louisiana under General Banks, in the famous 19th Corps, and did good service in the siege of Port Hudson. In the assault of the 27th of May, it charged through ravines and abatis of felled timber to within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, in command, was here killed. On the 14th of June it was engaged in another assault, and advanced up

into the very ditch around the works, but, not being supported, was obliged to remain there, in the broiling sun, all day, and then fell back under cover of the darkness of night.

“After the fall of Port Hudson, the regiment remained in camp at various points, till it engaged in, and partook of, the various fortunes of the Red River Expedition, under General Banks.

July 25th, 1864, it sailed from New Orleans for Fortress Monroe, and arrived July 28th, and was ordered to immediately join the army under General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley. Here it was engaged September 19th, in the battle of Opequan, under command of Major Allen, (Lieut. Colonel Richardson having been wounded,) and October 19th, in the famous battle where General Sheridan turned an apparent disaster into a most glorious victory. It suffered severely in these actions, and, after the final defeat of the rebels in the valley, was sent to Baltimore, where, after a delay of three weeks, it was again transferred to the South, and placed on duty in Savannah. It remained in that place till June 30th, then sailed for Boston, and arrived July 6th, 1865. During the year 1864 it marched six hundred miles, and travelled by rail and boat at least two thousand six hundred more, which, added to the same duty in the other years of its service, must double the amount.

“This completes the list of three years’ companies that have had distinct organizations in this town.

“But, in addition to Co. E, already mentioned, the town has furnished a full company of nine months’ men, under Captain Lane, afterwards under Captain Josiah Soule, jr., when Captain Lane was promoted Major. This was Co. G, of the 43d Regiment, and was in active duty in Newburn, North Carolina.

“Another company, under Captain Josiah Soule, jr., raised in the summer of 1864 for one hundred days, was Co. A, of the 60th Regiment, engaged in guarding prisoners and preserving the peace in Indiana.

“Another company, under Captain Lewis Soule, was raised

in August, 1864, for one hundred days, and at the end of that term re-enlisted for one year. These served in the fort, at Marblehead, in this State.

“These are all the distinct companies that have been organized in town, but many individuals have enlisted in other regiments and batteries. Some hardy seamen have also enlisted in the navy, and, under a Foote and a Farragut, have served their country faithfully ; making a total of one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight men who have entered the service of the Union from this town.”

A “Song of Welcome” was then sung by the audience, Colonel A. Whitmarsh, Leader, the 33d Regiment Band playing the accompaniment.

Colonel King, Chief Constable of the State, then delivered an eloquent eulogium on Massachusetts soldiers, and was followed by Judge Russell, both being warmly applauded during their able and interesting remarks.

After the speakers had concluded, the President announced the formation of the procession for dinner ; and the soldiers, invited guests and ticket-holders, proceeded to the mammoth tent on the outskirts of the Grove, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared by the efficient caterer, Field, of North Bridgewater, the tables being spread by John C. Davis, of Dedham, in an artistic manner. Plates were laid for one thousand four hundred and fifty persons ; the number present, however, exceeding the number of plates. In front of the platform were the fine large portraits of S. Boardman Foster and Walter Davis, of the 12th, which the generous-hearted soldier's friend, Count Schwabe, has procured for the gallery of deceased heroes. Over the portrait of Foster was the inscription — “The beauty of Israel is slain upon our high places” ; over that of Davis — “The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man.” Across the sides of the tent were the following mottoes : “Our flag — not a star erased, not a stripe polluted.” “By the valor of our brave men has our Union been preserved.”

These mottoes, together with those pendant from the trees around the speaker's stand in the Grove, were very tastefully arranged. The latter were—"Honor to the gallant defenders of the Stars and Stripes"; "The security of the American Republic rests in the equality of human rights"; "Liberty and Union—one and indivisible, now and forever"; "God bless our Union—it is dearer to us for the blood of our brave men shed in its defence."

At 2 o'clock the assemblage was called to order, and the Divine blessing having been invoked by the Chaplain, the bountiful feast was discussed.

Appropriate sentiments, speeches, songs, and music by the bands, succeeded the dinner, or, we may say, constituted the intellectual part of the feast. The greater part of the speeches were by officers of regiments, in honor of whom the reception was arranged. They were generally in good taste, and able, and were highly appreciated by the large company present. Among the speakers were Captain McCartney, of the 1st Massachusetts Battery; Colonel Bates, of the 12th Regiment; Colonel Johns, of the 7th; Colonel J. P. Richardson; Rev. Mr. Manning, Chaplain of the 43d; Captain Soule and Rev. Mr. Darrow. Rev. H. D. Walker read a poem, and an animated speech was made by P. W. Cronan, in response to the sentiment, "Our adopted citizens." The *Abington Standard*, to which we are indebted for the principal part of the above account of the reception, commends "the orderly conduct of the multitude assembled" as "worthy of all praise."

APPENDIX.

MEMORIALS OF FAMILIES IN ABINGTON.

THE following memorials embrace many, but not all, of our family names :—

B E A L .

1. JOHN BEAL, the ancestor and progenitor of all those of the name of Beal dwelling in Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Weymouth, Abington, and other towns in the vicinity, came from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, in 1635. He brought with him five sons, three daughters, and two servants. It is supposed the inducement to Mr. Beal to settle in Hingham was that his wife, Nazareth, was a sister of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham. The five sons and three daughters who came from England, were Martha, Mary, Sarah, John, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Joshua and Caleb; they had two children born in America, Rebecca and Jacob. Mr. Beal had six acres of land for a home-lot, butting on the town street, north, and on the common, south, Thomas Hobart, west, and Farrar Austin, east. The site of this home-lot can be easily pointed out on the south side of South Street, and west of Hersey Street. In 1649, Mr. Beal, in company of Nicholas Jacob, represented the town of Hingham in the General Court of the Colony. His wife Nazareth died on September 23, 1658; he afterwards married Mary, the widow of N. Jacob, by whom he had no children. She died May, 1681, and he died June 15, 1681, aged one hundred years, as is recorded in the Hobart Diary, and also by Judge Sewall. All the sons and daughters of Mr. Beal married and

had children, except Rebecca, the youngest, who was unmarried.

2. Jeremiah Beal, son of John, was born in England, and lived on the present South Street in Hingham. He married Sarah Ripley, daughter of William Ripley, of Hingham, November 18, 1652, and had the following children: Jeremiah, born May 13, 1655; John, March, 1656, designated as a carpenter; Sarah, June, 1659; Lazarus, September 7, 1661; Phebe, March 2, 1663; Mary, May 6, 1666, and Elizabeth, May 16, 1669. Mr. Beal was Lieutenant in the Hingham Train Band; his commission was dated May 20, 1683. He died August 10, 1716, aged eighty-five, and was consequently born in England in 1631. His wife, Sarah, died June 20, 1715.

3. Jeremiah Beal, son of Jeremiah, the first of the name, was born in Hingham, May 13, 1655, and was a blacksmith by trade. On the 22d of May, 1677, he married Hannah Lane, daughter of Andrew and Tryphena. She was born September 30, 1658. The children of Jeremiah and Hannah were—Jeremiah, born May 2, 1678; Sarah, March 5, 1679; Hannah, December 31, 1681; Jael, November 21, 1683; Andrew, January 27, 1685; Jedediah, November 4, 1688; Abraham, October 26, 1690; Barthsheba, February 19, 1692 or '93; Rebecca, April 8, 1695; Benjamin, April 8, 1697; and Abigail, December 13, 1699. Mr. Beal died at Hingham, April 21, 1703, aged forty-eight years; and his wife, September 19, 1719, aged sixty-one years.

4. Jeremiah Beal, son of the preceding and third of the name, was the oldest son of Jeremiah and Hannah, and was born in Hingham, May 2, 1678, and married Esther Farrow, daughter of John Farrow, jr., and his wife, Mary Hillard. She was born June 28, 1675, and died August 10, 1716. The children of Jeremiah and Esther Beal were—Bethiah, born January 28, 1701; Mary, April 23, 1703; Jeremiah, December 25, 1706; Jael Jedediah, father of Noah, who settled in Abington; and Isaac, October 9, 1708. Mr. Beal (after the birth of his children, who were all born



FORMER RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN BEAL, SALEM STREET, EAST ARINGTON.
(Erected 1753.)

in Hingham,) removed to Weymouth, and died young, August 10, 1716, aged thirty-eight years; his wife died January 21, 1760, eighty-four years old.

5. Jeremiah Beal, the fourth of the name, and also son of the preceding, was born in Hingham, December 25, 1706. On the 18th of November, 1729, he married at Weymouth, (whither he had removed with his father,) Mary Colson, daughter of John Colson and his wife Susanna, who was the daughter of Thomas Lincoln, of Hingham. She was born October 7, 1708. The children of Jeremiah and Mary were—Abijah, born August 17, 1730; Benjamin, December 9, 1731, in Weymouth. Soon after this date Mr. Beal removed to Abington, and settled on the farm now (1865) owned and occupied by Mr. William Blaisdell, where was born in February 2, 1739, Chloe; and, in 1741, Levi; and, in 1746, Priscilla, who married Captain Abraham Shaw, of East Abington, and is the mother or progenitor of a large number of that name in East Abington. Mr. Beal died in 1752, aged forty-five years; his wife lived on the homestead till 1780 or 1781, when she died, aged about 72 years.

6. Benjamin Beal, son of the preceding Jeremiah and Mary, was born in Weymouth, December 9, 1731, but removed with his father to Abington, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer: he was a lieutenant in the military, and collector for the Province, when Harrison Gray was treasurer, under the Colonial Government. On the 18th of February, 1753, he married Mary Porter, of Weymouth, who was born September 25, 1734 (her mother, Ruth Whitman, was daughter of Deacon Samuel Whitman, who lived to be about one hundred years old, and died about 1778). The children of Benjamin and Mary Beal were—Chloe, born December 3, 1753,—died young; Mary, born October 11, 1755; married Ebenezer K. Hunt, November 5, 1778. She died February 14, 1835, leaving a large posterity in Abington. Benjamin, born October 30, 1757; married Mary Noyes, of Abington, June 21, 1787, and removed to the town of Turner, Me., where his descendants are numerous;

Chloe, born Oct. 8, 1759, died unmarried, Jan. 1, 1848, aged 89 years; Samuel, born October 8, 1761; married — Cobb, March 6, 1782; she died May 4, 1804. He then married, Oct. 7, 1785, Sarah Remington; he then removed to Winchendon. He left a numerous posterity; some in Abington, some in Boston, some in Winchendon, and some in California and elsewhere. Ruth, born September 14, 1763; married Noah Hersey, of Abington, 1787, and moved to the town of Minot, Maine. Priscilla, born February 14, 1766; died unmarried. Zelotes, born February 23, 1768; married Sarah Burrill, March 2, 1797; his posterity is large in Abington. Lydia, born February 13, 1770; married, December 6, 1792, David Trufant, of Weymouth. Sarah, born November 11, 1772; married, January 4, 1795, Nathaniel Tirrill; they leave a large posterity in Abington. Nathaniel, born February 11, 1775; married, January, 1807, Tamar Hobart, of Abington. Mehitable, born May 1, 1777; married Abner Holbrook, of Weymouth, March 1, 1776; her descendants are in Weymouth. Mr. Benjamin Beal died in Abington, August 30, 1805, and his widow, January 3, 1806.

7. Nathaniel Beal, son of Benjamin, born February 11, 1775; married, January, 1807, Tamar Hobart, of Abington, daughter of Elijah Hobart. Their children were—Nathaniel, born December 2, 1807; married Nancy T. Winsor, of Duxbury, December 2, 1831. Tamar, born March 18, 1810; she married David Shaw, of Abington. Asahel, born October 14, 1812; lives on Salem Street, where his father did; married Adaline M. Jacobs, of Hanover, who died May 19, 1862, aged forty-one years. Children—Lucy, born May 15, 1855, and died August 19, 1855; Albert A., born September 8, 1861. Lucy, born January 12, 1815, and died April 3, 1853, unmarried; Henry, born February 8, 1817, and married Harriet Jenkins, January, 1835. Children—1. Harriet A., born August, 1839; married Daniel B. Estes. 2. Almira S., born November, 1841; died young. 3. Myra Alice, born October 14, 1843; died young. 4. Henry Howard, born July, 1850; died young. 5. Edward Wellington, born August, 1852.

Ezekiel, born May 14, 1819; unmarried. Mr. Beal died February, 1820, aged forty-five years; and his widow died.

8. Nathaniel, son of the preceding, born December 2, 1807; married, December 2, 1831, Nancy T. Winsor, of Duxbury. Their children were,—Nathaniel, born October 14, 1832; he married Catharine Curtis, of Scituate, November 29, 1855; and their children are,—Minette C., born January 10, 1857; and Effie E., born December 13, 1858. John Winsor, born February 8, 1835; he married, August 5, 1860, Sarah Loring, of Hingham. Children—Florence Leslie was born March 5, 1863, and died August 31, 1864; John Leslie, born December 19, 1865; Josephine, born November 11, 1837; William Henry Harrison, born April 14, 1840, and died November 22, 1840.

Beal, Noah, of Hingham, a weaver by trade, son of Jedediah, (and probably a descendant of John, a shoemaker who, with his wife, five sons, three daughters, and two servants, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1635,*) was born in 1722; died July 23, 1794. Married, first, Elizabeth Josselyn, of Hanover, born 1725; died 1771. Children—1, Elizabeth, born 1748; died 1771, unmarried. 2, Noah, born April 25, 1751; Mary married Nehemiah Smith, and lived on Liberty Street. Daniel married Martha Burrell, and lived on Water Street. Children—Betsey, Daniel, Martha, Cynthia, and Mary; moved to Freeport, Me. Grace married Oliver Shed, and lived in Roxbury; Job married Betsey Totman, and lived on Webster Street. Children—Ruth, Rachel, Harvey H., Jarvis and Huldah; moved to Freeport, Me. Triphena married Homer Whiting, and lived in Hanover. Sarah married Caleb Rodgers, and lived in Hanover. Frances, born 1767; died 1831, unmarried. 2. Noah, married Prisse Rice, of Hingham; died 1790. Child—Melzar. He was one of the first settlers in the east part of the town, and lived for several years in a log house, near where the Webster Street school-house now stands; he finally erected a

* Barry's History of Hanover.

frame house, where Stephen Whiting's house now stands, and followed making shingles, farming and marketing.

Beal, Noah, 2, son of Noah 1, married Prisse Whiting, of Hanover, May 4, 1780. Children—1. David, born July 12, 1781; 2. Nathan, born April 27, 1783; 3. Elizabeth, born July 14, 1785; died April 29, 1796. 4. Zadock, born February 10, 1788; married, 1. Triphena Whiting; died August 21, 1820; 2. Rebecca Whiting, and lives in Hanover; 5. Priscilla, born April 15, 1790; married Seth Turner, of Hanover; born 1786; died May 15, 1823. Child—Seth, who has children, and lives in Hanson; 2. Nathan, born 1814; died December 27, 1829. 3. Priscilla P., born 1817; died 1818. 4. Priscilla; 5. Noah B., born September 26, 1823. She has lived in Hanover and Hanson, but now owns a house, and lives on Water Street, in Abington. 6. Lydia, born July 30, 1792; died 1858, unmarried. 7. Noah, born July 28, 1795; is a farmer, and lives on Water Street, in the house his father built. 8. Elizabeth, born April 28, 1796; died October 13, 1817. He was on guard in Roxbury at the time of the Bunker Hill Battle, and served in the Revolutionary Army two years, and was afterwards appointed overseer of laborers on Castle Island by Governor Hancock. He built a house, and lived on Water Street; was a farmer and marketer, and tended a mill part of the time. He had a pension the latter part of his life. He died December 25, 1839, aged 89 years and 8 months.

Beal, David, son of Noah, 2, married Hannah Pratt, July 23, 1809, and lived in a house he built on Water Street, near Beal's Mill. Children—1. Betsey P., born January 18, 1810; married Zattu Cushing. 2. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1812; married Samuel C. Pool, and died September 18, 1834. 3. Lydia, born February 6, 1814; married Samuel C. Pool. 4. David, born August 16, 1819. 5. Henry Shed, born June 13, 1821; died September 13, 1822. 6. Hannah L., born July 24, 1826; married Joshua D. Turner, and lives in Hingham. He was a shoemaker, farmer and miller, and was one of the selectmen of the town for — years in

succession. He died July 16, 1855, aged 74 years, 7 months and 27 days; and Hannah, his wife, February 1, 1862.

Nathan, son of Noah Beal, 2, married, 1, Debby Dwelly Whiting, of Lunenburg, October, 1818. Children—1. Nathan —, born December 15, 1819. 2. Dana, born November 11, 1821; died October 15, 1822. 2. Married Mercy Tillson, of Halifax; born 1794; died 1857. He lives on Water Street, in the house he built in 1818; is a farmer; has kept school nine winters; was one of the superintendents of the Sabbath-school in the third parish eleven years, and assessor of said parish twenty-eight years. He held a commission as lieutenant five years, and was drafted to serve on a court-martial in Bridgewater the day the soldiers were drafted to serve in the War of 1812. He has served on the school committee, and was one of the selectmen of the town in 1840 and 1841.

David, son of David, 1, married Mary C. Hatch, December 29, 1844. He is a shoemaker, and lives on Water Street. Children—1. Mary Elizabeth, born November 3, 1845; 2. David Henry, born October 20, 1848; 3. Ada Maria, born August 28, 1854; 4. Charles Sumner, born August 14, 1846; 5. Nellie Frances, born December 10, 1859.

Nathan, son of Nathan, 1, married, 1, Abigail Mitchell, of Maine; died 1856. Children—1. Nathan Alden, born February 15, 1844; 2. Ellen Frances, born 1846; died 1850. 3. Deborah D. W., born March 28, 1848; 4. Francis Dana, born 1850; died 1853. 5. Frank Pierce, born 1853; died 1853. 2. Married Emma D. Tillson, of Cummington, Mass. He lives on Water Street, and is a farmer and miller.

Noah Beal Turner, grandson of Noah Beal, 2, born September 26, 1823; married Welthy H. Briggs, of Lakeville, November 28, 1845. Children—1. Elmer J., born September 4, 1846; 2. Rosannah B., born June 24, 1848; 3. Julia A., born April 30, 1850; 4. Almira M., born September 28, 1853; 5. Linus S., born January 25, 1857. He is a shoemaker, and lives on Water Street.

Zelotes Beal,* son of Benjamin and Mary Beal, born

* See Memorial of John Beal's Family, 6.

February 23, 1768; married Sarah Burrell, March 2, 1797. Children—Nelson, born August 14, 1797; Benjamin, born September 9, 1799; Ruth, born April 4, 1801; Zelotes, born March 19, 1803; John A., born March 9, 1805; Sarah, born September, 1806; Micah P., born November 18, 1808; Gridley, born December 11, 1811; Samuel C., born May 22, 1813.

Nelson married Selina H. Nash, August, 1825. She died October 4, 1821, leaving one daughter, Sarah B., born June 26, 1826. He married, second time, Polly Nash, Jan. 1847.

Benjamin married Dorothy B. Nash, October, 1827. She died April 15, 1838, leaving one son, George A., born December 21, 1830. George A. married Helen M. Reed, December 9, 1852. She died January 27, 1861, leaving one son, Herbert A., born October 31, 1853. He married, second time, Lucretia A. Reed, December 27, 1863.

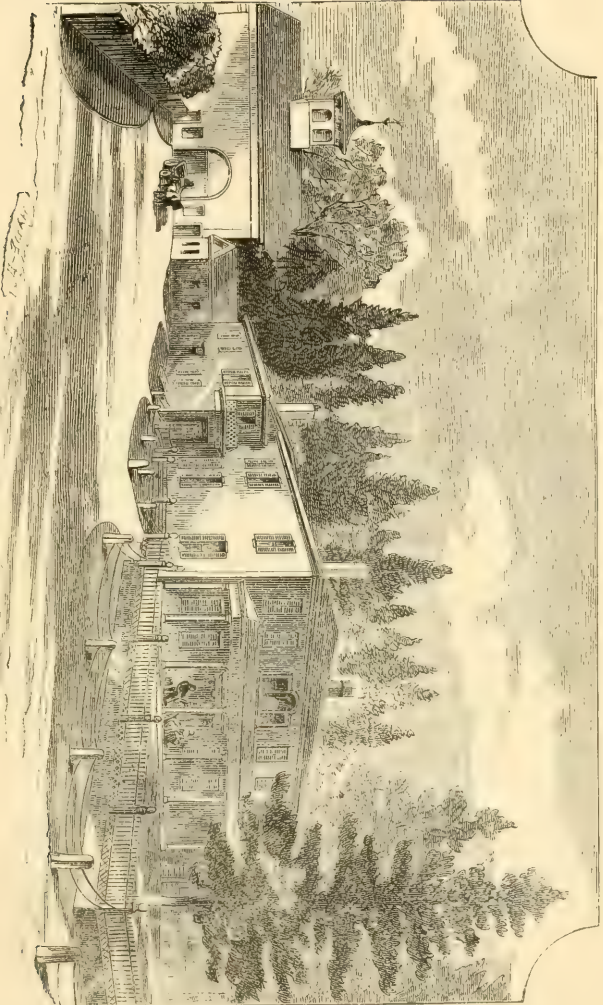
Ruth married Jacob Lovell, September, 1826, by whom she had a large family, now mostly residing in East Abington.

Zelotes married Anna N. Bicknell, July 3, 1826. Children—Randall B., born November, 1826; Daniel W., born December 28, 1832. Randall B. married Lucy Corthell, December 11, 1845. Children—Emma L., born May 5, 1846; Lucy A., born May 10, 1849; Anna M., born January 13, 1852; Marietta, born April 3, 1853; Sarah E., born April 3, 1861; George E., born April 30, 1864.

Daniel W. married Rachel Nash, November, 1855. Children—Millard F., born August 18, 1857; Nancy C., born March 3, 1859.

John A. married Anna C. Shaw, April, 1827. Children—Lucia A., born October 10, 1827; John Q., born April 10, 1835; Josiah, born September 22, 1838.

Micah P. married Charlotte Bicknell, 1830. Son, James F., born March 11, 1832; died December 20, 1863. James F. married Mary A. Barrows, May 3, 1854. Children—Charlotte A., born February 16, 1855; Eugene F., born September 29, 1856; Carrie M., born March 5, 1859; died September 8, 1859. Henry B., born September 15, 1860.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL BLAKE, SOUTH ABINGTON.

Gridley married Clarissa Hunt, March 26, 1835. Children—George E., born June 5, 1839; died in the United States' service, February 16, 1863. Horace G., born December 12, 1854; Claraetta, born October 28, 1856.

Samuel C. married Sally Thompson, September 20, 1835. She died May 19, 1844, leaving three children, viz., Andrew J., born April 26, 1838; died May 3, 1858. Marion A., born May 10, 1840; died October 18, 1845. Walter M., born August 10, 1842. He married, second time, Mary Gleason, November 4, 1850. Walter M. married Francis A. Cobbett, September 9, 1863. Daughter, Fannie A., born September 2, 1864.

BLAKE.

WILLIAM BLAKE, son of Giles and Dorothy Blake, of Little Badden, Essex, England, emigrated, with Agnes his wife, and their five children, in the ship *Mary and John*, Capt. Synet, from Plymouth, England, on the 20th of March, 1630, and arrived at Nantasket, (now Hull,) on the 30th of May, 1630. They finally settled in Dorchester, and drew up and signed articles of agreement for self-government.

In the sixth generation from William and Agnes Blake, we find, on the Dorchester Records, the name of Nathaniel Blake. He married Ann Robinson in 1782. Samuel, son of Nathaniel and Ann Blake, was born in 1787, and married Susannah Bates; they settled in Abington, Mass., about the year 1810, where he died February 18, 1862. Their children were—

Samuel, born July 16, 1810; Susan, born January 8, 1814; Sally, born September 8, 1816; died February 3, 1840. Mary Robinson, born March 27, 1819; Lizzie Zebiah Dolbeah, born June 27, 1821; Clarissa, born August 27, 1823; Benjamin Bates, born May 6, 1826; Arethusa Caroline, born August 7, 1828; Harriet Augusta, born October 9, 1830; Catherine Harris, born September 4, 1833; Lyman Reed, born August 24, 1835.

Samuel married Julia Ann Stetson, April 16, 1834. Their children were—

Samuel Newton, born June 19, 1847; Henry Augustus, born August 17, 1850; Julia Annette, born December 8, 1855.

Susan married Abraham Holmes, May —, 1844. Their children were—

George Nye, born February 4, 1845; Samuel Blake, born July 17, 1846; died February 7, 1848; Susan Elizabeth, born July 11, 1848; Sally Blake, born February 18, 1850; Mary Robinson, born May 21, 1853; died November 18, 1856. William E., born June 29, 1855; died August 13, 1856. Benjamin B., born October 13, 1857.

Sally married Nathaniel Cushing, September, 1839; and died September 3, 1840.

Mary Robinson married Jacob Fullerton, January 7, 1844, and died August 14, 1856. Their children were—

Mary Ella, born January 12, 1843; died July 26, 1846. William Blake, born October 8, 1844; died December 24, 1844.

Betsey Z. D., married Lemuel R. Mears, May 8, 1851. Their children were—

John, born October 29, 1854; Henry Edwards, born December 5, 1856.

Benjamin Bates married Eunice Howard, October 28, 1847, and died August 12, 1857. Their children were—

Mary Ella, born February 12, 1850; Benjamin Howard, born November 13, 1851.

Catherine Harris married John R. Brown, January 20, 1853, and died January 13, 1861. Their children were—

Lyman Reed, born May 27, 1854; died October 15, 1854. Catherine Blake, born November 11, 1860.

Harriet Augusta married Auther Faunce, November 25, 1857, and died June 27, 1860.

Lyman Reed married Susie V. Hollis, November 27, 1855. Their children were—

Edith E., born October 15, 1857; Gordon, born April 15, 1864.

BLANCHARD.

THOMAS BLANCHARD, who was the ancestor of the larger part of the New England families of the name of Blanchard, came from London in the year 1639. It is supposed that he settled in Braintree, Mass., where he is known to have lived from 1646 to 1651. In the year 1651, he purchased a house and farm of two hundred acres, on Mystick-side, Charlestown, Mass., to which place he removed the same year, and where he died in May, 1654. He was three times married. By his first wife he had four sons, (all born in England,) who settled in New England. He married for his second wife, in England, widow Agnes Barnes, who died on the passage to America, leaving an infant child, which died shortly after, on board the ship. He again married, in New England, his third wife, Mary —, who survived him, and she died a widow in 1676.

1. The sons of Thomas Blanchard were—

(2) George—the eldest—who settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he died March 18, 1700, aged about 82 years; Thomas, who settled in Malden, Mass., and died in December, 1650; Samuel, who settled in Andover, Mass., and died April 22, 1707, aged about 80 years.

2. Nathaniel Blanchard, son of Thomas, was born in England in 1636. He married, December 16, 1658, in Charlestown, Susannah Bates, and soon after removed to Weymouth, Mass., where he died in August, 1676. His widow again married in 1680, Thomas Bass, of Braintree. The children of Nathaniel and Susannah were—

(3) John, born March 27, 1660; Mary, born December 1, 1662; Nathaniel, born September 25, 1665; Edward, born June 7, 1668; Mercy, born April 14, 1674.

3. John Blanchard, son of (2) Nathaniel, born March 27, 1660, married Abigail —, and died March 10, 1733. She died December 19, 1724. The children of John and Abigail were—

(4) Sarah, born August 19, 1686; Mary, born August 1,

1689; John, born October 14, 1691; Thomas, born —, 1694; Samuel, born September 19, 1697; Nathaniel, born May 19, 1701; Jonathan, born June 2, 1704; Abigail, born October 31, 1711; Nicholas, born —, —; died January 19, 1733.

4. John Blanchard, son of (3) John and Abigail, born October 14, 1691, married April 4, 1720, Elizabeth Gross, of Hingham. Died May, 1752. Their children were—

(5) John, born March 16, 1721; Samuel, born August 30, 1724; Daniel, born March 26, 1727; Joshua, born October 8, 1729; David, born January 1, 1731; Theophilus, born August 13, 1733; Elizabeth, born November 9, 1734; Nicholas, born April 10, 1736; Nehemiah, born October 17, 1738; Adam, born June 17, 1740; John, born March 16, 1742.

5. Daniel Blanchard, son of (4) John and Elizabeth, born March 26, 1727, married Mary Pratt, February 7, 1754. Died August 28, 1798. The children of Daniel and Mary were—

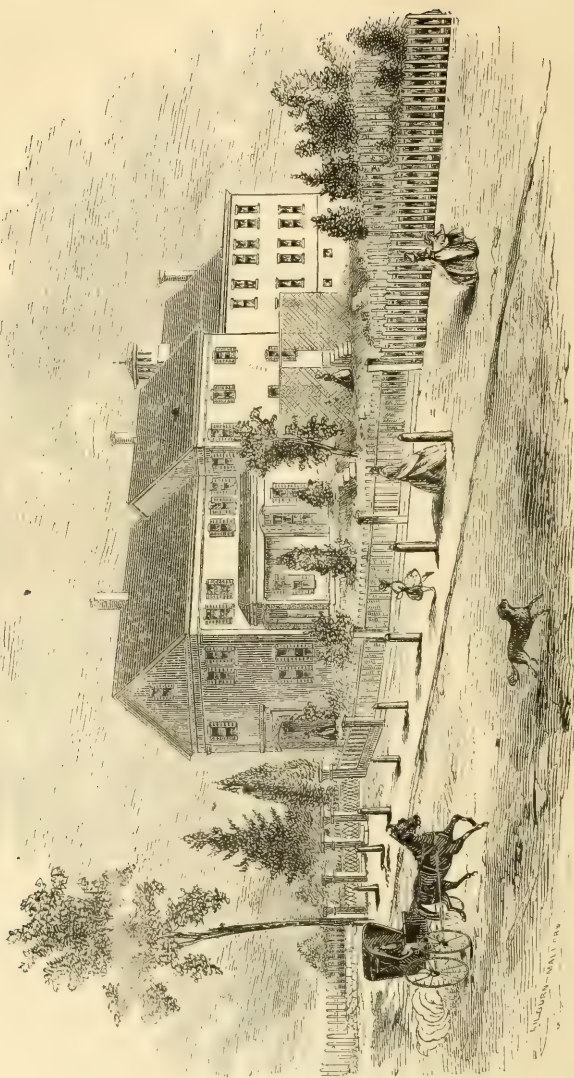
(6) Daniel, born March 5, 1755; Josiah, born August 9, 1756; Elizabeth, born September 1, 1758; Ebenezer, born December 1, 1760; Hannah, born March 15, 1763; Nathaniel, born March 23, 1766; Ezra, born September 22, 1770; Micah, born April 15, 1773; Bela, born April 2, 1775; Nabby, born October 1, 1778.

6. Daniel Blanchard, son of Daniel and Mary, born March 5, 1755, married Mary Vinson, April 8, 1782. He died May 11, 1833. Their children were—

(7) Daniel, born January 1, 1783; died October 13, 1837. Ebenezer, born October 24, 1784; Cyrus, born October 13, 1787; Mary, born April 12, 1792.

7. Daniel Blanchard, of Weymouth, son of (6) Daniel and Mary, born January 1, 1783, married Ruth Hunt, of Abington, September 19, 1803. He removed to Abington. Their children were—

(8) Daniel, born May 15, 1805; Ruth, born January 1, 1807; died August 11, 1823. Maria, born December 21, 1808; died September 1, 1828. Vinson, born March 1, 1810;



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD BLANCHARD, EAST ABINGTON.

W. BURNETT DEL. 1848

Samuel Beal, born August 11, 1812 ; died December 31, 1836. Emeline, born July 8, 1815 ; Lucy Ann, born April 8, 1817 ; died January 2, 1839. Sarah Kingman, born August 16, 1819 ; Leonard, born September 19, 1821 ; Ira, born August 21, 1823 ; Nathaniel Bailey, born July 16, 1827 ; died August 7, 1862.

8. Daniel Blanchard, son of Daniel and Ruth, born May 15, 1805, married Louisa Shaw, of Abington, December 1st, 1834. Their children were—

(9) Daniel Henry, born September 23, 1836 ; Samuel Beal, born March 19, 1838 ; died November 19, 1838. Louisa Maria, born April 6, 1840 ; died April 23, 1863. Louisa Maria Blanchard graduated at the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, July 24, 1862.

8. Vinson Blanchard, son of Daniel and Ruth, born March 1, 1810, married Clarissa Whiting, of Abington, April 30, 1835. Their children were—

(9) Clarissa Maria, born March 19, 1837 ; Samuel Vinson, born April 11, 1839 ; Elias Nash, born December 30, 1840 ; Edwin, born November 13, 1842 ; Adelia, born November 30, 1845 ; died July 10, 1856. Alfred, born May 19, 1847 ; died June 27, 1856. Lillian Rowena, born August 27, 1850 ; Lester, born November 20, 1855.

8. Emeline Blanchard, daughter of Daniel and Ruth, born July 8, 1815, married Isaac Brown, of East Bridgewater, January 24, 1838. Their children were—

(9) Sarah Elizabeth, born November 29, 1838 ; died September 22, 1840. Isaac Gilbert, born April 11, 1842.

8. Sarah K. Blanchard, daughter of Daniel and Ruth, born August 16, 1819, married Josiah K. Fuller, of Abington, June 9, 1839. Their children were—

(9) Henrietta Arlington, born June 22, 1841 ; Henry Eustice, born July 30, 1843 ; Sarah Emeline, born August 15, 1845 ; Josiah Francis, born October 10, 1847 ; Lizzie Florence, born October 2, 1854. Henrietta Arlington Fuller graduated at the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, July 25, 1861.

8. Leonard Blanchard, son of Daniel and Ruth, born September 21, 1821, married Elvira A. Curtis, October 21, 1841. Their children were—

(9) Leonard Everett, born December 4, 1842; died July 23, 1845. Elvira Ann, born September 11, 1845; Leonard Francis, born January 30, 1849.

8. Ira Blanchard, son of Daniel and Ruth, born August 21, 1823, married Elizabeth S. Pratt, October 31, 1844. Their children were—

(9) Emma Florietta, born September 6, 1849; died December 6, 1850. Clarence Thurber, born October 11, 1851; died December 18, 1855. Arthur Elbert, born November 25, 1854; Alice Thurber, born October 7, 1858.

8. Nathaniel Baily, son of Daniel and Ruth, born July 16, 1827, married Beulah P. Fisher, of Edgartown, August 11, 1856. Their children were—

(9) Florence, born August 10, 1857; died September 7, 1858. Herbert Folliat, born December 31, 1858; Chester Ellsworth, born March 18, 1861.

Nathaniel Baily graduated at Amherst College in 1853, and completed his theological course at the Seminary in Bangor, in 1855. He was ordained to the Christian ministry at Edgartown, Mass., July 15, 1856. He preached at Plymouth more than three years. He was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater, September 18, 1861, and remained pastor of that church to the time of his death, August 7, 1862.

9. Daniel Henry, son of Daniel and Louisa, born September 23, 1836, married Ann Rosella Weston, of Weymouth, June 9, 1864.

B R O W N .

RICHARD BROWN, a remote descendant of Anthony Brown, emigrated to this country from England with Edith, his wife, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1633. Among other sons he had Joshua, born April 10, 1642, who married Sarah Sawyer, January 15, 1668; had, among others, Samuel, (the first minister of this town,) born September 5, 1687. He entered Harvard College on the 3d of July, 1705; took his degree July 2, 1709; preached his first sermon in Haverhill, July 22, 1710; came to Abington to preach December 8, 1711, and was ordained pastor of the church November 17, 1714. He married Dorothy Woodbridge, of Newbury, October 29, 1712, and moved to Abington in December of the same year. His wife died April 5, 1718, after giving birth to three children, only one of whom—Woodbridge, born September 18, 1714—survived. He married, 2d, Mary Pratt, February 11, 1719, by whom he had four children, who all died young.

Woodbridge, son of Samuel, married Anne Emery, of Newbury, and had four sons and two daughters. Samuel, born November 10, 1737; John, born February 7, 1739; Josiah, born December 27, 1740; Joseph, born August 13, 1745; Dorothy, born February 29, 1748; Mary, born August 27, 1752.

Samuel, son of Woodbridge, married Deborah Torrey. Children—Mehitable, born November 23, 1760; Woodbridge, born February 1, 1763; Sarah, born December 30, 1764; Samuel, born November 21, 1767; Daniel, born December 31, 1769; Dorothy, born April 8, 1772; Polly, born April 22, 1776; Joseph, born November 30, 1778 (died young); Enoch, born October 19, 1780; Anne E., born February 8, 1784 (died young).

Mehitable married Ephraim Whitman.

Woodbridge married Harriet Norton. Children—Nancy, born October 6, 1786; Walston, born August 20, 1788; Elizabeth T., born August 3, 1790; Samuel N., born January 9,

1794 ; Austin, born April 4, 1798 ; Bela, born September 23, 1803.

Sarah married James Nash. Children—James, born December 16, 1785 ; Micah, born October 31, 1788 ; Ira, born August 20, 1791 ; Polly, born October 25, 1794 ; Selina H., born November 24, 1796 ; Dorothy, born July 8, 1805.

Samuel married Susannah Dyer. Children—Susannah D., born August 1, 1794 ; Diantha, born March 11, 1796 ; Samuel, born August 11, 1802 (died young) ; Lysander, born September 14, 1804.

Daniel married Mehitable Tirrell. Children—Charlotte, born April 2, 1793 ; Oakes P., born August 21, 1796 ; married, 2d, Mehitable Porter, of Stoughton. Children—Daniel E., born April 25, 1798 ; Joseph, born December 23, 1801 ; Mehitable ; Samuel W. ; Cyrus L., born September 5, 1812.

Dorothy married John Reed. Children—John ; Orin ; Nancy ; Molly ; Ruth.

Polly married John Pool ; settled in Easton ; recently died at a very advanced age ; lived together over seventy years. Children—four sons and three daughters.

Walston Brown married Betsy Wales. Children—Betsy W., born November 18, 1811 ; William, born November 6, 1813 ; Woodbridge, born November 6, 1813 ; Mehitable W., born December 7, 1815 ; Austin W., born September 6, 1818 ; Washington, born October 26, 1819 ; Mary N., born January 21, 1822 ; died January 28, 1854. Hannah N., born January 21, 1822 ; died August 10, 1864. Walston A., born February 19, 1827 ; died March 19, 1832. W. Augustus, born April 8, 1834 ; died November 9, 1861.

Betsy W. married Augustus Leonard ; William married Julia Whiting, of Hingham. Children—Mary A., born September 7, 1845 ; Julie C., born December 7, 1847 ; died July 2, 1853. Caroline G., born October 24, 1853 ; died January 17, 1854. Anna H., born May 23, 1855 ; Nellie D., born February 12, 1859.

Woodbridge married Mary Nash. Children—Eliot, born

December 13, 1852; Lille, born June 25, 1856; Grace W., born November 6, 1860.

Mehitable married Cyrus Brown.

Mary N. married Henry J. Pratt.

Washington married, December 2, 1850, Mary A. H. Silvester, born in Scituate, December 20, 1829. Children—Marian, born March 24, 1853; died March 25, 1862. Anna M., born November 10, 1855; Lucy W., born June 25, 1859; Arthur H., born May 10, 1864.

S. Norton married Priscilla S. Beal. Children—Samuel N., born March 7, 1828; died June 17, 1831. Mary E., born May 11, 1830; married Otis W. Soule, of Middleborough. Caroline, born July 24, 1833; married Seth W. Bennett. Sarah J., born November 16, 1841; married Sullivan Burgess, of Decatur, Ill.

Austin married Abigail Noyes. Children—Bela N., born April 23, 1824; Austin W., born January 20, 1826; Abby W., born February 20, 1836; Henry H., born June 15, 1839; married Martha A. Roberts. Children—Nellie F., born February 6, 1859; died November 11, 1863. Harry A., born July 31, 1861; Freddy S., born May 3, 1864.

Bela married Ruth Whiting. Children—Harriet W., born December 28, 1830; died August 18, 1844. Benjamin, born April 4, 1834; Serena L., born August 7, 1836; Samuel N., born August 6, 1838; died October 12, 1859. Lizzie T., born May 17, 1842; died September 13, 1857. Charles F., born November 5, 1844; died September 20, 1848.

Benjamin married Sylvia C. Smith, of Mattapoisett. Child—Lizzie T., born July 17, 1863.

Joseph married Mary Porter. Child—Charlotte A., born March 3, 1830; married William Noyes.

Mehitable married Arthur McKenney.

Joseph W., born May 21, 1839; married Lucia F. Reed. Child—Freddie W.

George A., born October 14, 1842.

Cyrus married Mehitable Brown. Children—Livingston, born September 16, 1836; died January 21, 1839. Henry L.,

born August 18, 1841; married Leonora Young. Ellen M., born August 18, 1843; married Frederic Reed. Children—Harriet W., born May 17, 1848; Frank W., born March 7, 1855; Charles A., born March 21, 1858.

C O B B.

THOMAS COBB, a native of England, married a lady by the name of Banister. They emigrated to America about the year 1690, and settled in Hingham, in the State of Massachusetts, where they reared a family of five sons and one daughter, viz.,—

Thomas, Richard, Elisha, John, and Abiel. Name of the daughter not known; but she was married to a man by the name of Tower. John, fourth son of Thomas Cobb, was born in Hingham in the year 1697. He married Sarah Derby of the same town. Their children were—

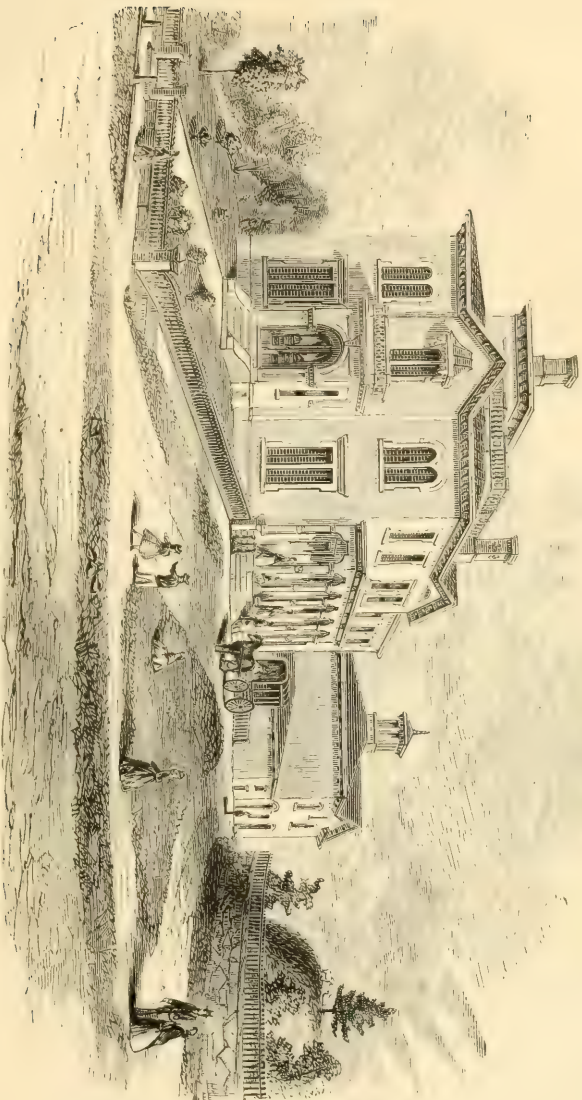
Sarah, Susan, Richard, John, Edward, Mary, and David.

Capt. Edward, third son of John and Sarah Cobb, was born August 16, 1731. He married Abigail Shaw, who was born April, 1731. They moved to Abington about the year 1764, or 1767. Their children were—

Sarah, born July 7, 1754; married John Hunt. Mary, born August, 1758; married Seth Porter. John, born January 2, 1760; married Anna White. Susanna, born April, 1762; married Samuel Beals. Abigail, born June 14, 1764; married Samuel Thayer. Edward, born April 20, 1767; married Lydia Torrey. Alice, born May 14, 1769; married Elijah Gloyd. Ruth, born August 21, 1771; married Elisha Faxon. He died August 9, 1797; she died April 5, 1791.

John, eldest son of Edward and Abigail Cobb, married Anna White, of Abington. He died November 20, 1814, aged 54 years; she died August 9, 1827, aged 62 years. Their children were—

Jacob, born January 17, 1783; married Polly Torrey. John, born May 23, 1785; married Olive French. Cephas,



RESIDENCE OF BAXTER COBB, CENTRE ABINGTON.

born July 31, 1788; married Luna Newton. Mary, born September 28, 1790; married Ebenezer Shaw. Asahel, born May 8, 1793; married Helen M. Hamlin. Anna, born September 25, 1795; died August 24, 1827; unmarried. Edward, born May 4, 1798; married Zerniah Faxon. Susanna, born February 18, 1801; married Cornelius Dunham. Austin, born May 26, 1803; married Lydia R. Stetson. Clarinda, born November 12, 1805; died July 24, 1827; unmarried. Luther, born March 31, 1808; married Nancy W. Cushing.

Jacob, eldest son of John and Anna Cobb, married Polly Torrey, of Abington. He died July 2, 1854; his wife died May 21, 1854. Their children were—

Sophronia, born March 19, 1807; Jacob Torrey, born June 10, 1809; died December 8, 1816. Baxter, born October 2, 1811; Polly, born February 24, 1813; Betsey Faxon, born October 4, 1818; died July 10, 1819.

Sophronia, eldest daughter of Jacob and Polly Cobb, married Isaac Robbins, of Abington, November 15, 1826. Their children were—

Clarinda, born September 13, 1827; married Jas. I. Emery. Betsey Faxon, born June 25, 1835; Matilda Sophronia, born December 13, 1838.

Baxter, second son of Jacob and Polly Cobb, married Martha P. Durant, of Charlestown, N. H., September 5, 1839. Their children were—

Jacob Baxter, born March 19, 1852; Richard Henry, born December 13, 1853.

Polly, second daughter of Jacob and Polly Cobb, married Joseph Vaughn, of Abington, July 15, 1840. Their children were—

Alvin Baxter, born October 27, 1841; Jacob Atherton, born July 26, 1843; married Rhoda Asenath Rigby, November 20, 1864. Joseph Edward, born August 29, 1846; Austin, born September 6, 1851.

John, second son of John and Anna Cobb, was twice married; first, to Olive French; second, to Electa Boleyn, on the 1st of June, 1832, at Northampton, to which place he

had removed. He died February 18, 1860. The children by the first wife were—

Nelson, born March 15, 1803; Lopham, born January 29, 1809 (dead); Charles A., born May 12, 1810; Anna, born June 10, 1811 (dead); John F., born August 15, 1814; Anson, born May 10, 1816 (dead); Samuel N., born March 3, 1818; Clintha, born April 22, 1821; George W., born January 22, 1823. The children by the second wife were—Edward Martin, Lewis Burney, Anna White (dead).

Cephas, third son of John and Anna Cobb, removed to Westfield, Mass., and married Luna Newton, of Connecticut. He died November 7, 1836, aged 48 years. Their children were—

Gilbert William, born February 4, 1829; died January 25, 1859 (unmarried). Mozart, born April 11, 1830; died May 29, 1832. Mary Jane, born October 12, 1831; died November 30, 1857 (unmarried). Clara Clarinda, born May 24, 1833 (married). Louisa Antoinette, born September 20, 1835; died March, 1839.

Mary, eldest daughter of John and Anna Cobb, was married to Ebenezer Shaw. She died April 1, 1863. Their children were—

Mary, born October 22, 1812; married Noah Reed. Rachel, born March 2, 1814; married Daniel Shaw. Susanna, born April 21, 1816; married George Hammond. Olive, born October 8, 1818; married Charles Stetson. Hannah, born February 21, 1821; married Francis P. Holden. Annis White, born August 2, 1823 (died unmarried). Elizer Davis, born May 29, 1826; married to James M. Haines.

Asahel, fourth son of John and Anna Cobb, removed to Sandwich, Mass., where he married Helen M. Hamlin, May 21, 1834. He now resides at Acushnet, Mass., where he is settled as pastor of a Congregationalist Church. Their children were—

Lucia Dillingham, born April 27, 1835; John Edward, born August 2, 1836; married Abbie Tobey Nye, January 12, 1865. Wendell Hamlin, born October 9, 1838; Sarah

Porter, born December 10, 1840; George Asahel, born May 13, 1842; Helen Maria, born July 24, 1845; Anna Zerniah, born June 25, 1848.

Edward, fifth son of John and Anna Cobb, married Zerniah Faxon. He died June 8, 1841; they had one son—Edward White, born February 19, 1824—who married Elmina Howard, January 1, 1855.

Susanna, third daughter of John and Anna Cobb, was married to Cornelius Dunham, August 13, 1819. She died August 20, 1848. Their children were—

Betsey, born November 7, 1820; Cornelius Livingston, born March 11, 1823; married Mary Pratt, November 15, 1855. Anna Clarinda, born January 22, 1825 (died unmarried).

Austin, sixth son of John and Anna Cobb, married Lydia R. Stetson, of Hanover, Mass. Their children were—

Lydia Ann, born June 5, 1852, married Isaac L. Wright. Elizabeth Alice, born September 9, 1834; married George L. Wright, May 21, 1856. Susan, born September 1, 1838.

Luther, seventh son of John and Anna Cobb, married Nancy W. Cushing, April 9, 1830. Their children were—

Nancy Ann, born October 30, 1833; married William T. Tibbetts, January 25, 1855. Elizabeth, born December 13, 1833; married Charles A. Cooper. Franklin, born May 25, 1844.

C O O K.

1. FRANCIS COOK, who came in the *Mayflower*, as appears by the Old Colony Records, had two sons, Jacob and John, and probably Josias and Thomas.

2. Jacob, son of Francis, was admitted a freeman in 1648. He had three sons (if no more): Jacob, Francis and Caleb.

3. Francis, son of Jacob, in his will proved in 1732, mentions Caleb, his son, the children of Robert, his deceased son, his daughter Elizabeth, and the children of his deceased son, Francis.

4. Robert, son of Francis, in his will proved in 1731,

names his sons Charles, Nathaniel, Robert, Francis and Simeon; and appoints Caleb Cook, his brother, executor.

5. Nathaniel, son of Robert, died in 1760; his estate was represented insolvent. His children were Isaac, Levi and Mary.

6. Isaac, son of Nathaniel, died before 1798: a guardian was that year appointed for his minor son, Isaac.

6. Levi, son of Nathaniel, came into this town as early as 1772 or 1773, and married Sarah Pool, daughter of Joshua Pool, by whom he had a numerous family, viz.: John, Susanna, Levi, Nathaniel, Mary, Peleg, Deborah, Asa, Isaac, Robert, Randall, and Thomas Jefferson.

John, son of Levi, moved to New York City; had five children—John, Ann, Hiram, Harriet and Samuel.

Levi moved to Plainfield, Mass.; had one child—Mary.

Nathaniel had several children—Nathaniel, Mary G., Ann, Miller, Henry, Isaac, Bartlett, Susan C., Frederic, George W., and others.

Peleg had several children—Peleg, Edna, John W., Thurza, Levi, Joshua, Henry, Mary S., Susan, Sarah, and others.

Isaac moved to Hanover; had three children—Bethia, Abigail and Nancy.

Asa had ten children—Sarah, Davis H., Pamela, Asa, Lucy, Lydia, Joseph, Mary E., Emeline H., and Abigail W.

Robert had several children—Robert, Betsey A., Thomas C., Levi F., Joshua, Lydia M., Lucius, and others.

Randall had seven children—Sarah J., Ellen M., Fidelia H., Harriet B., Randall W., Edward C., and Carrie I.

Thomas had two children—Thomas H., and James L.

Children of Levi, 12; grandchildren, 69; great-grandchildren, 135; great-great-grandchildren, 12.

C O R T H E L L .

THE first I can find of the name was ROBERT CORTHELL, of Hingham, who was stolen, when a small boy, on his way to school in Scotland, and brought to Hingham about 1740, where he died at a good old age, leaving three sons. The youngest, Sherebiah, married Lydia Whiton, of Hingham. He lived there, and in Halifax, a number of years, and then moved into South Abington, where he died October 22, 1836, aged 77 years; his wife died November 6, 1842, aged 79 years. Their children were—

Polly, John, Hosea, Lydia, Hannah, Merrill and Sherebiah.

Polly married Samuel Reed, Esq., of East Abington; she died June 10, 1832, aged 44 years. Their children were—

Mary, wife of John Burrill; Samuel; Levi, State Auditor; Dexter; and Melitable, wife of George Lewis.

John died October 4, 1853, in South Abington, aged 68 years. His wife was Joah Phillips; he left John (who lives in Boston), Martha, Lucy, and Augustus, having buried Mary Brigham, Joan Ford, and Warren, before he died.

Hosea died in Boston, October 30, 1861, aged 75 years. He left William and James (twins) by his first wife, Susanna Pierce, of Portsmouth, N. H., and three sons and three daughters by his second wife, Susanna Leitner, of London, England. His sons, William and James, live in South Abington.

Lydia married David Pratt, of East Abington, where she died, aged 44 years. She left Addison and Almera.

Hannah died, unmarried, July 14, 1826, aged 35 years.

Merrill married Lot Whitmarsh, and lives in East Bridgewater.

Sherebiah lives in South Abington; has three sons by his first wife, Melitable Noyes,—Gilbert W., Daniel M., and James H.; and Samuel M., by his second wife, Hannah Cobb, of Carver. All but Gilbert are in the army; four grandsons and nine great-grandsons are now or have been in active service in the Union Army in the present great Rebellion.

D U N B A R .

THE earliest known settler of this name in New England was ROBERT DUNBAR, of Hingham, who had a son born there in 1657, and bought land of Richard Dwelle in 1659. Some circumstances indicate that this person may have been one of the Scotch prisoners sent to the Massachusetts Colony in 1652 by Cromwell, after the battles of Dunbar and Worcester; although his name is not found on the imperfect list of these prisoners, which still exists. His descendants now living in Abington trace their descent from him, as follows:—

I. Robert Dunbar, of Hingham, married Rose ——. His children were—John, born 1657; Mary, born 1660, and married Isaac Harris; Joseph, born 1662; James, born 1664; Peter, born 1668; Joshua, born 1670; Robert, born and died 1673; Hannah, born 1677. A son Benjamin died 1688. John, Joseph and Joshua married and left children in Hingham and vicinity; James moved to Bridgewater and died 1690, and his only surviving son died 1706. The father's death is recorded in *Hobart's Diary*:—"Robert Dunbarr, a Scotchman, died the 19th September, 1693." His will is to be found in the Suffolk Registry. Mrs. Rose Dunbar, his widow, died 1700.

II. Peter, (son of Robert above,) born 1668; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Thaxter, 1691; moved to Bridgewater about 1706, and died about 1720. His children were—Sarah, born in Weymouth, 1693; James, born 1694; Elisha, born 1699; Samuel, born 1704; Peter, born 1705; Josiah, born 1706; John, born 1709; David, born 1711.

III. Elisha, (son of Peter above,*) born 1699; married Mercy, daughter of James Hayward, of Bridgewater, 1727. His children were—Abigail; Jacob; Lemuel, who was a

* Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, following Cary's authority, erroneously makes Elisha the son of James, who died in Bridgewater, 1690; but this is impossible. Elisha's birth, as stated in the text, is settled, moreover, by the record at Hingham.

captain in the French War, and died 1762; Elisha; Seth; Nathaniel, who was lost in the massacre at Fort William Henry; Peter; and Silas. Elisha Dunbar, the father, died 1773.

IV. Peter, (son of Elisha above,) born 1741; married, 1764, Relief, daughter of Capt. Theophilus Curtis, of Stoughton. Their children were—Betsey, Abigail, Moses Curtis, Relief, Peter, Sybil, Moses Curtis, Lemuel, Simeon, David, Jonathan, Asaph and Amasa. Lieut. Peter Dunbar, the father, served in the Revolutionary Army, and died 1817. His widow, Mrs. Relief Dunbar, died 1839, aged 96.

V. Asaph, (son of Peter above,) born June 8, 1789; married, 1812, Nancy, daughter of Captain Noah Ford, of Abington, and settled in this town. Their children were—1. Susan Ford, born 1813, and died in infancy; 2. Alden Ford, now of New Orleans; 3. William Harrison, now of Boston; 4. Emily, died 1841; 5. George Curtis, of New York; 6. Charles Franklin, of Boston.

D U N H A M .

TRADITION says that this family descended from Sir Richard Dunham, Knight, in England.

The name of Dunham is found among the early settlers of Plymouth Colony.

I. CORNELIUS DUNHAM (father of Captain Cornelius) was born in Plymouth in 1724, and died in Plymouth, March 21, 1766, aged 42 years. Patience, his consort, died in Abington, September 15, 1807, aged 83 years.

The above-named, Cornelius and Patience, had four children—three sons and one daughter: Cornelius, George, Patience and James. Cornelius married Lydia Atwood; George married a Lucas; Patience married a Perkins; James settled on the Fox Islands, in Maine.

II. Captain Cornelius Dunham was born in that part of Plymouth (now Carver), September 17, 1748; was a sea-

captain many years ; held a commission in a privateer in the War of the Revolution ; was captured and taken to Halifax, N. S., where, soon after the evacuation of Boston by the British, he purchased of a British soldier the identical sword with which General Warren fell, previously, on Bunker Hill. The sword is now in possession of the Bunker Hill Association, of which Capt. Dunham was honorary member. Capt. Dunham removed to Abington about the year 1794, and lived subsequently in Carver, Hartford, Belfast, Me., and Bristol, in the same State. He died in Bristol, July 15, 1835, aged 87 years. Mrs. Lydia, his wife, died in Abington, June 5, 1841, aged 88 years. Capt. Cornelius and Lydia had six children—five sons and one daughter, viz., Cornelius, Henry, Ezra, Isaac and Thomas (twins), and Lydia Atwood, all of whom were born in Plymouth.

III. Mr. Ezra Dunham was born in Plymouth, May 10, 1785 ; married, first, Susanna Ford, of Abington, January 30, 1806. They had one son, Henry, born October 13, 1806 ; second, married Polly Cary, daughter of Howard Cary, Esq., of North Bridgewater. They had seven sons and three daughters, viz., Susan, Howard Cary, Worthy Columbus, Charles Atwood, Cornelius Thomas, Ezra Rider, Angeline Huldah, Elbridge Cary, Francis William, and Lydia Howard.

Mrs. Susanna Dunham died in Abington, March 23, 1809, aged 22 years. Mr. Ezra Dunham died May 31, 1857, aged 72 years. Widow Polly Dunham is still living (1865).

IV. General Henry Dunham, born October 13, 1806 ; married Mary Cushing, born April 2, 1805, daughter of Colonel Brackley Cushing, of Abington, April 8, 1826. Their children were—

V. Charles Henry, born October 30, 1827 ; died June 17, 1832.

V. Brackley Cushing, born September 2, 1829 ; married Elizabeth T. Hunt, November 2, 1859.

V. Sarah Maria, born November 9, 1831 ; died December 18, 1840.

V. Andrew, born November 25, 1833 ; married Mercy F.

Whitcomb, January 20, 1855. Children—VI. Sarah Maria, born January 20, 1856; VI. Emma Gertrude, born April 23, 1862.

V. Hervey, born October 18, 1835.

V. Mary Cushing, born July 2, 1838; died November 23, 1843.

V. Caroline, born January 18, 1841; died September 10, 1841.

V. Emma Annette, born January 1, 1844.

V. Josephine, born June 8, 1846; died September 17, 1846.

V. Susan Ford, born May 20, 1848.

V. Frank, born May 25, 1850; died September 7, 1850.

V. Annie Poyas, born August 20, 1852; died December 14, 1854.

IV. Susan, first child of Ezra and Polly Dunham, was born November 22, 1810; died October, 1852.

IV. Howard C. Dunham, born in Abington Jan. 13, 1813; married Eliza Ann Drew, of Plymouth, May 28, 1844; had two sons—Charles Wesley, born in Ashburnham, Mass., April 8, 1846, and Francis Howard, born in Leominster, Mass., November 18, 1847; died September 7, 1848, aged 9 months and 20 days. Howard C. resides in Winthrop, Mass.

IV. Worthy C. Dunham, born in Abington June 17, 1815; was married to Irene Shaw, of Weymouth, December 24, 1837. Their children were—

V. Rensellaer, born September 16, 1838; died September 17, 1839.

V. Jotham Ellsworth, born May 3, 1842.

V. Sumner Ellis, born September 3, 1847; died September 25, 1848.

V. Irene Shaw, born October 23, 1851.

V. Sarah Williams, born July 22, 1855.

V. Abbie Weston, born August 30, 1858; died August 15, 1859.

Irene Shaw, wife of Worthy C. Dunham, died January 4,

1860, aged 42 years, 11 months, 9 days; he next married Marilla Pratt, October 4, 1860.

IV. Charles A. Dunham, born in Abington August 12, 1817; married, 1. Hannah Moore Studley, July 7, 1844, who was born December 16, 1824, and died January 26, 1850. Their children were—

V. Ellen, born April 17, 1845; died June 30, 1859.

V. Winthrop, born November 18, 1848; died September 23, 1849.

2. Married Lucy Howard, January 22, 1851, by whom he has one child—

V. Howard Cary, born December 23, 1852.

IV. Cornelius T. Dunham, born in Abington, April 27, 1820; was married on the 7th of July, 1847, to Mrs. Ann B. Jenkins, (formerly Poyas,) of Charleston, S. C. Their children were—

V. Henry Lucius, born September 8, 1848.

V. Edward Francis, born July 24, 1851.

V. Marion Porcher, born April 29, 1853.

V. Mary Emma, born August 7, 1857.

V. Elizabeth Ann, born February 18, 1859.

V. Cornelia Thomas, born April 24, 1862. Of these, all were born in Charleston, S. C., excepting Mary Emma, who first saw the light in Abington; and Cornelia, in Winthrop, Mass.

IV. Ezra R., born in Abington, September 26, 1822; married Mercy Ann Bartlett. Has three sons—

V. Edwin Faxon.

V. Albert and Arthur (twins); and resides in Winthrop, Mass.

IV. Angeline Huldah was born in Abington December 25, 1824; married a Collins, of Vermont, by whom she had one son that died in infancy; and deceased November, 1854.

IV. Elbridge Cary, born March 28, 1828; died April 29, 1828.

IV. Francis Williams, born August 20, 1829; died March 31, 1849.

IV. Lydia H., born October 7, 1834; married, October 4, 1853, Patrick O'Brien, a native of Ireland. Children—

V. Angeline Frances, born August 15, 1854.

V. William Smith, born August 16, 1856.

V. Delia Hammond, born December 22, 1862; died July 23, 1864. "Our angel child."

V. Robert Lincoln, born September 14, 1865.

I. Cornelius Dunham, of the previous memorial, married Patience Barrows. Their children were—

James, Cornelius, George, Patience and Sally.

II. George, born 1753; died December 16, 1800. Married Phebe Lucas. Their children were—

Patience, born January 6, 1780; died October 29, 1796. Phebe, born April 12, 1782; died September, 1843. George, born May 29, 1786; died October 9, 1810. Polly, born July 3, 1787; Lucas, born February 2, 1790; Hervey, born May 9, 1792; died May 24, 1833. Jesse, born October 15, 1794; Cornelius, born January 9, 1797.

III. Lucas Dunham married Matilda Lovell, and lives in Plymouth. Their children were—

George, born November 7, 1816; Lysander, born March 6, 1818; Alfred, born December 20, 1819; died October 21, 1843. Henry, born February 13, 1822; Patience, born January 14, 1824; died April 27, 1840. Ruth L., born June 24, 1826; died October 6, 1849. Matilda E., born November 17, 1827. Elbridge G., born May 14, 1830; died January 25, 1860.

Jesse Dunham married Susannah Hunt. Their children were—

George Augustus, born October 19, 1823; Mary Ann Davis, born August 21, 1826; Susan Maria, born January 10, 1833; Edward Everett, born October 8, 1835.

Hervey Dunham married Eunice Thomas, and lived in Plymouth.

Cornelius Dunham married Susannah Cobb. Their children were—

Betsey Cobb, born November 7, 1820; Cornelius Livingston, born March 11, 1823; Ann Clarinda, born January 22, 1828; died October 13, 1859.

Cornelius Dunham married, 2d, Evelina B. Fobes, and had one son—Hervey—born September 26, 1853.

IV. George Dunham, eldest son of Lucas Dunham, married Clara Thatcher. Their children were—

Robert, Arthur, Lizzie, Celia and Matthew Thatcher.

Lysander Dunham married Sarah Simmons, and resides in Plymouth. Their children were—

Lysander Lovell and Abby Pierce.

Henry Dunham married Hannah M. Sprague. Their children were—

Edwin Henry, born October 5, 1845; Charles Sumner, born October 17, 1853; Elliott Francis, born February 22, 1856.

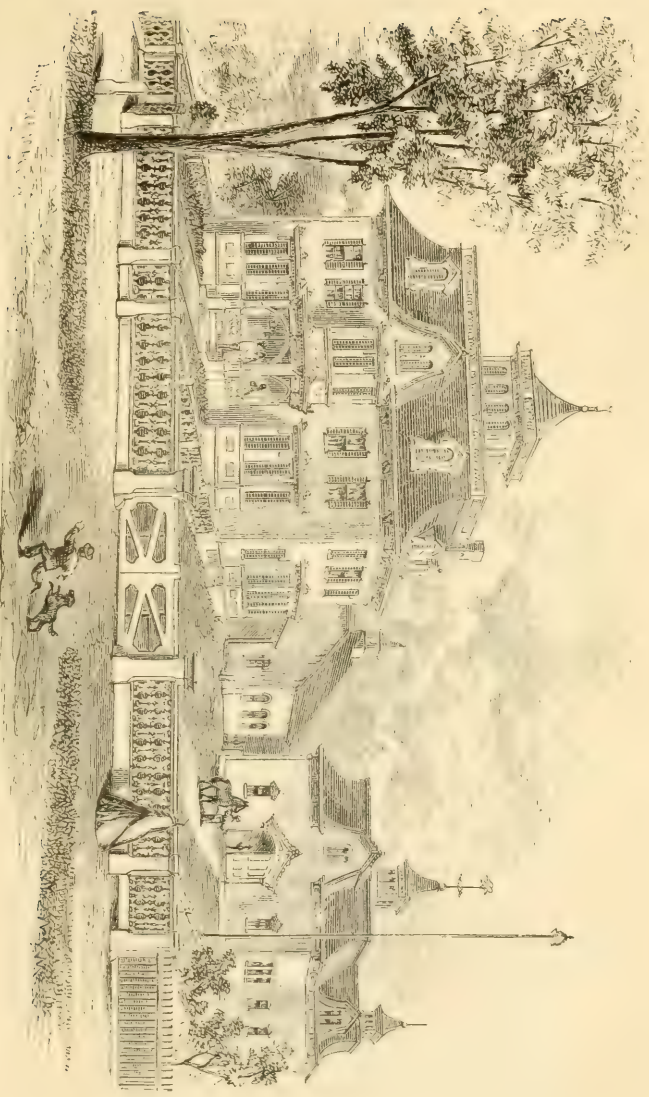
George Augustus, eldest son of Jesse Dunham, married Eliza Bancroft. They have two daughters, Nelly and Katie, and reside near Chicago.

Cornelius Livingston, son of Cornelius Dunham, married Mary Pratt. They have one daughter—Mary Livingston—born April 14, 1859.

D Y E R .

THE name DYER was doubtless originally given to designate some individual by his occupation. It occurs in English Records as early as 1436, and I know not how much earlier. The Dyers were of English origin; the name occurs in the Yorkshire Pedigrees. George Dyer, of Dorchester, came over in the *Mary and John*, May, 1630. William Dyer petitioned to be made a freeman in Weymouth, in 1635 or 1636. William Dyer, or Dyre, was one of the nineteen settlers of the Island Aquidneck in 1638, two years after the settlement of Providence.

Mary Dyer, his wife, removed to Rhode Island in 1638. From them descended the Dyers of Rhode Island.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL B. DYCK, CENTRE ABINGTON.

Thomas Dyer, of Weymouth, is supposed to have settled there in 1632, or later. In 1644, he was admitted freeman. He was deacon of the church, and a prominent citizen; he died in 1776, aged 64. He married Agnes Reed. Their children were—

Mary, John, Thomas, Abigail, Sarah, Thomas, Joseph and Benjamin. The two latter, twins. Joseph (twin) settled in Weymouth; he married Hannah Frazy and Hannah Baxter. He had no living child by his first wife. By Hannah Baxter he had Joseph, Benjamin, Mary, John and Thomas.

John and Thomas moved to Windham County, Conn., and from them sprung the Dyers of Connecticut.

Benjamin (twin), son of Thomas Dyer, of Weymouth, married Mary. He settled in Boston; lived at one time in Brattle Street; was a soldier in King Philip's War, in 1675 and 1676. *Hobart's Sketch of Abington* says William Dyer was from Weymouth before 1699; but I have not yet been able to determine whose son this William was. He is said to have held lands in Abington, and afterwards to have returned to Weymouth; but whom he married, or what children he had, I have not been able yet satisfactorily to determine. He is supposed to have been the father of Christopher, who married Hannah Nash, daughter of Ensign Nash. The children of Christopher and Hannah were—

Mary, Hannah, Christopher, jr., Sarah, Jacob, Betty and James, born before 1743.

Christopher, jr., married. The children of Christopher, jr., were—

Bela, Joseph, Christopher, Benjamin, Jesse and Asa. Joseph died young.

Bela and Christopher, 3d, settled in Abington; Benjamin, in Ashfield, Mass.; Jesse, in Plainfield; Asa, in Skowhegan, Me.

Bela Dyer, son of Christopher, jr., was a carpenter and Wheelwright; he lived in an upright house, near the street, a few rods east of where Martin Stetson now lives. He, with his brother Christopher, built a mill for General Lincoln, in

Passamaquoddy, Me., in 1786. He married Ruth Hunt; died May 1, 1830, aged 73. He had three sons—Samuel, Bela and Albert. Samuel died young. Bela married Lydia White, and lives in Abington, near the old homestead. He has one son, Samuel, residing in Abington. This Samuel married Lydia Alger, of Abington, September 16, 1841, by whom he had three children—Bela Dyer, 2d, born July 4, 1843 (now a student in Amherst College), Edward and Edwin (twins), born April 4, 1851. His wife, Lydia, died April 4, 1851. Married, 2d, Sarah Dyer, of Skowhegan, Me., December 25, 1855, by whom he has one child—Charles Dana Dyer—born October 3, 1857.

Bela and Charles D. Dyer are the seventh generation now living on the patrimony of the first settlers. Albert married Polly Wilkes, and has one son, Henry, in California.

Christopher, 3d, son of Christopher, jr., and brother of Bela, married Deborah Reed, of Abington, daughter of Samuel Reed, and of his third wife, Mary Young. The children of Christopher, 3d, and Deborah were—

Christopher, Sally, Deborah, Mehitable, Lucy, Charles, Sally, Hervey, Mary and Samuel.

Christopher, 4th, married Betsey Porter, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Porter, of South Abington. Their children were—

Betsey, who died young; Ebenezer Porter, Elizabeth Lavinia, Christopher, Maria Louisa, Sally, George, Gustavus, Edward Loring, Elihu Francis and Helen Amelia.

Sally died young; Deborah married Moses Bates, of East Bridgewater; Mehitable married James Reed, of Abington; Lucy married Jacob Bates, of East Bridgewater; Charles married, 1st, Cynthia Jenkins, of Abington; 2d, Mary Ford; 3d, Sophronia Oldham, both of Pembroke. He settled in Hanover. Sally married Elihu Hobart, Esq., of Abington; Hervey married Ruth T. Reed, of Abington, for his first wife; second, Lydia ——. He settled in Pembroke. Mary married Harvey Gurney; he settled in Abington. Samuel married Margaret J. Ford, of Pembroke, and settled in Abington. They have one daughter—Margaret Augusta.

Of the children of Christopher, 4th, and Betsey, Ebenezer Porter married Esther Ann Hough, of Canterbury, Conn. He graduated at Brown University in 1833, and in 1838 entered the ministry. They had ten children, three of whom died young. He now resides at N. Somerville.

Elizabeth L. married Charles Cummings, of Medford; Christopher, 5th, married Almira Littlefield, of East Stoughton; Maria L. married Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph; Sally married Daniel M. Fullerton, of Abington; George Gustavus married Mary A. B. Sampson, of Plymouth; Edward L. married Lavinia Gannet, of Hanson. He enlisted in the army for three years: before his term of service expired, he was taken sick, came home, and died. He left two sons in Abington—Edward Oscar and Ebenezer Alden. Elihu Francis married Mary Thomas, of Rochester; has two daughters, and no sons. He is the only son of Christopher, 4th, now residing in town. This closes the line of which Capt. Christopher Dyer is the oldest male representative in Abington.

Jacob, son of Christopher and Hannah, married Abigail Reed, daughter of Eben Reed, of Abington. Their children were Jacob and Joseph.

Jacob, son of Jacob and Abigail, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Samuel Niles, of Abington. Their children were—

Ezekiel Dodge, Samuel Niles, Mary Dodge Niles, and Nathaniel N.

Ezekiel Dodge married Widow Morse, and settled in Abington. No children.

Samuel Niles married Maria Trow, and settled in Boston.

Mary Dodge Niles married Gladden Bonney, of East Bridgewater.

Nathaniel N., unmarried, is an apothecary in South Abington.

Joseph, son of Jacob and Abigail, married Phebe Clark, and settled in Abington; had a daughter Mehitable by his first wife. Married Anna Snell for his second wife, and had Cyrus A., late Postmaster at South Abington, now deceased.

James, son of Christopher and Hannah, settled in Abington.

He lived nearly opposite to the house where Samuel Blake now lives. He married Patty Harden; they had one son—James—who settled in Centre Abington. He was a military captain; and, for a portion of the time, during the war of 1812, had command of the troops stationed at the fort on the Gurnet. He married Nancy Bicknell, and had two sons and a daughter; he also married Widow Bicknell for his second wife. Samuel, his eldest son, for many years a resident in Paris, has recently erected a costly and elegant dwelling-house near where his father lived. He is unmarried. James, his younger son, married, and resides in the same house with his brother, in Centre Abington.

Thus, so far as I have been able, I have endeavored to give a brief outline of the Dyers of Abington. Some blanks I have been unable to fill, from the sources of knowledge within my reach; but so far as I have been able to verify the statements here made, I believe them to be correct.

I am aware that a bare genealogy is, to most readers, dry and uninteresting, and others take pleasure in being able to trace their pedigree back through a long line. Brevity is sometimes a virtue.

From Philip Reade, of Weymouth, in 1640, and Mary his wife, were descended—

Philip, his son, who married (1) Hannah, (2) Abigail; Samuel, son of the 2d Philip and Abigail, married Mary Davis; Samuel, jr., son of Samuel and Mary, married Elizabeth Haywood; Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, married Mary Young; Deborah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Young, married Christopher Dyer, father of Capt. Christopher Dyer, of South Abington.

Mary Young was the daughter of Geo. Young, jr., of Scituate, who married Mary Stockbridge. His father was George, and his grandfather Thomas, born 1663, who married Sarah White (born 1663), in 1688, eldest daughter of Peregrine White, of the *Mayflower*.

From Philip Reade, of Weymouth, and Mary, are descended

the Reeds of East Abington—Samuel, Abiah, Hon. Levi, and others.

Of the Reed family, from whom Betsey Dyer, wife of Capt. Christopher, is descended, the following is the record :—

1. William Reed married Lucy Henage.
2. William, his son, married Ivis ; William and Ivis were among the first settlers of Weymouth.
3. William, son of William and Ivis, married Esther Thompson, of Middleboro', in 1675. Her father, John Thompson, came over in Werson's Company. John Thompson married Mary Cook, daughter of Francis Cook, who came over in the *Mayflower's* Company.
4. Jacob, third son of William and Esther, married Sarah Hersey, of Abington, and settled in Abington in 1708.
5. William, son of William and Sarah, married Silence Nash in 1750. Their children were—

Silence, born August 6, 1753 ; died July 10, 1794. William, born June 8, 1755 ; married Olive Pool, of Bridgewater. Jane, born June 23, 1757 ; married Rev. David Gurney. Betty, born February 23, 1760 ; married Ebenezer Porter, of Abington. Susannah, born July 26, 1762 ; married Benjamin Bates. James, born October 6, 1764 ; married Ruth Porter, of Bridgewater. Timothy, born May 29, 1767 ; died September 8, 1775. Mehitabel, born January 29, 1770 ; died January 6, 1773.

The coat-of-arms of the Dyer Family was a plain shield, surmounted by a wolf's head, as appears from a tombstone in the burying-ground on Copps' Hill, Boston.

I find the name of Dyer very often occurs among the tradesmen and mechanics of England, and is abundant in the Post-Office Directory of London.

There are many of the name in Maine, probably descendants of Asa ; and also on the Cape, descended from the same original stock. In the Lynn Records, and from the burying-grounds of Malden, West Bridgewater, South Bridgewater, and Weymouth, may be gathered additional facts by those

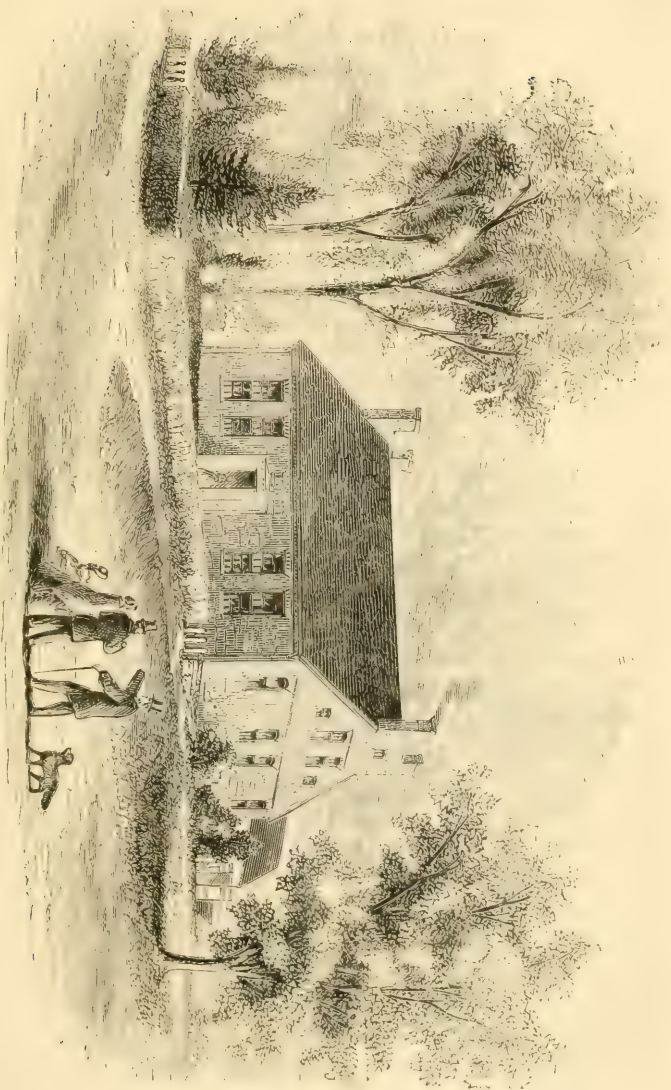
who are curious to trace out the various branches of a somewhat numerous family. But neither time nor space can be afforded now to give a more particular statement.

F O R D .

THE FORDS of Abington are the descendants of Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, the earliest mention of whom yet found is in the will of his father-in-law, Robert Lovell, (Suffolk Registry,) dated 1651. Andrew Ford was then married, and had at least two sons. He cannot be connected with certainty with Widow Ford, who came to Plymouth in the *Fortune* in 1623, nor with the early Fords in Dorchester and Cambridge; nor is it now ascertained from which of the many English families of this name any of these New England branches sprung. From some circumstances, however, it would seem that Devonshire and Dorsetshire, where the name frequently occurs, and whence many of our early settlers came, are the most promising field of inquiry; but this is conjecture. The descent of the Abington Fords, from Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, is as follows:—

I. 1. Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, admitted freeman in 1654; married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Lovell, some time before 1650; was associated with James Lovell and John Holbrook, in 1668, in purchasing from the Colony a part of the land called Ford's Farms, now in Abington, and near the Colony line. His children were Andrew, James and Joseph, who died about 1690, being then of New Bristol; Samuel, born 1656, and died in Weymouth 1711; Nathaniel, born 1658, and died 1733, leaving a family in Weymouth; Mary, who married a Whitman; Ebenezer, born 1660; Silence, born 1661; Prudence, born 1663, married Joseph Lincoln, of Hingham, and died 1695; Jacob, born 1666; Elizabeth, born 1667; Israel, born 1670, and died 1736, in Weymouth, his wife Sarah having died 1718, and no children being mentioned in his will; Sarah, born 1672. Of the sons, Samuel, James

FORD HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF J. H. GILLES, CENTRE ARINGTON.



and Ebenezer, little is known except that they were for a time in Abington. Joseph has been conjectured to be the progenitor of the New Jersey Fords. Andrew Ford, the father, died in Hingham, March 4, 1693. [See HOBART'S DIARY.]

II. 1. Andrew, (son of Andrew I. 1.,) was settled at Ford's Farms probably before 1679, near Joseph Cleverly's. Tradition says that he was once dislodged by the Indians, (was this in Philip's war, 1675, when the Indians once attacked Weymouth?) and afterwards settled towards Bridge-water line. He married Abiah —, and his children were Andrew, born 1682; Sarah, who married Joseph Josselyn, and died 1734; Thankful, who married a Hersey; Hezekiah, born 1687; Lydia, who married Richard Whitmarsh; and Abiah, who married a Hersey. The father, Andrew Ford, senior, of Abington, who was the original settler of the town, and the chief proprietor in the first meeting-house, died August 24, 1725.

III. 1. Andrew, (son of Andrew II. 1.,) called in the Town Records Ensign Andrew Ford, was born 1682 (recorded in Weymouth), married Marcy Whitmarsh, and had children as follows:—Marcy, born 1708; Jacob, born 1711; Hester, born 1714, and married Jacob Porter; Mary, born 1719, and married Jacob Reed; Andrew, born 1721. The mother died February, 1737 or '38; and Ensign Andrew Ford died May 12, 1750. His gravestone, and his wife's, were lately standing in the burying-ground, near Mr. Cleverly's, in North Abington.*

III. 2. Hezekiah, (son of Andrew II. 1.,) born 1687; married, 1712, Ruth, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Whit-

* Ensign Andrew Ford's will bequeaths certain property to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Porter, adding,—“And I would have it known, that the reason that I don't give the whole unto my said daughter, Hester Porter, is because I would not have it to come unto my son-in-law, Jacob Porter's hands, that he might not, with it, fight against ministers of the Gospel.” This is a pregnant illustration of the bitter controversy then (1749) going on respecting Rev. Mr. Brown, who witnessed, and, perhaps, drew, this will.

marsh, and had children—Hezekiah, born 1713; Ruth, born 1716, who married Joseph Pool; Mary, born February, 1717, and died in infancy. His wife, Ruth, died February, 1717, and he married Sarah Magoun, by whom he had James, born 1721, who died in infancy. Hezekiah Ford was one of the selectmen in 1720, and died November 3, 1721.

IV. 1. Jacob, (son of Andrew III. 1.,) born 1711; married, 1733, Sarah Pool, daughter of Samuel Pool, and had children—Jacob, born 1738; Sarah, born 1739, and married Barnabas Packard; Mark, born 1741, married Hannah Brett, 1764, and moved to Bridgewater, where he left a family, and died 1821. Luke, born 1742; John, born, 1744; Noah, born 1745, and died in the French War; Joseph, born 1746, and married Frelove Beal, 1766; Mary, born 1748; Benjamin, born 1750. The mother died 1788, and Mr. Jacob Ford himself died June 9, 1794, and is buried with his wife, near his father and mother.

IV. 2. Andrew, (son of Andrew III. 1.,) born 1721, married, 1742, Sarah Shaw, and had children; Marcy, born 1744, and married Daniel Reed; Lydia, born 1758; Elijah, born 1748, and died a child; Thomas, born 1749; Daniel, born 1751, and married Hannah Allen, 1774; Andrew, born 1745, and died a child; Sarah, born 1754; Mary and Martha, twins, born 1755, of whom Martha died in infancy; Solomon, born 1756; Elijah, born 1759.

IV. 3. Hezekiah, (son of Hezekiah III. 2.,) born 1713, married Deborah Beal 1733, and had children—Hezekiah, born 1734; Amos, born 1735; Deborah, born 1738, and married Solomon Shaw; Huldey, born 1740, and married David Cobb, 1758; Abiah, born 1742.

V. 1. Jacob, (son of Jacob IV. 1.,) born 1738; married, 1761, Rachel Agur, and had children—Noah, born 1762 (see note); Jacob, born 1764, and married Polly Perry, 1793; Mary, born 1766; Sarah, born 1768; David, born 1770, and married Olive, daughter of Simeon Packard, 1794, and moved to North Bridgewater; Jonathan, born 1772, several times married; lived in Boston. Simeon, born 1774, married Polly

Vinson, and, for his second wife, Mehitable Curtis; Molly, born 1776, married David Porter; Solomon, born 1778, married Phebe Gurney, and, for his second wife, Lydia Shaw, and lived in North Abington; Joseph, born 1780, married Ruth Torrey, and died 1848; Rachel, born 1783, and married William Gurney; Susannah, born 1787, and married Ezra Dunham. The mother died 1792, when Mr. Jacob Ford married Anna Ellis, 1793. He died February 21, 1818, and his widow died a week later.

V. 2. Luke, (son of Jacob IV. 1.,) born 1742, married, 1766, Hannah Reed, and had children—Deborah, born 1767; Lydia, born 1769; Molly, born 1772; Seth, born 1778; Adam, born 1784.

V. 3. John, (son of Jacob IV. 1.,) born 1744, married Lydia Auger, 1767, and had children—Susannah, born 1768, married Noah Thomas, jr., 1793; John, born 1771; Lydia, born 1773; Hannah, born 1778, and died young; James, born 1780, married Parna Howard, and, for second wife, a Gurney; Samuel, born 1783, married Sally Clapp, and, for second wife, a Warren; Lydia, born 1782, married John Wild; Hannah, born 1792, and married an Oldham. The father, John Ford, was a lieutenant in the Continental Army, and died March 18, 1792.

V. 4. Benjamin, (son of Jacob IV. 1.,) born 1750, married Sarah Brett, daughter of Samuel Brett, of Bridgewater, and had children—Sarah, born 1773; Mehitable, born 1775, and married Samuel Noyes; Benjamin, born 1777; Sarah, born 1778; Pattie, born 1779, and married a Hall; Moses, born 1781; Peter, born 1782, and married Polly Reed; Molly, born 1784; Mark, born 1785; Andrew, born 1787; Cilvia, born 1788, and married a Whitman; Ephraim, born 1791; Betsey, born 1793.

V. 5. Hezekiah, (son of Hezekiah IV. 3.,) born 1734, married Sarah Fisher in 1759, and had children—Hezekiah, born 1759, who married Huldah Cobb in 1787; Huldah, born 1761, and died 1762; Sarah, born 1764; Amos, born 1766, and married Molly Stetson. Hezekiah removed to Township

No. 4, now Cummington, Hampshire County, in this State, about 1767, with his wife and daughter Mary, then aged 15, and his son Hezekiah, jr. Ruth, another daughter, married Ephraim Stetson, of Abington, before her father's removal. It is not known whether his other children remained here, or removed with him.

Mary, after her removal to Cummington, married Edmund Lazell, who emigrated to that town from Bridgewater some time before. He was a brother of the late General Sylvanus Lazell, and of Isaac and Nathan Lazell, of that town.

Edmund Lazell, by his wife Mary, had twelve children, most of whom died young. Two of his sons lived to grow up; one, Cyrus M., was a graduate of Williams' College; settled in Richmond, Va., as a lawyer, and died there before he was thirty years old. The children are now all deceased but one daughter, Deborah, who was married to Benjamin Hobart, of Abington, January 22, 1815, whose descendants are mentioned in the Hobart family.

Hezekiah, the son, who removed to Cummington with his father, married a Miss Cobb, of Cummington, and had several children; among them was a son Amos, who married his cousin, Mary, daughter of Ephraim Stetson. Another son of this latter, Hezekiah, married in Cummington, and had a family, and some of his posterity still remain there.

This gives the posterity of Andrew Ford, of Weymouth, to the fifth generation, from which the memory of most persons of the name now living in Abington will enable them to trace their descent. Many of the name have removed to the western part of the State, and elsewhere; but there has been no attempt to make a strict account of these cases.

NOTE.—To the above we add an account of the descendants of the oldest son of Jacob Ford, (V. 1.,) to the present generation; this branch of the family being also the oldest in each generation, from Andrew Ford, of Weymouth.

VI. Noah, (son of Jacob V. 1.,) was born 1762, and married, 1783, Abigail, daughter of Eleazar and Abigail

(Alden) Whitman. He served in the Revolutionary Army ; was for many years a prominent citizen of the town ; one of the selectmen, and captain of the artillery company, and died 1817. His widow died 1841, aged 77. His children were as follows :—

1. Nancy, born October 1, 1788 ; married Asaph Dunbar, and died October 15, 1853.

2. Daniel Alden, born January 27, 1791 ; married Abigail Farrar, of Scituate. Their children were—Thomas Alden, who died in Boston, 1859, leaving a daughter. Louisa, wife of Jesse Giles ; Mary Caroline, wife of Jacob Bates, of South Abington.

3. Sarah, born March 22, 1793 ; married Davis Packard, of Bridgewater, and died 1860, in Randolph. Their children were—Harriet Newell, Rev. Noah Ford, Abigail Whitman, Davis Snow and Sally Snow ; all died before her, as well as her husband. Rev. Noah F. Packard died in New Orleans in 1847.

4. Mary, born July 27, 1795 ; married Jeremiah Litch, of Boston, and died there in 1848, without children.

GURNEY.

1. JOHN GURNEY, the ancestor of most of the name in Abington, came from Weymouth, and settled in the south part of this town, then a part of Bridgewater, about the year 1690. He died about 1715 ; and, it seems, intestate, as his estate was divided equally among his children, among whom were Richard, David and Nathan. Nothing is known of the posterity of Richard and David.

2. Nathan had Rebecca, born October, 1727 ; Lemuel, born October, 1730 ; Elijah, born —, 1732 ; Noah, born May, 1735 ; Nathan, born November, 1739 ; Silas, born June, 1743 ; Sarah, born March, 1745 ; Jacob, born March, 1748 ; John, born May, 1751.

3. Lemuel left no posterity, so far as is known.

3. Elijah married a Widow House, and had Sophia and Sylvia.

3. Noah married a daughter of Samuel Pool, Esq.; and had Asa, Joseph Pool, Noah, Jeremiah, James, John and Olive.

3. Silas married a Palmer; and had Sarah, Oliver, Huldah, Rebecca, Anna and Ephraim.

3. Nathan married a Palmer (sister of Silas' wife); and had Nathan, Mary and Lebbeus.

3. Jacob married a Reese; and had Elizabeth, Ruth, Mehitable, Jacob, William S., Phebe and Lucy.

3. John married Sarah Norton, daughter of Samuel Norton, Esq., and had Polly, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, John, Ira, Martha, Clarissa and Zenas.

3. Sarah married John Tirrell; no issue.

3. Rebecca is supposed to have removed to Weymouth.

4. The daughters of Elijah left this town in early life.

4. Asa, son of Noah, married Mary, daughter of Jos. Hersey; and had David, Mary and Rosand. The daughters died in early life.

4. Jos. P., son of Noah, married Sarah Reed, and had Nathaniel, Sarah, Samuel and Edmund. Samuel was killed by the kick of a horse.

4. Noah, son of Noah, married a Reed; and had Jonathan R., Noah, Cyrus, Ichabod, Lydia, Ruth, Charity and Abigail.

4. Jeremiah, son of Noah, married Mary Fullarton; and had Charlotte, Chandler R., Lysander, John, Mary, Eliza and —.

4. James, son of Noah, was a graduate of Brown University, and was settled in the ministry at Nantucket; he married, in succession, two of the daughters of Silas Gurney, and had children.

4. John, son of Noah, married and removed West.

4. Olive, daughter of Noah, left no posterity.

4. Oliver, son of Silas, removed to Freetown, and had a family.

4. Ephraim, son of Silas, left one son—William—who commanded a company in the War of 1861.

4. Sarah, daughter of Silas, married Asa Whitmarsh, and had two sons—Asaph and Oliver G.

4. Huldah and Anne, daughters of Silas, married James Gurney.

4. Nathan, son of Nathan, married a daughter of the late Elijah Shaw, and had Diantha and Merilla L. He afterwards married Martha Puling, and had Nathan P.; she dying, he married Sarah Whitman, and had Ephraim W.

4. Lebbeus, son of Nathan, married Susanna Lazell; and had Lebbeus, Nathan and Nahum; after her decease he married Ruth Gurney, and had children.

4. Mary, daughter of Nathan, married Malachi Jenkins, and removed from Abington.

4. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob, married Ezra Cushing; Ruth married Joel Reed; Mehitable married Seth Pool; Phoebe married Solomon Ford; Lucy married John Wild.

4. Jacob, son of Jacob, removed to Randolph; William S. married a daughter of Jacob Ford, and had a family.

4. Polly, daughter of John, had no family; Elizabeth married Ephraim S. Jenkins, and has children; Sarah married Thos. Blanchard; no issue. Hannah married Daniel Reed; Martha married Jos. Jenkins; both removed to Madison, Me., and had families; Clarissa married Peleg Stetson, and had no children.

4. The sons of John—Ira, John and Zenas—died childless.

5. David, son of Asa, married Nancy Ellis, and had Ruth, who married Orange Wilkes; Mehitable married Samuel D. Wilkes; Davis married Blanchard, and has a family; David B. married Blanchard, and has a family; Mary married James Corthel; Rosanda married a Drake.

There are a few others in Abington by this name, who probably did not descend from the ancestor John Gurney, but from Joseph Gurney, who settled in this town about the close of the seventeenth century.

Joseph G. had children, viz., Perkins, Benoni and Joseph, if no more; Perkins removed to Bridgewater, and was the father of Adam, David, Seth, and three daughters.

Bencui was the father of Benoni, Thomas, Samuel and Caroline.

Joseph, son of Joseph, had Joseph, Gideon, Daniel, Zachariah, Sarah and Deborah.

So far as is known, there are none of the descendants of Benoni remaining in this town. Of the descendants of Joseph, only Daniel, son of Daniel, and the children of Hervey, son of Daniel.

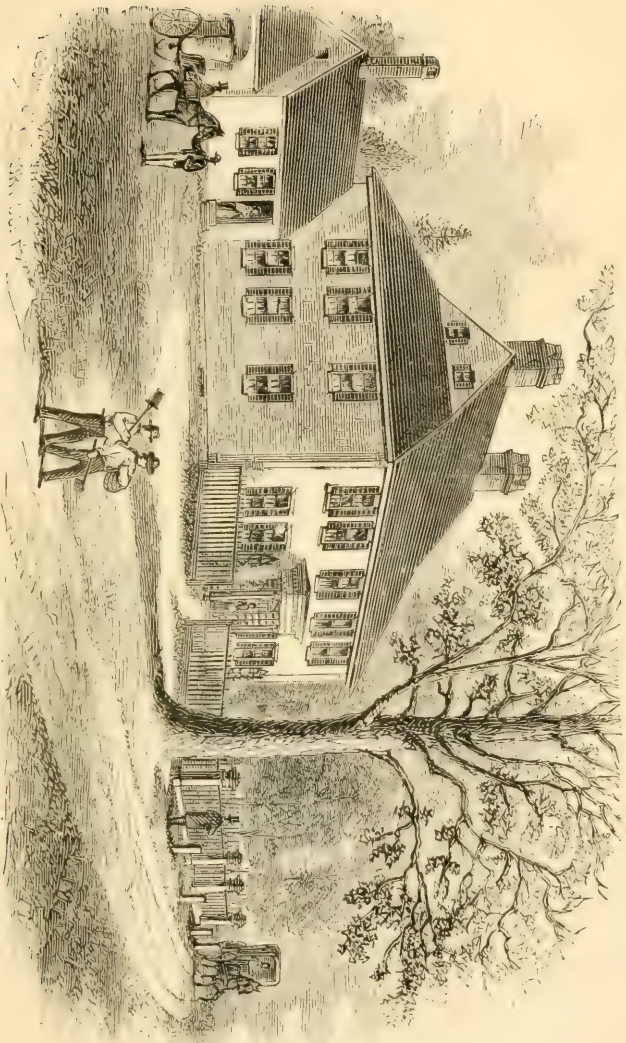
H O B A R T.

I. THE families of this name in Abington and vicinity, descended from EDMUND HOBART, who, with his wife and son, Joshua, and daughters Rebecca and Sarah, came to New England, in 1633. He settled at Charlestown, became a free-man March 4, 1634, and went to Hingham in 1635. He was a deputy in 1639, 1640, and 1642. He died March 8, 1645 or 1646. The other sons were Edmund, jr., Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, and Thomas Hobart.

II. Thomas Hobart, son of Edmund Hobart, sen., above named, was born in England, and came to this country in 1633, with his wife, Jane, and three children. He settled in Hingham, in 1635, with his father and brothers. He had children born in Hingham—Nehemiah, Thomas, Joshua, Aaron, Caleb, Moses and Isaac; one of these, Aaron, (Captain,) was born August 25, 1661. Thomas Hobart died August 18, 1689, aged 83.

III. Aaron, son of the preceding, was born in Hingham, and baptized as above stated. The name of his wife was Rebecca. They had several children, and among them were Aaron, Thomas and Isaac. Aaron, the father, was "drowned in sailing towards Boston," March 3, 1705.

IV. Isaac Hobart, son of the preceding, removed to Abington. He was born in Hingham, July 15, 1700. His removal



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN HOBART, SOUTH ARLINGTON.

to Abington was in 1724. He married Mary, daughter of John Harden, in that year, and died in Abington in 1775. Their children were—

Thomas, born 1725 ; (Col.) Aaron, born 1729 ; Mary, born 1735 ; John, born 1738.

V. Thomas, son of Isaac IV., married and settled in Pembroke (now Hanson), and had two sons, Isaac and Thomas, and eight daughters, all of whom were married, and are now deceased.

VI. Isaac and Thomas both settled in Hanson. Isaac had children, and one of these, VII. Isaac, now over eighty years of age, lives in Hanson, and has children, four sons and three daughters, all married ; and grandchildren. Thomas, married Waterman, of Scituate, but had no children. He and his wife have recently (1865) deceased. He was a man of much enterprise and activity in business ; was largely concerned in a cotton and woollen factory, and a blast furnace, for casting hollow ware and machinery, in the town of Halifax ; was also a large owner in a forge and anchor shop in Hanson.

V. Aaron, (Col.) son of Isaac IV., married, 1st, Elizabeth Pilsbury, daughter of Jacob Pilsbury, November 5, 1753, and by her had six sons—Jacob, Seth, Noah, Nathaniel, Aaron, Isaac, and two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. Jacob, born August 5, 1754, died December 20, 1772 ; Seth, born September 4, 1755 ; Nathaniel, born October 15, 1758 ; Elizabeth, born February 5, 1761 ; Aaron, born August 9, 1764 ; Noah, born March 17, 1767 ; Sarah, born June 13, 1770, died January 7, 1791 ; Isaac, born September 1, 1771. He married, 2d, Thankful Adams, November 25, 1777. She was born May 25, 1747. She was the widow of Elihu Adams, a brother of President John Adams, by whom she had three children—two sons and one daughter—John, Elisha and Susanna. Her children by the second marriage were Adams, Joseph, Benjamin (twins), Salome, Mary and Thankful.

Adams was born December 3, 1779 ; died April 14, 1783. Joseph and Benjamin, born October 24, 1781 ; Joseph died

August 1, 1787. Salome, born March 20, 1784; Mary, born September 3, 1787; Thankful, March 9, 1793.

VI. Seth settled in East Bridgewater; married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Braintree, 1782, and had Betsey, 1783; Jacob, 1784; Jonathan, 1786; Seth, 1788; Polly, 1790; Eunice, 1795; Joseph, 1796; Esther, 1798; Allen, 1801. She died 1813; he died 1814. Esther married Micah White, and resides in Western New York. Jacob, Seth, Eunice and Allen died without issue.

VI. Nathaniel married and had two children. The family have all deceased; the children in infancy. He died June 23, 1838, aged 80.

VI. Elizabeth married Dr. David Jones. He was born at Wrentham, March 26, 1749; came to Abington with his father in 1751, where he lived until twenty years of age; then went to Boston to study medicine with Dr. Warren, and was married in February, 1777; moved to North Yarmouth, Me., October 17, 1783. Their children were—

VII. Mary, who married John Hale; Jacob H., who married Hannah Bisbee; Betsey, who married John Lawrence; Sarah, who married Henry Scott; David, who married Elizabeth L. Chase; Esther, who married Stephen Hale; Abigail G., who married Isaac Hobart; Jane T., who married Isaac Hobart; Elias, not married; and three died in infancy; twelve in all.

Dr. Jones was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and was acting in that capacity at the battle of Bunker Hill, where his old teacher, Dr. Warren, was shot. Mrs. David Jones died in 1842; the doctor died many years before.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, that the first five of the above couples, viz., Mr. and Mrs. John Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, were all married in early life, and their connections remained unbroken until very old age; when, within a few months of each other, all the five husbands died, leaving their wives widows, all within

the space of about two years. They were all probably over 70 years of age.

VII. Mary, daughter of Elizabeth VI., who married John Hale, had eight children, four of whom died in infancy or childhood. Of the four remaining, one, Mary Jones Hale, married Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, Me.

VIII. Mary J., wife of A. W. Paine, has four children.

IX. Mary Abby, Selma W., Augusta L., Eugenie H.

VI. Aaron, son of Aaron V., born August 9, 1764, died January 9, 1818; he married Susanna Adams, daughter of Elihu Adams, of Braintree, brother of President John Adams. She was born December 7, 1766, and died December 31, 1826. She had six children.

VII. 1. Elihu, born December, 1785, died September, 1842; married Sally Dyer, daughter of Christopher Dyer, who died April, 1848; had children—

VIII. 1. Sarah; 2. Eliza; 3. Elihu.

VII. 2. Aaron, born June, 1787, died September, 1858; married Maria Leach, daughter of Andrew; had seven children.

VIII. 1. Susan; 2. Aaron; 3. George; 4. Maria; 5. Edward; 6. John; 7. Catherine. He was a Representative to Congress, and Judge of Probate for Plymouth County.

VII. 3. Susanna, born March, 1789; married, first, Zebah Hayden, and, second, Jared Whitman; had, by her first husband,—

VIII. Caroline, who died in infancy; had, by her second husband,—

VIII. 1. Caroline H.; 2. Augustus; 3. Jared; 4. Susan A. H.; 5. Ephraim.

VII. 4. Sarah, born June, 1791; married John S. Champney; died May, 1826; had one child,

VIII. John, who was drowned.

VII. 5. Abigail Adams, born June, 1793; married John S. Champney; died January, 1853; had four children.

VIII. 1. Nathaniel; 2. Aaron (who both died young); 3. Sarah; 4. Abbe.

VII. 6. Eliza, born January, 1800 ; died December, 1800.

VI. Noah Hobart, son of Aaron Hobart V., was born in Abington, March 17, 1767 ; married November 5, 1789, by Rev. Mr. Angier, to Deborah Winslow Thomas, of East Bridgewater, who was born in Duxbury, May 13, 1767. She was a descendant of Edward Winslow, one of the early Pilgrims. They removed to Foxborough in May, 1804, where Mrs. Hobart died, December 3, 1834, aged 67. Noah Hobart died at the same place, January 24, 1854, at the age of nearly 87. Their children were—

Henry, born in Abington, September 13, 1790 ; Albert, born in Abington, November 8, 1792 ; Nathaniel, born in Abington, August 30, 1794 ; James Thomas, born in Abington, July 12, 1801 ; Aaron, born in Abington, October 8, 1803 ; Deborah Ann, born in Foxboro', January 29, 1806 ; Jane Talman, born in Foxboro', June 28, 1808.

VII. Henry, the oldest son of Noah, born September 13, 1790, continued on the homestead in Foxboro', where he died May 24, 1862, at the age of nearly 72, highly respected as an upright and useful citizen. He held the most important offices of the town for many years ; represented it often in the General Court, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was also a member of the State Senate for the year 1852. He married Anna Briggs, of Norton, July 17, 1817 ; she died April 18, 1836. In 1840, he married Mrs. Mehitable S. C. Fales. By his first wife he had the following children :—

Thomas, born July 30, 1819 ; died August 1, 1819. Caroline, born December 24, 1820 ; died May 22, 1856. Anna Maria, born July 20, 1822 ; now living. Henry, jr., born January 24, 1824 ; now living. Albert Winslow, born Sept. 6, 1825 ; died June 16, 1844. Aaron, born May 31, 1828 ; died February 27, 1832. Harriet Briggs, born April 14, 1830 ; died June 30, 1864. George William, born November 4, 1832 ; died July 5, 1839. Emily Jane, born March 26, 1834 ; died January 24, 1859. Edwin, born April 11, 1836 ; now living.

VIII. Henry, jr., son of Henry (above named), served his

time with Benjamin Hobart, of South Abington, in the manufacture of tacks. He is now an active member of the successful manufacturing firm of DUNBAR, HOBART & WHIDDEN, successors of "B. Hobart & Son," for whose business the senior partner, William H. Dunbar, Esq., has erected, near the Hobart mansion in South Abington, the most extensive tack establishment in this country. Henry, jr., married Mary T. Burnap, daughter of Rev. U. C. Burnap, of Lowell, November 2, 1845, and they have had the following children, all living but one :—

Walter Henry, born in Abington, February 10, 1848; James Frederick, born in Abington, January 26, 1850; Mary Isabelle, born in Abington, April 12, 1852; George Burnap, born in Abington, February 8, 1854; Anna Caroline, born in Abington, March 14, 1856; Richard Everett, born in Abington, June 16, 1858; Emily Florence, born in East Bridgewater, March 18, 1861; died September, 1863. Grace Agnes, born in East Bridgewater, July 15, 1864.

VIII. Caroline, the oldest daughter of Henry, married William Rawlins Williamson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, November 23, 1848, and their children were—

Emily Rawlins, born August 22, 1849; died June 29, 1850. William Henry, born June 20, 1851; Jane Taylor, born February 5, 1853. Mrs. Williamson died in Cincinnati, May 22, 1856.

VIII. Anna Maria, second daughter of Henry, married Captain Robert P. Holmes, of Wrentham, February 5, 1851, and made several voyages with him to India, and other foreign parts. They had no children. Capt. Holmes died in Wrentham, June 1, 1856.

Edwin, the youngest son of Henry, who lives on the family place in Foxboro', married Julia A. Noyes, February 19, 1863. He has one child—Anna Caroline—born December 24, 1863. No other of the children of Henry, sen., were married, or are now living.

VII. Albert, the second son of Noah, born November 8, 1792, went to Boston in 1810, where he afterwards engaged

in the dry goods business, in which he has been successful. He married Sarah Farmer Jewett, of Ashburnham, December 14, 1825. She died October 9, 1838. Their children were—

Albert Jewett, born December 21, 1826; died January 15, 1864. Sarah Jane, born January 4, 1829; Joseph Henry, born December 30, 1830; died February 8, 1833. Ellen Frances, born July 13, 1833; Edward, born September 15, 1834; died October 3, 1834.

VIII. Sarah Jane was married by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, to George Papendick, then of Milwaukie, Wis., now of Boston, on the 12th of October, 1852. Their children were—

Ernest Albert Peaskes, born in Milwaukie, November 23, 1853; Eleanor Christine, born in Boston, September 19, 1857; George Christopher, born in Boston, July 1, 1861.

VIII. Albert Jewett married Annie E. Smith, of West Tisbury, January, 1861. They have one child—Bessie Jewett—born in West Tisbury, May 29, 1862. Albert J. joined the 45th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, and was with it nine months in North Carolina. Since deceased.

VII. Nathaniel, third son of Noah, born August 30, 1794, entered Harvard College in 1813, in the class with Caleb Cushing, but had to leave after two years' study, on account of the weakness of his eyes. He afterwards engaged in business in Boston. He wrote, and published, the life of Swedenborg, in whose doctrines he was a believer. He was lost with the steamer *Lexington*, which was burnt on Long Island Sound, January 13, 1840; he married Lydia Clark, of Waltham, December 19, 1827. Their children were—

Nathan, born in Boston, November 14, 1829; Sarah, born in Boston, August 25, 1831; died September 26, 1850. Mary, born in Boston, August 2, 1833; died August 17, 1833. Cornelia, born in Boston, August 7, 1835; died November 26, 1856. John Henry, born in Boston, August 16, 1837; died March 1, 1840.

VIII. Nathan, the only surviving child of Nathaniel, and who is now in successful business in New York, married

Octavia, daughter of Benjamin Hobart, of South Abington, November 12, 1857. They have the following children:—

Cornelia, born in Boston, October 26, 1858; William Dunbar, born in Boston, February 5, 1860; Mary Lydia, born in Boston, June 26, 1861; Florence, born in Boston, June 16, 1863; Victoria, born in Boston, April 3, 1865.

VII. James Thomas, fourth son of Noah, born July 12, 1801; was engaged in active business in Boston for many years, and was a member of its City Council for two or three years. He removed his family to Hawesville, Kentucky, in 1838, where he took charge of an extensive coal mine. In 1845 he went to Cincinnati, and in 1857 to New York, where he now resides. He married Anne Newell, July 18, 1830, by whom he had the following children:—

Harriet Whitney, born in Boston, January 8, 1832; James, born in Boston, March 9, 1834; died October 13, 1837; William Newell, born in Boston, March 28, 1836; Anna Elizabeth, born in Boston, February 2, 1838; Frances Wells, born in Hawesville, Ky., December 4, 1840; died June 6, 1852. Katherine Lawrence, born in Hawesville, Ky., August 19, 1843; died February 20, 1854. Henry Lee, born in Cincinnati, July 26, 1845.

Mrs. Anne Hobart died in Cincinnati, March 18, 1847.

On the 23d of September, 1850, James married Sarah Mann Everett, of Wrentham, by whom he has had four children, as follows:—

Edward Everett, born in Cincinnati, September 26, 1851; died May 3, 1854. James Holbrook, born in Cincinnati, March 5, 1853; died May 11, 1854. Everett, born in Cincinnati, September 1, 1855; Clara, born in New York, June 29, 1858.

VIII. James, oldest son of William Newell Hobart, who is in business in Cincinnati, married Anna E. Babbett, of that city, in 1862.

VII. Aaron, fifth son of Noah, born October 8, 1803; went to Charleston, S. C., in 1824, where he was in business until 1830, when he returned to Boston, and engaged in the

dry goods business. He was a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts for the year 1852; a member of the Boston City Council for one year, and, for eight years, one of the United States Appraisers for the Port of Boston. He married Anna Mann Browne, of Wrentham, December 22, 1841. Their children were—

Caroline Browne, born in Boston, January 9, 1843; Arthur, born in Boston, March 2, 1844; Grace Darling, born in Wrentham, July 28, 1845; Aaron, jr., born in Wrentham, June 8, 1847; died February 6, 1849. Annie Mann, born in Boston, December 12, 1849; Mary Tyler, born in Boston, April 23, 1858.

VII. Deborah Ann, the oldest daughter of Noah, born January 29, 1806, did not marry, but lived with her brother Albert, in Boston, after the death of his wife, in 1838. She died November 9, 1859. She was a receiver of the doctrines of Swedenborg.

VII. Jane Talman, the youngest child of Noah, born June 28, 1808; married William Cobb, of Wrentham, who died March 2, 1865. Their children were—

Sarah Jewett, born May 12, 1840; Anna Jane, born October 1, 1841; William, born January 8, 1843; died in May, 1843.

Their daughter, Sarah Jewett, married David T. Stone, of Wrentham, in October, 1860. Their children were—

Helen Jane, born September, 1841; Mary Stanley, born May, 1843.

The descendants of Noah Hobart have been, up to March, 1865, 7 children, 62 grand and great-grandchildren, of whom 4 children and 39 grandchildren are living.

VI. Sarah, daughter of Aaron V., married Asa Lewis. They had two children; the last of which died very soon after birth, and the mother also died about the same time. Their only surviving child was named Susanna Cushman, who married in about 1805, one Garman. She died a few years ago, leaving three sons and three daughters. One son was lost at sea. All were married, and had children.

VI. Isaac Hobart, son of Aaron, born in Abington, September 1, 1771; died in Eastport, Me., February 26, 1847; married Joanna Hersey, July 17, 1794; she died at Edmunds, Me., May 21, 1858; born at Hingham, March 1, 1776. Their children and grandchildren are as follows:—

VII. Aaron, born July 31, 1795; had 9 children; 6 now living; had 13 grandchildren; 10 living.

VII. Isaac, born August 13, 1797; had 9 children; 5 living; had 7 grandchildren; all living.

VII. Joanna, born July 12, 1799; died July 26, 1848; had 7 children; 2 living; had 3 grandchildren; 2 living.

VII. Eliza, born May 3, 1801; had 6 children; 5 living; had 5 grandchildren; 2 living.

VII. Benjamin, born April 11, 1803; had 7 children; 5 living; had 8 grandchildren; all living.

VII. Sarah Jones, born September 16, 1806; had 11 children; 10 living; had 13 grandchildren; 10 living.

Aaron married, first, Mary Kilby; second, Catherine Eastman.

Joanna married Daniel Kilby; he died January, 1860.

Isaac married, first, Abigail Jones; second, Jane Jones.

Eliza married William M. Brooks.

Benjamin married, first, Emily Haywood; second, Mary Mayhew.

Sarah Jones married Heman Nickerson.

Isaac Hobart settled in Edmunds, the extreme eastern part of Maine, in 1792, on a township of land given him by his father; of his children, his three sons, Aaron, Isaac and Benjamin, and his son-in-law, Daniel Kilby, have been members of the State Legislature; and his grandson, Daniel Kilby Hobart, a member of the State Senate.

VI. Benjamin, son of Aaron V., was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1804; he married, first, October 4, 1811, Lucy Lazell, daughter of General Sylvanus Lazell, of East Bridgewater, who died September 19, 1812, aged 27; no children. Second, married, January 22, 1815, Deborah Lazell, daughter of Edmund Lazell, of Cummington, in this

State. Her mother was a daughter of Hezekiah Ford, a descendant of the Ford Family in Abington, who removed to Cummington, with his family, in 1767, her mother Mary being then 15 years old. Her grandmother, after whom she was named, was Deborah Beal, a descendant of the Beal Family in Abington. (See memorials of the Ford and Beal Families.) Their children were—

1. VII. Edmund, born October 29, 1815; died April 27, 1824.
2. VII. Lucy Lazell, born October 4, 1817.
3. VII. Amelia, born March 23, 1820.
4. VII. Benjamin, born February 17, 1822.
5. VII. Mary Elizabeth, born December 7, 1823; died October 10, 1825.
6. VII. Deborah Ann, born June 28, 1825.
7. VII. Andrew, born October 16, 1827; drowned May 12, 1830.
8. VII. Octavia, born November 7, 1829.
9. VII. Joseph, born December 3, 1831.
10. VII. Helen, born May 3, 1833.
11. VII. John Lazell, born April 14, 1836.
12. VII. Mary, born February 28, 1838.

Lucy Lazell VII. married, first, Richard Bridge Carter, of Boston, April 29, 1841, and had children—

VIII. 1. Frederic Richard, born December, 1841; died August 27, 1851; accidentally killed by the cars.

VIII. 2. John Wilkins, born June 30, 1843.

VIII. 3. Benjamin Hobart, born February 22, 1847; died April, 1863; accidentally killed by discharge of his gun.

VIII. 4. James Richard, born January 4, 1849.

Mr. Carter, the husband, died January 4, 1852, aged 44 years.

The second son, John W. Carter, left the University at Cambridge the second year of his course, and enlisted in the 17th United States Infantry, November 2, 1862. He participated, with his regiment, in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mile Run, and was promoted through the

various grades to the rank of first lieutenant. The desperate contests in the Wilderness, May, 1864, inflicted such heavy loss upon the regimental officers, that he early assumed the position of field officer, as second in rank, which office he continued to hold during the engagements at Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. Shortly after the opening assaults on Petersburg, the first series of which ended in the disastrous "crater explosion," he was attacked by typhoid malaria fever, and, after a protracted illness, reported for duty. His regiment, on account of severe losses, having been ordered out of the field at the close of the campaign, and his own health having been seriously impaired, he resigned December 9, 1864.

Mrs. Carter married, 2d, William J. Cutler, of Boston, Feb. 18, 1857; he was born at New Salem, April 19, 1815, and had by his first wife, Lucia Washburn, of Bridgewater, two sons—William Washburn, born December 1, 1844, and Edward, born May 3, 1847.

Amelia VII. married William H. Dunbar, [see memorial of Dunbar Family,] June 24, 1840, and had children—

VIII. 1. Emily, born August 18, 1841.

VIII. 2. Amelia H., born December 25, 1845.

VIII. 3. Lucy C., born October 7, 1848.

Emily VIII. married John Wooldredge, of Lynn, June 11, 1863, and had children—

IX. 1. Amelia Dunbar, born March 25, 1864.

IX. 2. William Dunbar, born June 27, 1865.

Benjamin VII. married Mary A. Webb, a native of England, December 22, 1863. Children—Mary Isabella, born September 18, 1865. They reside at San Francisco, Cal.

Deborah Ann VII. married Alden F. Dunbar, [see memorial of Dunbar Family,] August 26, 1846, and had children—

VIII. 1. Annie, who died at the age of four years; and 2. Asaph; and 3. Alden; who died in infancy.

VIII. 4. Amelia Hobart, born March 29, 1852.

VIII. 5. Blanche Lazell, born December 4, 1854.

They have resided at New Orleans over 19 years.

Octavia VII. married Nathan Hobart, [see memorial of Noah Hobart, p. 393.]

Joseph VII. married Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, January 16, 1862. She was born on 6th of 10th month, 1834. Child—Grace Lazell, born December 17, 1865; died in infancy. They now reside at Philadelphia.

Mary VII. married James Lockett, now a merchant in Boston, a native of England, March 5, 1863, and had children—

VIII. 1. Benjamin Carter, born October 30, 1863.

VIII. 2. Madeline Lazell, born March 17, 1865.

VI. Salome married Marcus Alden, of East Bridgewater, and had children—

VII. 1. Aaron, born in East Bridgewater; 2. Susan, born in East Bridgewater; they removed to New York City, where Mr. Alden died. The daughter, Susan, married Seymour Heyt, and a few years after removed to Stamford, Conn., where they now reside.

VI. Mary, daughter of Aaron V., married Henry Brigham, May 7, 1812. She died May 27, 1853. He married, second, Mrs. Abigail S. Hersey, May 31, 1854. The children of Mary were—

VII. 1. Henry H., born January 22, 1813.

VII. 2. Joseph W., born October 2, 1814.

VII. 3. Charles, born in 1816; lived only six weeks.

Henry H., VII., married, first, Mary R. Corthell, October 16, 1834, who died July 14, 1847. Children—

VIII. 1. Andrew C., and VIII. 2. Joseph H. H. Second, married Drusilla B. Keen, April 12, 1854.

Andrew VIII. married Helena Peterson, October 10, 1857. Child—

IX. Albert Henry, born February 25, 1860.

Joseph H. H., VIII., married Eliza Ann Cook, December 28, 1865; died January 17, 1866.

VI. Thankful, daughter of Aaron V., married Daniel Perry, 1812; died May 10, 1863. Children—

VII. 1. Thomas H., born August 20, 1813; died May 7, 1849.

VII. 2. Frances, born April 2, 1818; died August 19, 1858.

VII. 3. Daniel, born April 27, 1820.

VII. 4. Caroline, born August 31, 1830.

VII. 5. Marie Louisa, born April 1, 1833.

Thomas H., VII., married Sarah Harvey, of Philadelphia, May 23, 1847. He was a graduate of Waterville College, Me., Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy; taught midshipmen on board a national ship at Canton and other stations. Afterwards licensed to preach in the New Jerusalem Church. Officiated at St. Louis, Mo., where he and his wife died near the same time.

Frances VII. married Henry Clapp, of Scituate, October 12, 1844. Children—

VIII. 1. Mary Frances, born July 30, 1845.

VIII. 2. Henry Oscar, born April 15, 1847. He served — years in the — Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in the war for the suppression of the great rebellion.

Daniel VII. married Mary A. Hartwell, November 13, 1845. Child—

VIII. Edward C., born April 12, 1850; died 1866.

Caroline VII. married Levi S. Cox, December 13, 1857.

V. John, son of Isaac IV., settled in Abington, and had three children—VI. John, Jacob and Polly (or Mary), owned and lived in the house where Henry Brigham now lives (at South Abington). John married a daughter of Samuel Sphere, of Bridgewater (now East Bridgewater); about 1795 removed to Leicester, in this State. He kept a noted tavern there for many years; was a man of a strong mind, and represented his town in the Legislature. Two of his sons settled in Philadelphia; his descendants are quite numerous. His widowed wife died two or three years since, at over 90 years of age. Another son, Jacob, removed to New York State; had a

family there, and deceased some time since. Polly married a Mr. Rice, and removed to the same State. Very little is known of this branch of the Hobart family.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE HOBART FAMILY.

Among the first settlers of Hingham, was the family of Edmund Hobart, who came from Hingham, England, in 1633; at the same time, the same year, his sons, Joshua, Edmund, jr., and Thomas, with their wives and children, came, and also two daughters, Rebecca and Sarah; in 1635, Rev. Peter Hobart, another son, came over, and was the first settled minister of Hingham. Edmund Hobart, sen., died in Hingham, March 8, 1645. His widow died June 23, 1649.

Elijah Hobart, who settled in Abington, was of the sixth generation from Edmund, by the following line, viz., Edmund, who was born 1602 or 1603; Samuel, baptized April 13, 1645; Peter, born January 16, 1684; Peter, born October 19, 1727.

Elijah Hobart, son of Deacon Peter, was born in Hingham, August 31, 1763, and married Martha Stoddart in the year 1787, and about this time moved to Abington. Had children as follows:—Tamar, born February 15, 1788; she married Nathaniel Beal. Martha, born November 6, 1789; she married Henry Burrill. Mehitabel, born December 23, 1791; she married Ephraim Whiting. Mary and Sarah (twins), were born in June, 1794; Mary married John Ripley, and Sarah married Ebed Vining, jr. These five daughters of Elijah and Martha Hobart, all had large families of children. This year, (1794,) Martha, the wife, died, in the 25th year of her age; and Mr. Elijah Hobart married Mary Orcut, of Abington; they had children as follows, all born in Abington: Elijah, jr., born December 25, 1795; he married Louisa Pool, daughter of David Pool, of Abington; they moved to Hingham, and have a large family of children. Nancy, born May 8, 1799; married Eleazer Whiting. Caleb, born December 13,

1801; married Mary S. Cushing, of Scituate, November 11, 1823; she died April 18, 1839. He then married Elizabeth Ball, of Dorchester, June 18, 1840. Priscilla, born 1803; married William Prouty, of Scituate. Sibbel, born 1805; married Elijah Prouty, of Scituate. Francis, born February 16, 1807; married Abishai Soul, of Hanover. John, born January 15, 1809; married Joanna Chandler, of Duxbury, May 16, 1830. Lucy, born April 4, 1811; married Isaac Everson. Albert, born May 8, 1816; married Sarah J. Ball, of Dorchester, November 26, 1837.

Mr. Elijah Hobart died in Abington, in 1847, aged 84 years; and his wife, Mary, in 1863, aged 93 years.

The children of Caleb and Elizabeth Hobart were—

Mary Elizabeth, born April 1, 1841; Emma Jane, born February 16, 1848; Arabella and Anabel (twins), born June 25, 1852; Arabella died October 1, 1852. Henry C., born August 18, 1853; Lilla, born September 5, 1858; died September 8, 1858.

The children of John and Joanna Hobart were—

Maria Otis, born July 11, 1831, who married William Stoddart, October 11, 1848; Mary Gay, born May 19, 1835, who died May 1, 1836; John Thomas, born May 19, 1843.

The children of Albert and Sarah J. Hobart were—

Mary Jane, born December 29, 1840, who died May 25, 1844. Alonzo C., born March 9, 1843; married February 18, 1864, Ellen M. Grose, of South Scituate. Albert, jr., born May 14, 1845; George A., born November 6, 1849; Rufus H., born May 30, 1851; William E., born August 15, 1855; and Lewis E., born September 6, 1856.

H O W E .

JOSHUA HOWE and HANNAH HOWE, his wife, came from Dighton, Mass., and settled in this town. He was a farmer and shoemaker. Their children were—Molly, Rachel, Nathaniel, Hannah and Sarah. He died December 24, 1801, aged 80 years. Hannah, his wife, died October 18, 1796, aged 73 years. Molly or Mary, daughter of Joshua, died June 2, 1792, aged 28 years.

Rachel, daughter of Joshua, married a Mr. Drake, of Easton, Mass., and settled in that town. Nathaniel, son of Joshua, married Ruthe Colson. They had three children—Betsey, Mary and Joshua. Ruthe, wife of Nathaniel, died September 24, 1800, aged 34 years. Nathaniel died July 19, 1814, aged 59 years. Betsey died at the age of 20 years. Mary married Rev. William Shedd, minister of the First Church, Abington.

Mr. Shedd died November 11, 1830, aged 32 years, after a ministry of little more than one year. Mary, his wife, died March 21, 1865, aged 75 years.

Betsey, or Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel, died January 19, 1808, aged 19 years.

Sarah Howe, second wife of Nathaniel, died September 24, 1825.

Joshua, son of Nathaniel, married Nancy Wales. They had one child—Elizabeth. He died December 9, 1814, aged 22 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua, married Dr. Alfred C. Garratt, and settled in Hanover. Their children were—Joshua Howe and Alfred Hallock. She died May 16, 1853, aged 39 years.

H O W L A N D .

FREEMAN P. HOWLAND came into Abington, from Hanson, December, 1849 ; a descendant (of the seventh generation) from JOHN HOWLAND and ELIZABETH, who came to Plymouth in the *Mayflower*, in 1620.

The descent is traced as follows, viz. :—

2. John Howland, eldest son of John and Elizabeth, married Mary Lee, October 26, 1651, and after living in Marshfield a few years, settled in Barnstable. The dates of his birth and death are not found. He had several sons and daughters.

3. Shubael, second son of John and Mary, born September 30, 1672 ; married Mercy Blossom, December 13, 1700 ; had several children—

4. Jabez, eldest son of Shubael and Mercy, born September 16, 1701 ; married Elizabeth Percival, December 22, 1727.

5. Zaccheus, son of Jabez and Elizabeth, born March 30, 1747 ; married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Falmouth ; lived in Barnstable, and had eleven children. He died November 16, 1828 ; she died September, 1831.

6. William, eldest son of Zaccheus and Mary, born June 22, 1773 ; married Aurelia Yost ; lived in Sandwich, and afterwards in Falmouth, where he died November, 1824. She died February, 1827. Had five children.

7. Freeman P., eldest son of William and Aurelia, born in Sandwich, September 3, 1797 ; graduated at Amherst College, 1824 ; ordained and settled over the Congregational Church in Hanson, October 25, 1826 ; dismissed, at his request, about eight years after. He married Eliza Bartlett, daughter of Deacon Abner Bartlett, of Plymouth, January 5, 1826 ; she died at Hanson, April 3, 1828. He afterwards, March 12, 1829, married Deborah Sawin, widow of Dr. Daniel Sawin, and daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Cushing, of Hanson. His children were—

Eliza Bartlett, born July 7, 1830 ; Deborah Cushing, born October 17, 1831 ; married Dr. A. P. Chase, and moved to Illinois. Freeman Parker, born September 29, 1833 ;

married Virginia I. Cash, and lives in Hanson; has three children.

Edward Cushing, born April 22, 1836; lives in Illinois. Charles William, born December 5, 1838; married Mariesta Dodge, of West Cambridge, December, 1862; has a daughter born March 12, 1865. Caroline Frances, born July 24, 1840; Isaac Cushing, born May 16, 1843; John Sawin, born November 14, 1845; died August 25, 1846.

H U N T.

THE progenitor of the Weymouth line of Hunts, (from whom the Abington line descended,) was ENOCH HUNT, who lived in Titenden, in the parish of Lee, near Wendover, in England. He came to this country at a very early day, with his son Ephraim, and located in Weymouth. After awhile he returned to England, leaving his son, who married a wife, and had several sons. Among these was Thomas, who settled in Boston, married, and had nine children. Among these was Thomas, who settled in Weymouth, and had two wives: first, Elizabeth Reed; second, Judith Short, by whom he had fifteen children. Among these was Thomas, who married Lydia Burrill, and had five children, viz., Lydia, Thomas, Ebenezer, Elizabeth and Robert.

Thomas removed to Abington about the year 1770, and located in what is now called East Abington, where Mr. Warren Hunt now lives. He had a large tract of land, and became quite a farmer for that day. He had three wives: first, Experience Thayer; second, Selah Shaw; third, Mercy Pratt. He had, also, eleven children, viz., Sarah, Thomas, Elias, Lydia, Noah, Betsey, David, Elias, Silas, Reuben and Warren.

Captain Thomas Hunt married Susanna Pool, and had eleven children, viz., Joseph, Susanna, Mehitable Pool, Experience, Thomas Jefferson, Cyrus, Sarah, Mary, Bela Thaxter, Clarissa and Annis Reed.

Major Joseph Hunt married Elizabeth Cushing Thaxter,

daughter of Dr. Gridley Thaxter, and had three children—Benjamin Lincoln, Elizabeth Thaxter and Amelia Baylies.

Colonel Thomas J. Hunt married Sarah P. Howe, and had two children, who died in infancy. Mary E., born September 6, 1832, died January 14, 1855; Sarah A., born October 3, 1833, died March 8, 1851; Henry, born October 25, 1837.

Bela T. Hunt moved to Illinois about 1838, and settled at St. Charles, on Fox River, when the country was quite new; married Harriet Hunt Lothrop, and had Charles Lothrop, Frank Bradley, Clarence, Thomas and Wilber Carroll.

Benjamin L. Hunt, son of Joseph, married Othalia K. Soule, of Bridgewater, and had Joseph and Grace Thaxter.

Elizabeth Thaxter, daughter of Joseph, married Brackley C. Dunham. Amelia Baylies, daughter of Joseph, died July 16, 1864.

J A C O B S.

1. DAVID JACOBS, born in Hingham, April 5, 1799, son of Joseph, and grandson of Dr. Joseph, of Scituate, descendants of Nicholas Jacobs, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1633; married Olive Flye, of Maine, October 24, 1824, and settled in Abington. His wife died January 27, 1854.

(NOTE.—For particulars of ancestry, see BARRY'S HISTORY OF HANOVER.)

Children—1. Clarissa, born August 15, 1825; married Gridley T. Wheeler, of Abington, Feb. 17, 1846. 2. David, born January 7, 1827. 3. William F., born February 12, 1828; was a soldier in the 12th Massachusetts Regiment, and killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. 4. Olive M., born February 22, 1830. 5. James H., born April 20, 1832. 6. Daniel W., born August 17, 1834. 7. Mary A., born February 1, 1837; died February 18, 1851. 8. Joseph W., born April 26, 1840; died March 31, 1843. 9. Walter R., born August 2, 1844; died May 7, 1845.

2. David, son of David 1., married Sarah A. Wheeler, of Abington, May 21, 1848.

Children—1. Infant daughter, born and died April 21, 1849. 2. David W., born February 22, 1851. 3. Mary A., born March 24, 1853. 4. Clara A., born July 16, 1855. 5. Edwin S., born July 19, 1857. 6. Olive F., born May 15, 1860. 7. Walter B., born March 24, 1862. 8. Frederick G., born July 5, 1864.

3. James H., son of David 1., married Susan A. Chessman, of Weymouth, August 17, 1854.

Children—1. Olney, born February 9, 1857. 2. Carlton, born August 10, 1862; died November 6, 1864.

J E N K I N S .

EDWARD JENKINS, of Scituate, was one of the Conihassett partners in 1646, and a freeman in 1647. He purchased a part of Edward Forster's lot in 1647, and built his house at the corner of Kent Street, near the bridge, where the house of Capt. Lemuel Webb now stands. He had a lot, also, near where the Methodist Chapel now stands, where his son, Thomas, settled 1698. Edward Jenkins kept an Ordinary many years; licensed first in 1677. He deceased in 1699. His will gives legacies "To my wife Mary, to son Thomas, to grandson Daniel, 20 acres near Valley Swamp (this is now called the Jenkins' meadow, on the north of Jacob's mill pond), to grandson Edward, to granddaughters Hannah Turner and Mary Bacon, to daughter Mary Cooke, to granddaughter Mary Jenkins. Item—It is my will that bread and beer be given at my funeral, also that a sermon be preached at my funeral by Jeremiah Cushing, or some other minister whom my executor shall think meet. Also I give to the minister, that shall preach my funeral sermon, twenty shillings."

By way of explanation, we remark that Edward Jenkins seems to have belonged to the liberal party of the Puritans.

The more strict party forbade sermons, and even prayers, at funerals, because the Church of England said prayers at funerals, and the Church of Rome prayed for the dead.

We have not learned who was the first wife of Edward Jenkins, and the mother of his children. His second wife was Widow Mary Ripley, of Hingham, 1684; his daughter, Mary, married Marmaduke Atkinson, 1670; and in 1674, being deserted, was divorced (see Colony Records). She afterwards married Robert Cooke. His daughter, Hannah, married Thomas Turner, Esq., a lawyer, 1693; and his daughter, Sarah, married Mr. Bacon, of Taunton. Thomas married Martha —, 1678.

Children—Hannah, born 1679; Thomas, born 1681; Edward, 2d, born 1683; Daniel, born 1685. We find no families of these sons in Scituate, except of Edward, 2d, who married, first, Martha Daman, 1705, and, second, Abigail Merritt, 1728.

Children—Mary, born 1706; Thomas, born 1707; Anna, born 1708; Samuel, born 1711; Thankful, born 1712; Edward, 3d, born 1713; David, born 1715; Mary, born 1717; James, born 1718; Martha, born 1724; Content, born 1726; Daniel, born 1728.

David, son of Edward, 2d, married, first, Elizabeth Merritt in 1741, and removed to Abington; and second, Mary Stetson, daughter of Nathaniel Stetson, of Hanover.

Children—David, born —; Isaiah, born 1750; Keziah, who married — Cushing; Betsey, who married David Hersey; Elsie, born 1759, who married Noah Pratt; Rachael, who married Charles Lane; Miranda, who married Nathaniel Nash; Thankful, who married John Reed; and Malachi.

Isaiah, son of David, and grandson of Edward, 2d, married Huldah Gurney in 1770. She was born November 1, 1754; died January 17, 1829, and he died January 11, 1828.

Children—Isaiah, born September 14, 1771; Martha, born March 22, 1773; married Zenas Smith; she died in 1844. Huldah, born March 10, 1775; married Daniel Noyes; she died November 1, 1812. Merritt, born September 28, 1776;

he removed to East Bridgewater, and died in 1861. Mehit-able, born September 23, 1778; married Nathaniel Thomas, and removed to Cummington. Betsey, born April, 1781; married John Brown, and removed to East Bridgewater, where she died February 21, 1819. Lemuel, born February 17, 1783. Zenas, born February 16, 1785. Lydia, born April 25, 1787; married Thomas Reed. Gridley, born February 23, 1789. Rebecca, born August 2, 1791; married William Holbrook; she died December 11, 1811. Paul, born March 31, 1793, and died January 4, 1794. Lucy, born June 27, 1795; married Ebenezer Reed.

Isaiah, son of Isaiah, married Lydia Hersey, and removed to Cummington.

Children—Polly, born 1795; Leonard, born 1797; Betsey, born 1799; Isaiah, born 1801; Mehitable, born 1803; Martha, born 1805; David H., born 1807; Paul, born 1809; Paul, born October, 1810; George W., born January 31, 1812; Merritt, born February 1, 1814.

Lemuel, son of Isaiah, married Clarissa Lovewell, June 21, 1807; he died April 14, 1823, and she died December 28, 1857.

Children—Aaron, born May 16, 1808; Clarissa, born March 14, 1810; married Theodore Reed, December, 1831. Rebecca, born October 18, 1812; married Samuel V. Loud, December 30, 1830. Matilda, born March 12, 1815; married Benjamin F. Burgess, December, 1832. Harriet, born January 9, 1818; married Henry Beal, December 24, 1835. Lemuel, born July 8, 1820; died August 25, 1823.

Zenas, son of Isaiah, married, first, Molly Pratt, 1804; she died 1810; second, Patience Chamberlin, October, 1811; he died July 15, 1835.

Children—Mehitable P., born April 29, 1805; married Jenkins Lane, December 22, 1825. Mary, born April 24, 1810; married Andrew Studley, February 10, 1831. Zenas, born August 20, 1813. Isaiah, born December 13, 1817. Nathan S., born February 14, 1820. Huldah G., born Jan-

uary 8, 1822 ; died February 9, 1841. Lemuel, born October 26, 1826. Rebecca, born August 10, 1830.

Gridley, son of Isaiah, married Nancy Hersey, December 10, 1809 ; she was born August 8, 1791 ; died October 3, 1861 ; and he died March 16, 1846. *

Children—Anna Pool, born February 1, 1811 ; married Joshua Goodnoe, of Springfield, Vt., October 31, 1830 ; no children.

Aaron, son of Lemuel, married Sally Downing, December, 1828 ; he removed to Lynn, where he now resides.

Children—Joseph L., born August, 1832 ; Edward C., born August, 1834.

Zenas, son of Zenas, married Mary R. Hunt, April 23, 1834.

Children—Edward, born February 25, 1835 ; died February 9, 1836. Mary E., born September 17, 1838 ; married Charles J. Horn, jr., of Amity, N. Y., December 1, 1858. Emery H., born March 19, 1854.

Isaiah, son of Zenas, married, first, Eleanor J. Winslow, August 31, 1837 ; she died July 6, 1845 ; and second, Christiana C. Lane, December 22, 1847.

Children—Henry, born October 27, 1838 ; died December 19, 1838. Maria, born October 25, 1851. Carrie Wortley, born July 2, 1860.

Nathan S., son of Zenas, married Betsey Studley, August 29, 1839.

Children—William S., born May 20, 1842 ; died September 1, 1842 ; Albina, born June 2, 1844 ; Elliot, born October 6, 1846 ; died May 14, 1848. Joseph H., born December 29, 1851. Charles S., born September 5, 1857.

Lemuel, son of Zenas, married Mary B. Fletcher, November 5, 1850 ; she was born in Maine, February 27, 1829.

Children—Abbie, born August 12, 1851 ; Fletcher, born April 19, 1859.

K I N G .

JOHN KING, the first of this name who settled in this town, came from Hingham, Mass. He was a farmer, a merchant, and business-man generally. He was a frugal, careful, shrewd manager, and acquired a considerable fortune; and was regarded, for his time, a wealthy citizen. He married Hannah Howe. They had five children—John, Joshua, Sally, Hannah and Benjamin. John King, sen., died January 2, 1819, aged 63 years. Hannah King, his wife, died July 8, 1843, aged 83 years.

John, jr., was educated at Harvard University; studied law, and settled in West Randolph, Mass. He married Sally W. Turner. They had eight children—John, Sarah W. T., Abby T., Seth T., Hannah H., Julia C., Benjamin, and Royal T.; he died January 3, 1840, aged 59 years.

Joshua, son of John, sen., was a farmer, and chosen deacon of the First Church in Abington. He married Hannah Torrey, daughter of Deacon Josiah Torrey, of Abington. They had five children—Mary Torrey, Joshua Howe, Josiah Torrey, Mehitable Torrey, and John Avery. He died September 5, 1849, aged 66 years. Hannah, his wife, died November 1, 1863, aged 74.

Sally, daughter of John, sen., was unmarried. She died in 1825, aged 38 years.

Hannah, daughter of John, sen., was unmarried, and died July 5, 1862, aged 74 years.

Benjamin, son of John, sen., was a man of miscellaneous business—farmer, merchant, &c. He was president of the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree for twenty-seven years; was Major-General of the State Militia; was a man of wealth, and contributed largely to the business enterprises of the town and vicinity. He married, late in life, Mrs. Susan H. Noyes, of Boston. They had one child, Edward Payson, who died in infancy, aged 1 year. He died May 27, 1858, aged 64 years.

Mary Torrey, daughter of Deacon Joshua, married Rev.

Dennis Powers, then of East Randolph, now both residents of this town.

Joshua Howe, son of Deacon Joshua, was a shoe manufacturer. He married Mary Ann Elms, of West Randolph. Their children are four—Josiah Torrey, Frederic, Ellen Ware and Mary Ann. He died July 15, 1864, aged 47 years.

Josiah Torrey, son of Deacon Joshua, was educated at Yale College, Conn.; studied divinity at the New Haven Theological Seminary; preached the Gospel for three years; one of these years labored at the West as a Home Missionary, and died October 7, 1849, aged 30 years—a young man of talent and much promise.

Mehitable Torry was unmarried, and died September 9, 1855, aged 34 years.

John Avery, son of Deacon Joshua, is a farmer; Deacon of the First Church in Abington. He married for his first wife Ellen Ware Pierce, daughter of Rev. Willard Pierce, of North Abington. They had three children—Alice Pierce, who died in infancy; Henrietta Torrey and Fanny Shepard. Ellen Ware, wife of Deacon John A., died July 22, 1856, aged ———. He married for his second wife Sarah F. Hayward, daughter of Deacon Elias Hayward, of Braintree, Mass. Their children were—Alice Elizabeth, (died in infancy,) and Sarah Avery.

L A N E .

AMONG the early settlers in Hingham, we find ANDREW LANE, of Dorchester, who settled in that town in 1635, at the time of the second emigration from England. In his will, proved July 6, 1654, he gave legacies to his sons, George and Andrew, of Hingham.

Andrew had nine children. He died May 1, 1675; his widow died June 2, 1707, aged 95.

Andrew, jr., baptized 1664; married Elizabeth Eames, December 5, 1672, and had seven children. He died December 4, 1717; his widow died November 12, 1727.

Andrew, son of Jonathan, was born December 27, 1685; married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Andrews, October 30, 1718; she died May 26, 1763, aged 70.

Jonathan, sen., died October 15, 1774, aged 94; Jonathan and Abigail had six children.

Daniel, son of Jonathan and Abigail, was born May 28, 1724; married Lydia Tower, May 19, 1746, and removed to Abington; settled in the easterly part of the town, near the corner of Webster and Liberty Streets. He had three sons and several daughters. He died March 12, 1816.

Daniel, jr., was born February 25, 1750; married Hannah Andrews, February 20, 1774; settled near his father, and had a large family of children. His wife, Hannah, died May 7, 1809. He died October 23, 1831.

Caleb, son of Daniel, sen., was born November 4, 1763; died unmarried.

Charles, son of Daniel, sen., was born April 19, 1765; married Rachel, daughter of David Jenkins, May 25, 1788; settled in the easterly part of the town, now the corner of Union and Market Streets. His wife died April 14, 1840. He died September 31, 1849.

Children of Charles and Rachel, his wife—

1. David, born July 12, 1791; married Ruth Lincoln, daughter of Jonathan Cushing, Esq., of Hingham, December 2, 1816. He died October 18, 1831.

2. Charles, jr., born January 27, 1793; married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Isaac Reed, August 7, 1815. Removed to Boston. Died June, 1861.

3. Rachel, born September 14, 1797; died October 23, 1805.

4. Richmond, born October 13, 1799; died in infancy.

5. Jenkins, born July 24, 1801; married Mehitable Pratt, daughter of Zenas Jenkins, December 22, 1825.

6. Lydia, born November 1, 1803; married Harvey Torrey, Esq., December 6, 1826.

Children of David and Ruth, his wife—

Ruth Lincoln, born December 9, 1817; married Jonathan

Cushing, of Hingham, June 18, 1814; died December 24, 1862.

David, born January 17, 1820; married Mary N. Torrey, May 11, 1843. Children—Levina, born April 8, 1844; Rosina, born May 17, 1846; Evelyn, born October 25, 1848; Charles Sumner, born May 28, 1851; Henry Martin, born August 2, 1855. Removed to New York, 1851.

Christiana Cushing, born May 30, 1822; married Isaiah Jenkins, December 22, 1847.

Mary Simmons, born December 2, 1825; died September 11, 1838.

Henry Martin, born March 30, 1827; died November 25, 1847.

Emeline, born January 28, 1831; married Edwin S. Turrell, jr., January 16, 1851.

Children of Charles, jr., and Sarah, his wife—

Rachel J., born November 28, 1816; married Andrew J. Foster, of Hanover.

Sarah P., born April 12, 1818; married Joseph French, December 25, 1834.

Annis J., born August 20, 1820; married George W. Chipman, of Boston, February 16, 1842.

Maria L., born October 7, 1822; married Leander Curtis, son of Joshua Curtis, May 21, 1840.

Henry F., born March 15, 1824; married Sarah H. Howard, July 12, 1854.

Julia A., born June 23, 1827; married William G. Harris, of Boston, May 6, 1847.

Charles B., born July 25, 1832; married Annie Richardson, of Boston, November 17, 1859.

Children of Jenkins and Mehitabel, his wife—

1. Richmond J., born October 6, 1826; married Sarah Ann, daughter of Micah H. Pool, Esq., December 21, 1846.

2. Zenas M., born October 22, 1828; married Emeline, daughter of Moses Morse, of Pawtucket, R. I., January 15, 1851.

3. Mehitable P., born May 9, 1831 ; married Rev. John W. Harding, of Long Meadow, December 29, 1852.

4. Elvira, born April 23, 1833 ; married Jefferson Shaw, October 8, 1852.

5. Alonzo, born April 12, 1835 ; married Maria, daughter of Judson Smith, September 19, 1856.

6. Everett, born June 24, 1837 ; married Sarah, daughter of William Warne, of Washington, New Jersey, June 24, 1857.

7. Maria Jane, born September 28, 1839 ; died October 6, 1840.

N A S H .

FROM records collected and compiled by the Rev. Sylvester Nash, of Essex, Conn., it is ascertained that the NASH's, in the United States, previous to 1800, were divided into four original branches.

1. The descendants of James Nash, of Weymouth.
2. The descendants of Thomas Nash, of New Haven, Ct.
3. The descendants of Edward Nash, of Norwalk, Ct.
4. The descendants of William Nash, of Virginia and North Carolina.

They may or may not have been nearly related. The earliest record is that of James, in Weymouth, in 1628.

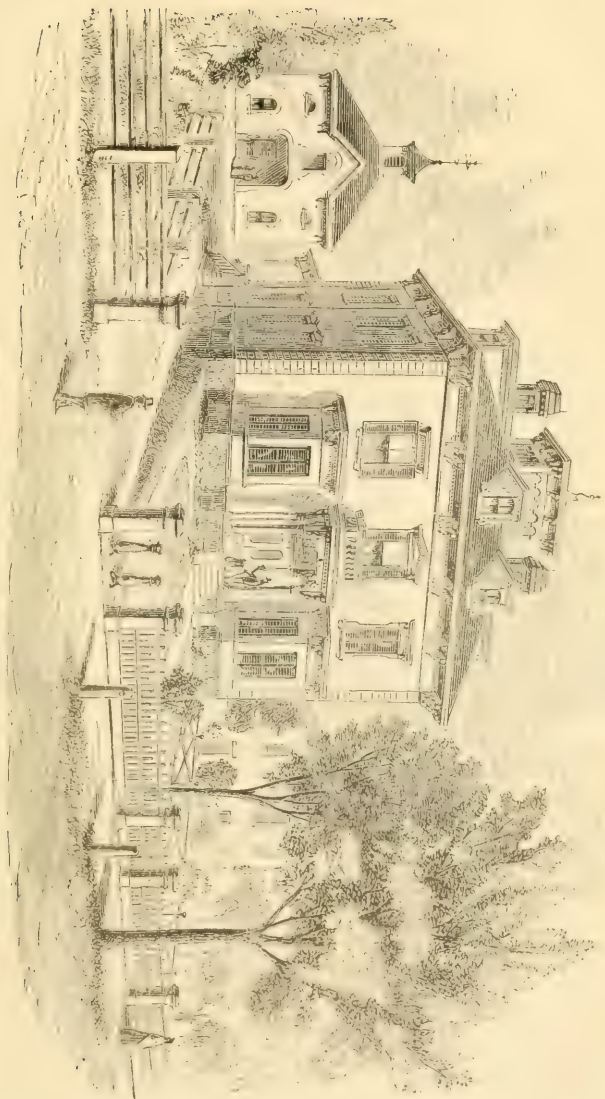
II. His son, Lieut. Jacob, of Weymouth, had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters ; six sons settled in Weymouth, and James in Abington.

The daughter Abigail married an Ager in South Weymouth ; Alice married Capt. William Reed, first Town Clerk of Abington, and died December 5, 1751 ; Mary married Samuel Porter, and settled in Abington ; Sarah married Samuel Pool, Esq.

III. James, (Ensign,) son of Lieut. Jacob, and grandson of James, and first Town Treasurer of Abington, died 1725 ; married, first, Mary ———.

Children—James, born 1705 ; Peter, born January, 1710 ;

RESIDENCE OF JOSHUA L. NASIL, CENTRE ABINGTON.



Hannah married Christopher Dyer; died 1760. James married, second, Experience —.

Children—Experience married Joshua Pratt, of East Bridge-water; Mary married Captain Obadiah Reed, son of Captain William Reed; Sarah married James Torrey; Abigail married James Reed; Samuel, born August 4, 1721; Silence, born April 19, 1739; married William Reed.

IV. James, (Lieut.,) son of James and Mary, born 1705; died May 6, 1759. Married Mary Pratt, of Easton; born 1705; died 1761.

Children—Mary married Samuel Norton, Esq., formerly of Hingham; deceased. James, born 1737; and seven died in infancy.

V. James, born 1737; died June 7, 1771. Married Tamar Bates; born 1742; died April 10, 1772.

Children—James, born September 10, 1761; Nathaniel, born May 8, 1764; Ephraim died 1764, 3 months old; Daniel, born 1767; Micah died 1780, 12 years old.

VI. James, son of James and Tamar, born September 10, 1761; died August 6, 1811. Married Sarah Brown; born December 29, 1764; died May 25, 1842.

Children—James, born December 16, 1785; died March 18, 1858. Micah, born October 31, 1788; died March 31, 1849. Ira, born August 20, 1791; died March 24, 1859. Polly, born October 25, 1794; married Nelson Beal (2d wife). Selina Huntington, born November 24, 1796; married Nelson Beal; she died October 4, 1827. Dorothy Brown, born July 8, 1806; married Benjamin Beal (2d wife); she died April 14, 1838.

VII. James, son of James and Sarah, married Mary Otis Churchill; born March 25, 1791; died October 27, 1864.

Children—James Otis, born February 2, 1814; Meritt, born October 10, 1815; Mary Ann, born November 4, 1817; died June 18, 1864. Sylvanus, born September 14, 1819; Eleazer Dexter, born January 23, 1821.

VIII. James Otis, son of James and Mary Otis, married Fanny Dorin; born March 4, 1810; died March 15, 1844.

Children—Deborah Otis, born July 26, 1836 ; James Emery, born January 6, 1838 ; Elmer Hewitt, born February 22, 1840 ; Sylvanus Meritt, born March 26, 1842.

Said James Otis married Mary Damon (second wife) ; born 1808 ; died December 22, 1852. Said James Otis married Betsey Stetson (third wife) ; born September 23, 1810.

IX. James Emery married Helen Augusta Rust, born February 22, 1836 ; they have one child—Helen Ellsworth—born June 2, 1866.

Elmer Hewitt married Jennie Anna Wildman, born November 4, 1845.

Children—Ella Isabel, born June 29, 1864, at Cheshire, Conn. ; a son, born February 22, 1866, at Abington.

Sylvanus Meritt married Anna White Chase, born August 15, 1846.

VIII. Meritt, son of James and Mary Otis, married Betsy Shaw, born August 20, 1819.

Children—Meritt Ferdinand, born March 29, 1847 ; William Wallace, born January 17, 1850 ; Frank Wellington, born August 16, 1852 ; Melvin Shaw, born August 3, 1857 ; Mary Otis, born October 27, 1859.

VIII. Mary Ann, daughter of James and Mary Otis, married Ira Meritt.

VIII. Sylvanus, son of James and Mary Otis, married Mary Frances Rust, born July 25, 1829.

Children—Welland Arthur, born May 15, 1851 ; died September 27, 1851. Ewing Proctor, born April 23, 1853 ; George Miner, born October 3, 1854 ; Everett Clifford, born July 19, 1856 ; Lillian Effa, born September 27, 1858, at Elgin, Ill.

VIII. Eleazer Dexter, son of James and Mary Otis, married Annis Reed Hunt, born December 17, 1817.

Children—Charles Dexter, born December 4, 1843 ; William Howard, born July 20, 1845 ; George Francis, born February 15, 1847 ; died March 26, 1852. Cyrus Clifford, born June 13, 1851 ; died June 14, 1852. Georgetta Frances, born

April 15, 1853; Eliot, born October 5, 1855; Hattie Hunt, born September 10, 1858.

IX. William Howard married Lydia Anderson Perkins, born September 4, 1847.

VI. Micah, son of James and Sarah, married Sarah Thaxter, born December 13, 1792.

Children—Sarah Lincoln, born September 30, 1814; died October 12, 1858. Mary Thaxter, born September 20, 1816; Elizabeth Baylies, born February 9, 1819; Bela Thaxter, born July 18, 1821; Micah, born February 28, 1824; Charlotte Brown, born September 20, 1826; Gridley Thaxter, born March 10, 1828; Benjamin Lincoln, born September 14, 1831; James Edward, born September 26, 1833.

VII. Mary Thaxter, daughter of Micah and Sarah, married Harvey Reed.

VII. Bela Thaxter, son of Micah and Sarah, married Elizabeth Kingman Richards, born November 1, 1828.

VII. Micah, son of Micah and Sarah, married Calista Churchill, born August 25, 1826.

Children—Samuel Rogers, born November 25, 1850; died December 15, 1850. Samuel Brooks, born July 16, 1852; died April 29, 1853. Walter Brooks, born February 18, 1854; drowned July 18, 1866. Carrie Calista, born July 16, 1859; Sarah Lincoln, born October 10, 1863; Edward Leslie, born April 26, 1866.

VII. Charlotte Brown, daughter of Micah and Sarah, married Moses H. McKenney.

VII. Gridley Thaxter, son of Micah and Sarah, married Sarah Frances Shaw, born December 5, 1834.

Child—Freddie Allen, born October 22, 1859; died July 17, 1861.

VII. Benjamin Lincoln, son of Micah and Sarah, married Maria Frances Cushing, born March 1, 1837.

Child—Nellie Gertrude, born March 12, 1862.

VII. James Edward, son of Micah and Sarah, married Louisa Maria Reed, born January 10, 1838.

VI. Ira, son of James and Sarah, married Mehitable Pool Hunt, born November 7, 1801.

Children—Ann Maria, born March 28, 1823; died August 27, 1839. Erastus Maltby, born January 5, 1826; Francis Henry, born October 29, 1833; Selina Huntington, born October 4, 1837; Albert Mason, born December 4, 1840.

VII. Erastus Maltby, son of Ira and Mehitable Pool, married Almira Augusta Cushing, born February 2, 1829; died August 1, 1860.

Children—Henry Augustus, born January 29, 1848; died April 12, 1852. George Walter, born March 13, 1851; Emma Augusta, born December 24, 1853; died August 10, 1860. Alice Maria, born February 22, 1857. Married, 2d, Lucy Augusta Keen, born December 27, 1833.

VII. Francis Henry, son of Ira and Mehitable Pool, married Harriet Augusta Hunt, born May 11, 1835.

Children—Anna Maria, born December 25, 1852; Hattie Frances, born September 13, 1860.

VII. Albert Mason, son of Ira and Mehitable Pool, married Almeda Alden Loud, born April 23, 1842.

VI. Nathaniel, born May 8, 1764; died November 28, 1835. Married Miranda Jenkins, born August, 1767; died March 15, 1812.

Children—Lydia, born September 2, 1791; married John Pool. Tamar, born February 2, 1794; married Elias Nash, and died April 8, 1845. Betsey, born July 12, 1796; married Leonard Nash. Miranda, born April 29, 1799; married Spencer Gloyd, and died September 28, 1831. Thankful, born November 2, 1804; married Gideon Ramsdell. Nathaniel, born September 2, 1807.

VII. Nathaniel, (Captain,) son of Nathaniel and Miranda, born September 2, 1807; died August 1, 1861. Married Sarah Loud, born February 22, 1811.

Children—Francis A., born April 19, 1834; Isabel F., born August 20, 1837; died September 13, 1837. Nathaniel E., born October 25, 1838; died November 18, 1841. Edward E., born January 8, 1843; married Mary F. Foster,

and died June 19, 1863. Nathaniel W., born July 25, 1847.

VIII. Francis Alvarez, son of Nathaniel and Sarah, born April 19, 1834; married Kezier L. Hall, born April 24, 1836.

Children—Isabel Frances, born July 19, 1856; Agnes Hartley, born February 12, 1858; Minnie Hall, born April 11, 1860; died October 19, 1864. Bertha Alvarez, born May 19, 1864.

VI. Daniel, son of James and Tamar, born 1767; died November 13, 1804; married Rosanda Porter.

Children—three died in infancy; Harriet married Havelin Torrey; Loring; Mehitable died October 29, 1805, aged 6 years; Clarissa married Cyrus Gurney.

IV. Peter, son of James and Mary, born January, 1710; died January, 1773. Married Mary Noyes, born 1718; died September 18, 1795.

Children—Jacob, died, aged 20 years; Peter, born July 31, 1738; Daniel married Susan Richards, and moved to Cumington, died December 10, 1823; John, born March 17, 1748; David, born 1752; died July 6, 1775, in U. S. Service, at Roxbury; Jonathan, born 1754; Molly died May 12, 1777, aged 36 years; Hannah died February 26, 1793, aged 46 years; Jacob, born March, 1760; Solomon and Anna died in infancy.

V. Peter, jr., son of Peter and Mary, born July 31, 1738, died March 14, 1825. Married Sarah Torrey, born 1738; died August 6, 1797.

Children—Sarah died in infancy; Asa, born July 11, 1762; Molly married Nehemiah Thayer, of Randolph; Sarah married Richard Belcher, of Randolph; Hannah married Calvin Thayer, of Randolph; Mehitable married Samuel Newcomb, of Randolph; died June 9, 1814, aged 40 years. Experience died October 17, 1781, aged 5 years; Ann married Ebenezer Joy, of Weymouth, and died 1810; Joseph married Rebecca Lyon, of Halifax, and moved to Sydney, Me.; Peter married Unity Jordan, of Stoughton, and moved to Pittston, Me.

VI. Asa, son of Peter, jr., and Sarah, born July 11, 1762; died 1815. Married Hannah Shaw, born November 25, 1772; died August 11, 1863.

Children—Hannah, born February 11, 1798; married Daniel Noyes. Asa, born October 10, 1799; William, born February 12, 1802; Joseph and Mary, born January 29, 1805; she died December 27, 1826.

VII. William, son of Asa and Hannah, born February 12, 1802. Married, first, Nancy Bicknell, born 1808; died October 13, 1850.

Children—Jacob, born June 10, 1831; Mary, born April 26, 1832; married Woodbridge Brown (2d wife). N. Maria, born December 23, 1836; married Gilbert J. Ramsdell. Married, second, Eliza Jane Thompson, born September 5, 1825.

Child—daughter, Jane Elva, born February 14, 1861.

VIII. Jacob B., son of William and Nancy, born June 10, 1831. Married Charlotte Nash, born February 14, 1833, in Pittston, Me.

Children—George W., born August 2, 1856; Arthur D., born March 26, 1860; Isven E., born March 4, 1866.

V. John, son of Peter and Mary, born March 17, 1748; died February 18, 1826. Married, first, Molly Tounsand, born 1771; died July 17, 1797.

Children—daughter died in infancy; John, born July 18, 1790; died July 17, 1851 (Town Clerk). Married, second, Molly Bates, born 1765; died April 23, 1846.

Children—infant died July 16, 1801; Mary, born September 17, 1802; died December 16, 1859.

V. Jonathan, son of Peter and Mary, born 1754; died February 26, 1827. Married Rebecca —, born 1764; died March 5, 1838.

IV. Samuel, son of James and Experience, born August 4, 1721; died 1814. Married Abigail Hersey.

Children—Samuel, born August 4, 1744; Matthew, born November 29, 1747; Solomon, born December 16, 1753; he was wounded in a battle at Rhode Island, August 22, 1778,

and died September 5, in Providence. Luke, born October 16, 1757. Sarah, born December 10, 1750; married Gideon Ramsdell, jr.; deceased. Polly, born July 19, 1762; married James Donoghue, and died August 25, 1825; death occasioned by taking salt-petre.

V. Samuel, Rev., son of Samuel and Abigail, born August 4, 1744; died February 1, 1821; settled in Gray, Me.; married Fannie Esterbrooks, of Warren, R. I.

Children—Samuel, Solomon, Francis, Abigail, James, John, Huldah and Sarah. Rev. Samuel had, January 1, 1826, 35 grandchildren, and 6 great-grandchildren.

V. Matthew, son of Samuel and Abigail, born November 29, 1747; died December 14, 1827. Married Hannah Erskine.

VI. Alexander, born 1777; died 1847. Married Olive Whitman, born 1782; died 1859.

Children—Hannah, born 1806; died 1846. N. Heridon, born 1808; Jared, born 1810; died 1840. Mehitabel, born 1812; married William P. Corthell, Esq. Edwin, born 1815; died 1851. Clarissa, born 1817; died 1843. Olive, born 1819; died 1837. John L., born 1821; died 1852.

VII. N. Heridon, son of Alexander and Olive, born 1808; died 1854. Married Sarah J. Smeltser, of New Orleans.

Children—Horian A., born 1837; married Fannie Ross, Van of the Cherokee Nation. Augustine S., born 1839; married Ephraim Whitman. Frank, born 1841; Albert, born 1844; William S., born 1846; Florence, born 1848; Clara A., born 1850.

V. Luke, (Major,) son of Samuel and Abigail, born October 16, 1757; died April 10, 1834. Married Nabby Smith, born March 7, 1761; died December 2, 1821.

Children—Cyrus, born May 8, 1780; died March 4, 1850. Lydia, born September 8, 1781; married Enos Cox and died May 11, 1806. Susanna, born December 20, 1783; died May 2, 1806. Sally, born September 14, 1785; Rowena, born March 11, 1787; married Eleazer Whiting, and died February 19, 1816. Elias, born March 13, 1789; married

Tamar Nash, and died October 16, 1856. Leonard, born January 26, 1791; Luke, born March 26, 1793; Polly, born April 11, 1795; Celia, born January 29, 1797; died March 20, 1848. Nabby, born March 7, 1799; died October 11, 1855.

VI. Leonard, son of Luke and Nabby, born January 26, 1791. Married Betsey Nash, daughter of the late Nathaniel Nash, born July 12, 1796.

VII. Joshua Leonard, born March 4, 1820. Married, first, Abby White Packard, born May 4, 1823; died August 29, 1852.

Child—Joshua Huntington, born February 10, 1848.

Married, second, Anna H. King, born July 26, 1827.

Children—Emma Hammond, born July 19, 1855; Abby Elizabeth, born November 10, 1863; died January 10, 1864.

VI. Luke, son of Luke and Nabby, born March 26, 1793; died January 22, 1861. Married, first, Ruth Ramsdell, born —; died August 16, 1839.

Children—Susan, born March 6, 1812; married Joseph Brown; died May 1, 1859. Richmond, born December 21, 1814. Eliza, born February 10, 1816; married Willis Harden. Charles, born March 16, 1818. Emeline, born March 14, 1820; married Josiah H. Crump; died April 22, 1842. Married, second, Sarah P. Gould.

VII. Richmond, son of Luke and Ruth, born December 21, 1814; died February 6, 1852; married Mary H. Bates.

Children—Mary H. married John Waterman; Lydia E. married George W. Wright; Eliza F. married Charles Dyer; Henrietta W.; Emma R.

VII. Charles, son of Luke and Ruth, born March 16, 1818; married Lydia A. Griswold.

Children—Eliza, died in infancy; Charles, born October 30, 1849

NOYES.

NICHOLAS NOYES, from whom that branch of the Noyes family, residing in Abington, descended, came with his brother James to New England from Choulderton, in Wiltshire, Eng., in the brig *Elizabeth*, in 1634.

They descended from a knight by the name of James, who was with William, at the battle of Hastings, in the year 1060. The chief or head of this family came to England from Normandy, and was with King Richard Cœur de Leon, in the Holy Land.

Their father's name was William, who was instituted as rector in the diocese of Salisbury in 1602, but resigned in 1620. The mother was sister of the Rev. Robert Parker, called a very learned Puritan, who was driven to Holland for his disinclination to adopt Queen Elizabeth's forms.

Nicholas was born in 1616. He came to Ipswich in 1634, soon after his arrival in this country; and, in May, 1635, he removed to Newbury. He was a representative from that town. He married Mary, daughter of Captain John Cutting. They had thirteen children—

Mary, Hannah, John, Rev. Nicholas, Cutting, Sarah, born 1651; Sarah, born 1653; Timothy, James, Abigail, Rachel, Thomas and Rebecca. He died November 23, 1701, aged 85 years.

John, oldest son of Nicholas, was born January 20, 1646, and married Mary Poor, November 23, 1668. They had ten children—

Nicholas, Daniel, Mary, John, Martha, born 1679; Martha, born 1680; Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Moses and Samuel.

Samuel, the youngest son of John, was born February 5, 1692, and came to Abington with his oldest brother, Nicholas, about 1712. He married Hannah Poor, and lived on the place now occupied by the Misses Niles. They had eight children—

Samuel, Daniel, Mary, John, Benjamin, Abigail, Jacob and Ebenezer. He died November 6, 1729.

Capt. Daniel, the second son of Samuel, was born October 7, 1716. He cleared up the farm now owned by Jacob Noyes. He married Hannah Thayer in 1743. They had three children—

Hannah, Daniel and Elizabeth. He married for his second wife Mary Burrill, December 29, 1750. They had ten children—

Daniel, Mercy, Daniel, Sarah, Ephraim, Asa, Benjamin, Hannah, Deborah and John. He married for his third wife Widow Mary Reed. They had two children—

Daniel and Mercy. He died November 11, 1780.

Lieut. Ephraim, the third son of Capt. Daniel by his second wife, was born February 20, 1757, and married Sarah Dike in 1779. They had eight children—

Hannah, Jacob, Sarah, Ephraim, Rebekah, Daniel, Jacob and Alva. He was one of the selectmen of the town for several years; and, in 1800, he moved to North Bridgewater. He died June 14, 1822.

Sarah, daughter of Ephraim, married Noah Norton, of Abington, and lived on the place now occupied by Jacob Noyes, until the death of her husband; after his death, removed to North Bridgewater, with her three children.

Daniel, son of Ephraim, graduated at Yale College in 1812, and settled in Boston as an apothecary; was of the firm of Maynard & Noyes; had several children; died in 1852. At his death resided in Andover, having been for several years treasurer of the Theological Seminary at that place.

Jacob, the fourth son of Ephraim, was born March 5, 1795, and married Olive Edson, (born May 5, 1795, and died April 13, 1853,) December 28, 1818. They had two children—Henry Augustus and Lewis Ellinwood.

Henry A., oldest son of Jacob, was born September 28, 1820, and married H. Amelia Loud, October 22, 1845. They have had two children—Amelia Frances, born November 26, 1846, and died March 2, 1848; Ella Maria, born September 28, 1851.

Lewis E., youngest son of Jacob, was born July 3, 1823,

and married Lucy A. Briggs, September 10, 1849. They have two children—Charlotte Elizabeth, born August 10, 1850; and Anna Loudon, born May 29, 1856.

Daniel, son of Captain Daniel Noyes, born Sept. 12, 1772; married Huldah Jenkins, Nov. 21, 1795. They had seven children. Merritt, born Nov. 21, 1796; died Dec. 1, 1819. Polly, born April 16, 1798; married Capt. Ziba Keith, and removed to Campello; they had three children. Daniel, born August 17, 1800. Isaiah, born October 30, 1801. Mehitable, born September 17, 1803; married Sherebiah Corthell, September 15, 1825; they had three children; she died April 7, 1840. Ira, born December 15, 1805. Huldah J., born July 15, 1807; married Asa B. Jones, and removed to North Bridgewater; they had two children. Daniel married for his second wife Hannah Shaw, January 9, 1816; they had four children. Spencer W., born September 2, 1817; married Mary Packard, November 26, 1840; they have had seven children; they are now living in Iowa. John N., born March 20, 1820. Merritt, born March 10, 1822; died 1823. Gilbert, born October, 1826; died June, 1827. He, Daniel, died July 9, 1829.

Of these children, those now living in town are Daniel, Isaiah and John N.; and their families are as follows:—

Daniel married Hannah Nash, September 19, 1822; they had two children. Daniel L., born January 22, 1824. Henry, born October 4, 1838. Daniel L. married Julia M. Taber, August 2, 1846; they have two children; they are now living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Henry married Mary E. Faxon, May 1, 1860; they have two children. Walter H., born October 12, 1861. Bernice J., born February 23, 1863.

Isaiah married Betsey Bosworth, October 28, 1823; they had seven children. Elizabeth M., born August 26, 1824; died July 7, 1843, leaving one child. Anice, born October 18, 1844. Susan P., born March 3, 1826; married Daniel Thompson; she died January 1, 1852; they had one child, who died in infancy. Isaiah, born October 20, 1828; died

January 1, 1850. Almira C., born October 7, 1832; married Verres G. Thompson, November 29, 1850; she died October 14, 1855. Lucy M., born October 15, 1834; married Francis G. Thompson, July 16, 1860. Mary, born July 27, 1838; married George Ripley, January 2, 1859; she died June 17, 1864. Ellen, born September 27, 1840; married Lucien W. Farrar, August 28, 1859; they had two children.

Ira married Lucy G. Canterbury, July 25, 1824; they had four children. Josiah H., born January 29, 1825; died December 31, 1825. Josiah H., born March 13, 1826. Silas C., born July 15, 1828. Ira D., born September 5, 1833.

Josiah H., married Nancy A. Damon, March 26, 1846; they have two children. Josiah P., born November 2, 1847; Ira D., born October 26, 1855.

Silas C. married Sarah J. Richmond, June 24, 1855; they had two children. Lucy G., born December 2, 1855; Mary L., born August 31, 1857.

Ira D. married Mary F. Thomas, January 31, 1856; they had two children. Nellie D., born January 16, 1858; Silas C., born February 10, 1864.

John N. married Betsey Bicknell, September 7, 1841; they have four children. Merritt, born August 15, 1842; Alfred, born March 2, 1845; died April 23, 1865. Ellis B., born August 12, 1848; Abby E., born August 3, 1852.

PAYN.

ZEBULON PAYN was born in Abington, December 17, 1741. He had three children by his first wife. Their names were Zebulon, Deborah and Rebekah.

Zebulon, jr., was the first man in Abington who made a business of having boots and shoes made.

Zebulon, sen., married a second wife, who was born September 21, 1742. She had one son named Stephen, born April 6, 1781. He was the first man who invented a machine

to split leather in this country, which was patented in 1806. He was married to Elizabeth Smith, August 1, 1805. They had four children—Stephen, jr., born February 9, 1806; Elizabeth S., born April 29, 1814; Ezekiel, born November 20, 1816; Josiah, born August 19, 1820.

Stephen married Deborah Gurney, October 18, 1829; had two children—Benjamin Franklin, born March 2, 1833, and Elbridge, born December 23, 1834. The latter married Maria J. Holbrook, April 10, 1857, and has one son—Henry S.,—born January 7, 1859.

POOL.

1. EDWARD POOL lived in Weymouth. His will was dated September 22, 1664, and proved October 26, of the same year. In this will he names his children in the following order:—Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Sarah and Jacob.

2. Joseph Pool, third son of the above, lived in Weymouth about the year 1700. He had four daughters and three sons—Joseph, Isaac and Samuel. Joseph lived in Abington Centre. Isaac lived and died in South Bridgewater, 1759.

3. Samuel Pool, Esq., son of Joseph, married Sarah Nash and removed to South Abington. He had four children—Elizabeth, born 1711; Samuel, born 1713; Joseph, born 1716; Sarah, born 1718. He settled in South Abington in 1711, served six years as one of the selectmen, was chosen a representative to General Court in 1735, being the first one elected to that office by the town, and died in 1785, aged 95. His daughter Elizabeth married John Noyes in 1723; Sarah married Jacob Ford in 1733. Joseph, second son, was drowned when young, leaving two daughters, but no male posterity.

4. Deacon Samuel Pool, eldest son of Samuel Pool, married Rebecca Shaw, 1733; served as one of the selectmen for several years; was twice elected representative to General

Court, after which he removed to Plainfield, where he died. Children—Joshua, born 1734 ; Samuel, born 1736 ; Joseph, born 1739 ; Jacob, born 1740 ; Rebecca, born 1743 ; Asa, born 1745 ; Achish, born 1746 ; Oliver, born 1748 ; Abijah, born 1753 ; Jephtha, born 1756 ; and four others who died in infancy or childhood. Joshua, the eldest, was twice married, and had a large family of children. His wives were Mary Burrell and Mary Reed. He lived where Samuel Dyer now lives ; died in East Bridgewater, aged 88. Samuel, second son, married Ruth Fullerton, lived in East Bridgewater, afterwards in Easton, where he died, aged 94. Joseph, third son, married Mary Pillsbury, lived on what is now High Street, and afterwards removed to Plainfield. He left a son and two daughters. Rebecca married Gideon Randall, of Hancover, and removed to Plainfield, and afterwards to Bennington, Vt. Achish married and removed to Plainfield, and was living in N. Y. at the age of 100 years. Abijah and Oliver each married and removed to Plainfield. Jephtha married and went to Goshen, Mass. Asa was a soldier in the Old French War, and died at Halifax, N. S., aged 18.

5. Deacon Jacob Pool, fourth son of Deacon Samuel Pool, married Rachel Beal, and built a house in South Abington in 1766, now occupied by the widow of Hector Foster. Was a soldier in the Old French War ; was at the taking of Louisburg in 1758 ; was a captain in the Revolutionary War ; was one of the selectmen for ten years, and died at the residence of Walter S. Harding, in 1834, aged 94. Children—James, born 1764 ; Jacob, born 1767 ; Alethea, Hannah, and Nabby, born 1777 ; Noah, born 1785. Jacob married Zeruah Whitmarsh, and moved to Bennington, Vt., where he died in April, 1864, aged 97. Alethea married Seth Harden. Hannah married Thomas Pratt, and moved to Plainfield. Nabby married Zaccheus Gardner, and died in Easton, aged 87.

6. James Pool, eldest son of Deacon James Pool, married Eunice Lazell, of East Bridgewater, and died in the U. S. A., in 1814. Children—Sylvanus, born 1786 ; James, born

1788 ; Hiram, born 1790 ; Jacob, born 1797. Sylvanus married two sisters named Gates, of Stowe, Mass., and died aged 78. James married a Benson, and died leaving two daughters ; Adeline, who married Charles H. Drake, of Stoughton, and Emily, who married Melvin Reed. Hiram, third son, was in the U. S. A., and was killed by a shell at Sackett's Harbor, in 1815. Jacob, fourth son, married Mary Hayden, of Braintree. Children—James M. (the writer of this sketch), and Luther L.

7. Noah, fifth son, was twice married ; first to Polly White, second to widow Sally Craue. Children, Noah, born — ; Polly, born 1810 ; Lurana, born — ; Rosina, born 1820 ; Spencer, born 1821 ; Hiram, born 1823 ; Almira, born 1825 ; Sally, born 1823 ; William D., born 1832. Noah, first son, married, and lives at Nantucket. Polly married Eliab M. Noyes. Lurana married Ezra Whitmarsh, of East Bridgewater, and died some years ago. Rosina married Davis H. Cook. Spencer married Ruth Dyer, and lives in San Francisco, Cal. Hiram married Lydia K. Lewis (a descendant of Peregrine White). Almira married David B. Bates. Sally married Henry Gurney, of East Bridgewater. William D. married Sarah Lewis (a descendant of Peregrine White). There are now living in South Abington five adult male descendants of Samuel Pool, Esq., and through him of Edward Pool, of Weymouth, who was undoubtedly the first of the name in that town, and probably came from England about 1635. The names of these five are—Jacob, Hiram, William D., James M., and Luther L. Pool.

John Pool, son of John, and brother of Thomas, Micah and Joseph, was born in Weymouth in 1743. He married Sarah Clark, of Braintree, in 1769 or 1770, and the same year came to Abington and bought a farm near the present Congregational Church, and built a house on what is now called Liberty Street. The house is still standing.

They had children—Sarah, born January 23, 1771 ; she married Nathaniel Howe, of Abington ; Micah, born April 3, 1772 ; he married Nabby Holbrook, of Weymouth ; John,

born June 17, 1776, and died in 1781 ; David, born May 7, 1779, married Abigail Studley, of Hanover ; Elias, born January 23, 1781 ; he married Ruth Clark, of Braintree ; Betsey, born December —, 1782 ; she married Charles Whiting, of Hanover ; John and Clarissa, twins, born May 20, 1788 ; John married Lydia Nash, of Abington, and Clarissa married William Ripley, of Abington. Only the two last are living.

The following are the names of the grandchildren of John and Sarah Pool :—

Sarah Howe, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Howe.

The children of Micah and Nabby Pool are—Edwin (deceased), Alfred (deceased), Angelina, Leudo, Mary H., Micah II., Sally, Franklin, Samuel C. (deceased), Cyrus, Nathaniel and Betsey.

The children of David and Abigail Pool are—Granville C. (deceased), Waldo, Louisa, David S., Elias, John C., Abigail S., Rebecca T., and Charles A. (deceased.)

The children of Elias and Ruth Pool are—Mary A., and Ruth.

The children of Charles and Betsey Whiting are—Albert (deceased), Emily, Nathaniel II., William, and Betsey.

The children of John and Lydia Pool are—Nathaniel (deceased), Albert (deceased), John, Joseph (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Albert (deceased), Lysander and William W.

The children of William and Clarissa Ripley are—William, Henry, Lucy A. and Clarissa.

P R A T T .

Grandparents of William last named, on the father's side.

WILLIAM PRATT, born 1703 ; Jane Torrey, born 1711 ; had nine children — Jonathan, born 1735 ; Jane, born 1737 ; William, born 1739 ; Sarah, born 1741 ; Mary, born 1743 ; Elizabeth, born 1745 ; Huldah, born 1749 ; Matilda, born 1752 ; Philip, born 1755.

Grandparents of William last named, on the mother's side.

Daniel Shaw, born 1739 ; Rebekah Beals, born 1737 ; had nine children—Rebekah Shaw, born 1761 ; Lydia, born 1763 ; Daniel, born 1766 ; Noah, born 1768 ; Mehitabel, born 1771 ; Sarah, born 1773 ; Jacob, born 1775 ; John, born 1777 ; Polly, born 1780.

Parents.

Philip Pratt, born August 30, 1755 ; Rebekah Shaw, born March 26, 1761 ; had 9 children—Rebecca Pratt, born Oct. 2, 1786 ; Susanna, born 1783 ; Huldah, born 1790 ; Jane, born 1792 ; Mary, born 1794 ; Daniel, born 1796 ; Sarah, born 1799 ; Philip, born 1801 ; William, born 1804.

R E E D.

NEARLY all the Reeds, of Abington, are descended from WILLIAM READE, of Weymouth, who was born in England in 1605, and sailed from Gravesend, in the County of Kent, in 1635, and settled in Weymouth, where he was made freeman in the same year. Mr. Reade was among the early settlers of Weymouth,—it having been made a plantation, May 8, 1635. He was representative from Weymouth in 1636 and 1638. His wife's name was Ivis. Their children were—William, born October 15, 1639 ; Esther, born May 8, 1641 ; Thomas ; John, born 1649, and Mary and Margaret.

From this family have sprung nearly all the different families of this name in Weymouth, Abington, the Bridgewaters, and those of Bristol County. The present Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, Chester I. Reed, of Taunton, is a descendant from the John above named, born in 1649.

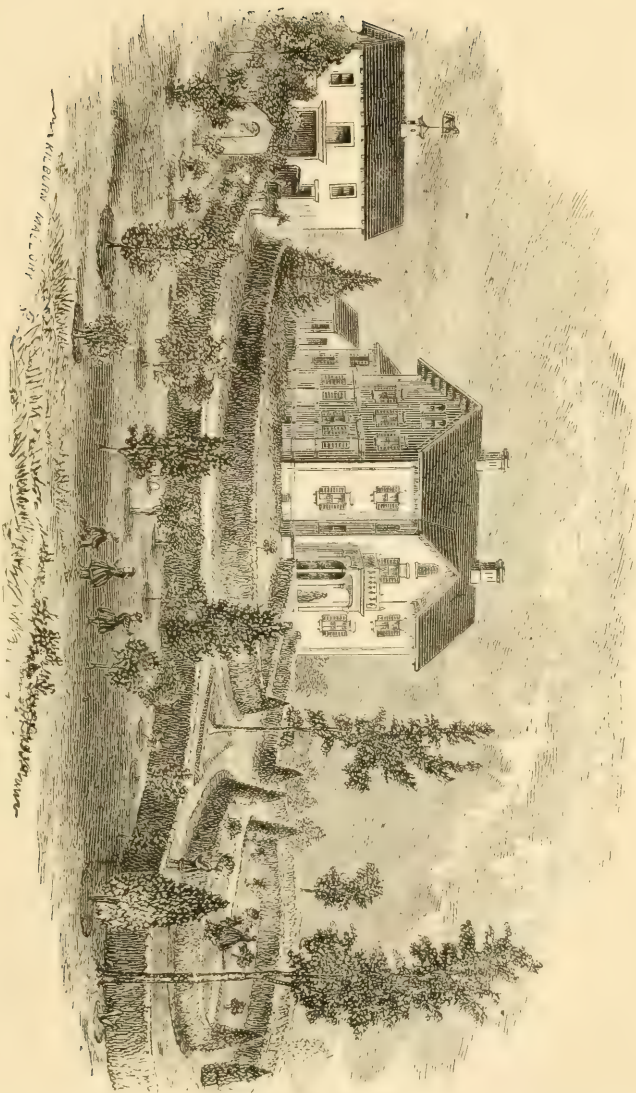
The Reed's of the easterly and southerly parts of the town are, most of them, descended from Thomas Reed, son of William 1st, of Weymouth. His wife's name was Sarah. Children—Thomas, born September 12, 1671 ; William, born

February 4, 1687; John, born December 30, 1679; Mary L.; Ruth White, born February 20, 1684; Hannah Hart, born September 25, 1689; Sarah S.; Samuel, born April 12, 1681. He married Mary for his second wife; she died August 21, 1719. He held offices, civil and military, in his day. He died November 14, 1719.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah, and grandson of William 1st, of Weymouth, born September 12, 1677; married Hannah Randall, January 14, 1701, and lived in Abington. Children—Thomas, born October 18, 1701; Daniel, born September 10, 1704; Hannah, born March 14, 1703; Sarah, born August 1, 1715. He died October 2, 1719.

Daniel, son of Thomas and Hannah, of Abington, born September 10, 1704; married Ruth Torrey, February 22, 1728. Children—Daniel, born November 10, 1729; Thomas, born April 17, 1732; Ruth, born April 3, 1735. He lived on the place now occupied by Ezekiel Reed, near the Centre Depot.

Thomas, son of Daniel and Ruth, born April 17, 1732; married Widow Mary White, July 10, 1755. Her maiden name was Hobart. She was sister to the father of the present Benjamin Hobart, Esq., of South Abington. This Thomas was the grandfather of many persons now living. Among them may be mentioned Samuel, Goddard, Albert, Amos, Theodore, Horace and William L. Reed, all of Abington, and many others, descendants of his daughters, and therefore not bearing the name. He married, for second wife, Sarah Pulling, widow of John Pulling, of Boston, whose maiden name was Thaxter, sister of Dr. Gridley Thaxter, of Abington. He was a man of large frame, more than six feet in height, of great physical endurance and energy of character. He was possessed of large landed estates, and was one of the most wealthy men of the time. He lived on the place now occupied by Jesse Reed, on Plymouth Street. His children were—Mary, born June 7, 1758, who married Simeon Gannett, of East Bridgewater, in 1775; Hannah, born October 24, 1759, married Daniel Bicknell, October 25, 1780, and removed to



RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON REED, EAST ABINGTON.

the State of Maine; Thomas, born December 12, 1761, who married Joanna Shaw, January 24, 1783, and lived on the place now occupied by Theodore Reed, and was commonly called Capt. Reed; Samuel, born March 11, 1766; Huldah, born April 27, 1768, who married Dr. Richard Briggs, August 12, 1784, and removed to Worthington in this State; Isaac, commonly called Deacon Isaac.

Thomas Reed, son of Thomas and Mary, above, born December 12, 1761; married Joanna Shaw, January 24, 1783.

Children—Elizabeth, Thomas, Goddard, Joanna, Ebenezer, Simeon Gannet, Albert, Amos S., Adaline, Martha, Clarissa, Theodore, all of whom lived to be married.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Joanna, married Lydia Jenkins.

Children—Thomas, Lydia J. and Henry Watson.

Goddard, son of Thomas and Joanna, born May 22, 1788; married Marcia Reed, November 13, 1814; died August 29, 1865.

Children—Hannah, born February 18, 1816; died young. Diana, born February 27, 1817; married Isaac Keen, June 14, 1835; died January 21, 1838. Washington, born July 6, 1820; married Harriet Corthell, June 2, 1839.

Children—Henry Harrison, born August 12, 1840; Joanna, born May 7, 1846; Charles Goddard, born April 28, 1852; Marcia, born November 26, 1853.

Charles Goddard, son of Goddard and Marcia, born January 18, 1823; died September 22, 1823.

Marcia, daughter of Goddard and Marcia, born July 22, 1828; died September 4, 1848.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Joanna, born March 12, 1784; married John Lane.

Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Joanna, born December 3, 1795; married Samuel Wales.

Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Joanna, born July 4, 1790; died July, 1864; married Lucy Jenkins, November 30, 1815.

Children—Cleora, Lorenzo, Egbert and Lucy.

Simeon Gannett, son of Thomas and Joanna, born September 29, 1793; married Rachael Burgess, October 11, 1829; died 1830.

Child—Simeon Gannett, who lives in Oregon.

Albert, son of Thomas and Joanna, born 1802; married Maria Colburn.

Child—Samuel C., who lives in New York.

Amos S., son of Thomas and Joanna, born May 22, 1804; married Huldah B. Loud, November 9, 1826.

Children—Sarah Ann and Amos Newton. Married, for second wife, Rachael B. Reed, widow of Simeon G. Reed.

Children—Edward Payson, Elizabeth Waldo, and Miranda.

Amos Newton, son of Amos S. and Huldah B., married Sarah Boynton.

Child—Harry D., born May 22, 1854.

Adaline, daughter of Thomas and Joanna, born April 22, 1806; married Brackley Shaw.

Martha, daughter of Thomas and Joanna, married Michael Sylvester, of Hanover, Mass.

Clarissa, daughter of Thomas and Joanna, married David Hunt.

Theodore, son of Thomas and Joanna, married Clarissa Jenkins, December 26, 1830. Children—Martha and Theodore W. Married, for second wife, Abigail Wilder, of Hingham, December 31, 1840. Children—Abigail and Frances. Married, for third wife, Lydia Gurney, widow of Melvin Gurney. Children—Lydia, Maria, Thomas and Henry.

Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary, born March 11, 1766, married Mary Pool, August 28, 1787. He lived in the house now occupied by his son Samuel in East Abington, near the pond known as Reed's Pond. He was a man of energy and great physical power. He was lieutenant of the military company of which his brother Thomas was captain, and his brother Isaac was ensign. He owned most of the land now in possession of his sons Samuel and Abiah. He died comparatively young, at the age of thirty-nine, in 1805. His wife died in September, 1839. His children were—Mary, born

March 3, 1789, married Peter Ford, and lived in Windsor, Mass.; died September 21, 1864; Samuel, born December 18, 1790; Abiah, born May 19, 1793, and now lives near the saw-mill; Hannah, born March 24, 1795, who was blind, and died young; Marcia, born January 19, 1798, married Goddard Reed, and now lives near the meeting-house in East Abington; Joseph, born October 28, 1799, who now lives near his brother Abiah; Ruth, born July 16, 1801, died young; Charles, born November 2, 1802, who moved to Ohio, where he still resides; Elias, born 1804, who died young.

Samuel, the son of Samuel and Mary, born December 18, 1790, is still living on the old homestead, near the pond in East Abington. He is too well known to the citizens of the town to require any special notice here. He has always lived in the house where he was born. Being the oldest son of the family, the care of the farm devolved upon him on the death of his father. He married Polly Corthell, April 21, 1810. His children are—Samuel, born May 26, 1811; Mary, born January 16, 1813; Levi, born December 31, 1814; Dexter, born November 10, 1816; Mehitabel, born September 14, 1818; Mehitabel, born March 31, 1822. His wife died June 10, 1832. He married, for second wife, Serissa Litchfield Bailey, widow of Rowland Bailey, of Scituate, September 5, 1833. Children—Serissa, born June 27, 1834; Rowland, born October 13, 1836; Martha, born November 13, 1838; Sophia, born October 3, 1840; Anna, born November 13, 1844.

Samuel, son of the preceding Samuel, has always lived in East Abington, where he is now engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes. He married Eliza Wilkes, January 17, 1833, who died July 8, 1862. He married, for second wife, Betsey B. Gardner, December 13, 1863; Mary married John Burrill, April 20, 1837, and has always lived in East Abington. She was for many years a teacher in our public schools, with good success. She has two children, one son and one daughter.

Levi was educated at Phillips' Academy, Andover. He

married Louisa C. Drake, April 20, 1837. He spent twenty years in teaching in the public schools of the State, three of them in Dedham, and the last thirteen of them in the Washington School, Roxbury. He has since returned to Abington, and was State Senator in 1860, and has been Auditor of the Commonwealth from January, 1861, to the present time. He has four children, two sons and two daughters—Louise Maria, born January 10, 1838; Samuel Bryant, born September 10, 1841; Mary Emily, born July 27, 1850; Alfred Levi, born October 9, 1855.

Dexter has always lived in East Abington, except a few years which he spent in California. He married Catherine Stetson. He has five children, three sons and two daughters—Frederick, born February 11, 1841; Lewis, born October 26, 1843; Edith Catherine, born September 3, 1845; Mary Alice, born December 21, 1846; Abraham Lincoln, born March 4, 1861.

Mehitable (the first) died when an infant. Mehitable (the second) has always lived in East Abington, and married George Lewis. She has five children, all sons.

Serissa, Martha, Sophia and Anna, all reside with their father. Rowland died young.

Isaac, son of Thomas and Mary, born August 4, 1770; married, first, Sarah Pulling, daughter of his father's second wife, May 5, 1793. Children—John Pulling, born September 15, 1795. Sarah, born September 19, 1797; married Charles Lane. Lucy Johnson, born May 29, 1800; married Jesse Reed. Martha Pulling, born March 16, 1802; married Seth Pratt. Mary Hobart, born April 1, 1804; married Greenwood Cushing. Isaac, born January 21, 1806. Betsey Gannett, born August 25, 1807; married Merritt Jenkins. Ruth Torrey, born July 31, 1809; married John Woodbridge Jenkins. Annis Jenks, born December 13, 1811; died December, 1817. Married, for second wife, Nancy Lincoln, February 3, 1819. Children—Horace, born November 26, 1820. William Lincoln, born October 5, 1825. Annis, born September 3, 1828; married Charles H. Cooke.

Isaac, son of Isaac and Sarah, married Rachel Reed; married, for second wife, Eliza F. Shaw, December 17, 1829. Children—Isaac Thaxter, born March 14, 1834; Eliza Shaw, born April 4, 1836; Sarah E., born September 15, 1838; Ellen M., born December 2, 1840; Henry Wallace, born January 13, 1843; Rachel J., born March 13, 1845; Hannah, born September 12, 1848; Mary F., born October 17, 1850.

Horace married Lurana H. Bates, September 21, 1840. Children—Helen Augusta, born August 19, 1842; Emma Lurana, born December 28, 1845; Horace Richmond, born August 12, 1852; Arthur Ellsworth, born April 8, 1861.

William L. married Deborah W. Chessman, June 6, 1847. Children—William Bradford, born February 24, 1852; died January 4, 1858. Anna Gertrude, born August 24, 1855; Sarah Chessman, born July 30, 1857; Walter Lincoln, born November 5, 1859.

Isaac Thaxter, son of Isaac and Eliza, married Lurana Jones. Child—Bradford Thaxter, born April 10, 1861.

William, son of William and Ivis above, born October 16, 1639; married Esther Thompson, of Middleborough; had three sons—

William, born May 24, 1682; settled in South Abington in 1708. At the first town meeting, held March 2, 1713, he was chosen clerk, and also one of the Selectmen, which office he held ten years, and that of clerk six years. His place was where Ephraim S. Jenkins now lives. Ten of his descendants, at his death, had been liberally educated. He went by the appellation of "Captain Reed." Among his descendants are many who have distinguished themselves in public life. One of them, Hon. John Reed, was for many years a member of Congress, and afterwards Lieutenant-Governor. John, born July 10, 1687; settled at South Abington in 1708. His place was opposite the burying-ground at South Abington. Jacob, born November 6, 1691; settled in South Abington in 1703; was Town Clerk for nineteen years, and one of the Selectmen for eight years. His place was where John W. Jenkins now lives, formerly Lieutenant Ephraim Whitman's.

He married Sarah Hersey, and had three sons and four daughters—

Jacob, born July 7, 1720; William, born September 20, 1725; Elijah, born February 14, 1727. William married Silence Nash, and had eight children, three sons and five daughters—

William, born June 8, 1755; graduated at Harvard University in 1782. and settled at Easton. James, born October 6, 1764; Timothy, born May 29, 1767, and died in 1775; James married Ruth Porter, of East Bridgewater, and had eight children—

Mehitable, born 1784; married Samuel Porter. Hannah, born 1786; married Jacob Fullarton. James, born 1788; married Mehitable Dyer; he died December, 1810. Jane, born 1791; married Daniel Bates. Samuel P., born May 4, 1793; died September 9, 1815. Timothy, born March 27, 1796; died October 17, 1815. Marcus, born August 23, 1798. Cyrus, born July 23, 1800; married Mary Noyes; he died October 2, 1850; had two children—

Cyrus, born December 16, 1834; Samuel W., born December 15, 1837.

Marcus married Mehitable Jenkins; has three children—

Marcus, born November 29, 1823; Timothy, born September 25, 1826; James, born February 26, 1831. Marcus married Jeanette L. Sproul; has three children—

Jeanette Augusta, born October 22, 1849; Susan Mehitable, born July 20, 1851; Marcus Webster, born October 6, 1856.

Timothy married Lydia Ann Bourne; has two children—

Eliza Anna, born September 25, 1855; Hattie Frances, born December 8, 1857.

James married Peddy Howland; has two children—

James Lewis, born January 10, 1853; Alice Maria, born September 23, 1854.

S T E T S O N .

THE ancestor of the STETSON family, in Abington, was Robert Stetson, called Cornet Robert, because he was Cornet of the first Horse Company of Plymouth Colony, Mass. He came from England, County of Kent, and settled in Scituate in 1634. He was born 1613 ; died 1703. He was a prominent man in the early settlement of the Colony ; was chosen a member of the Council of War in 1661, and continued in it for twenty years ; in 1668, was commissioned to purchase of the Indian Sachem, Chickatabutt, a large tract of land, now comprised in the towns of Hanover and Abington, for the use of the Colony, and which was subsequently re-deeded to him, together with other large grants, which shows the extent of his possessions at that time. He died at the age of 90, leaving five sons—Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel and Robert.* Robert, the youngest, and from whom I trace my descent, resided in Pembroke.

His eldest son was named Isaac, who also lived and died in Pembroke. He had a number of sons and daughters, amongst whom was Peleg, who early removed to Abington. He raised quite a numerous family, the first of the Stetson Family in Abington of which I find any account, about 1738.

Ephraim Stetson (my grandfather), the third son of Peleg, born in 1743, located in the east part of the town, near his father ; married Ruth Ford, of Abington, and pursued the cultivation of the soil for a living, and left a reputation for uprightness, honesty and piety, unsurpassed. He was deacon of the Third Congregational Church from its organization, until the infirmities of age induced him to resign the office. He lived to the great age of 96 years, in the enjoyment of almost uninterrupted good health, and with faculties unimpaired to the last,—his hopes of a happy immortality undimmed by a cloud.

* This memorial was prepared by Martin S. Stetson, Esq.

His sons were Barnabas and Ephraim ; his daughters were Mary, Lydia and Ruth.

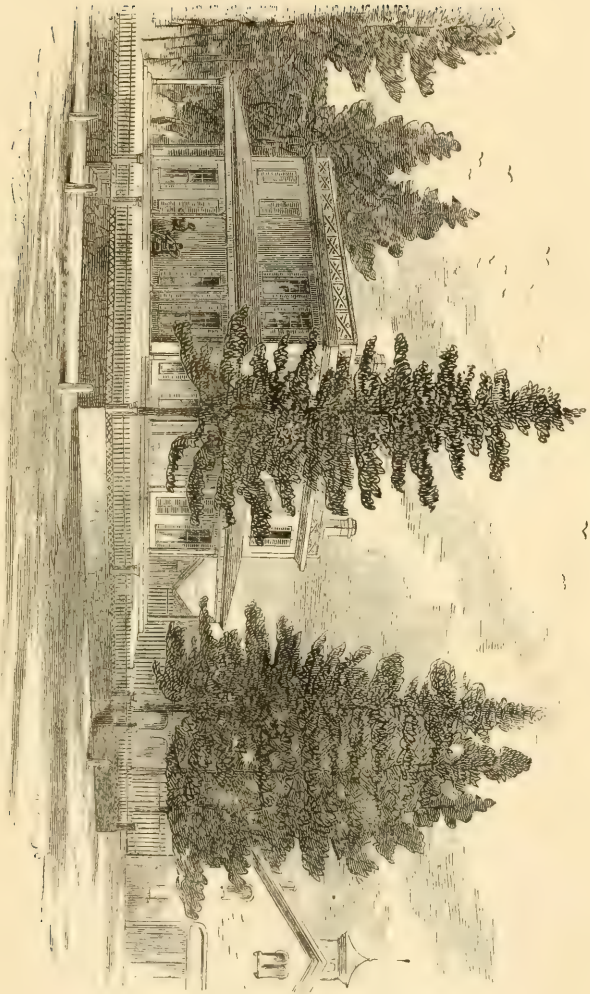
Barnabas settled near his father ; married Lucy Barstow, daughter of Capt. Daniel Barstow, of Hanover. His children were—Amos, Martin S., Barnabas, Lucy B., Julia A., and Lydia. His business was somewhat varied. He kept a store ; manufactured shoes ; also bricks, quite extensively ; and carried on farming. He was associated with his brother Ephraim, in an extensive trade at Hanover Four-Corners, under the firm of B. & E. Stetson. He was an active, energetic business man through life ; honest himself, he placed too much confidence, perhaps, in the honesty of his fellow-men for his own pecuniary interest. He died 1849, aged 74 years.

Martin S., now the only surviving son, commenced manufacturing boots and shoes in 1835, in company with Samuel Blake, jr., who married his sister, Julia A., and continued business in the east part of the town until the year 1842, when his business was removed to Mobile, Ala. From that time to the commencement of the war in 1861, the amount of boots and shoes (Abington's staple products) sold there annually, under the firm of M. S. Stetson & Co., will average \$250,000, or, in the aggregate, \$4,750,000. In June, 1857, he located with his family in South Abington. His only son living, Amos Sumner, is the youngest and only male descendant in direct line.

The direct line of descent of this branch of the Stetson Family, is this :—

1. Robert, born 1653 ; 2. Isaac, born — ; 3. Peleg, born 1714 ; 4. Ephraim, born 1743 ; 5. Barnabas, born 1775 ; 6. Martin S., born 1809.

RESIDENCE OF MARTIN S. STETSON, SOUTH ABINGTON.



STUDLEY.

1. NATHAN STUDLEY, son of Eliab, of Hanover, married Huldah Ellis, May 18, 1806, and settled in East Abington, where he died in 1849.

Children—1. William, born June 19, 1806; 2. Andrew, born February 1, 1810; 3. Sophia, born April 12, 1808; married Jacob Nash, of Abington, April 12, 1829; he died February 25, 1851. 4. Reuben, born February 3, 1812; 5. Alvin, born September 5, 1819; 6. Sylvia, born September 10, 1815; married Bela Smith, of Abington, July 16, 1835. 7. Elizabeth, born June 26, 1817; married Stephen Standish, of East Abington, July 30, 1843. 8. Huldah, born June 18, 1822; married N. P. Baker, of East Abington, June 1, 1843.

William, son of Nathan, married Elizabeth Haskell, of Ipswich, June 10, 1832, who died April 6, 1853. Their children were—

1. William A., born January 5, 1833 (a soldier for three years in the 12th Massachusetts Regiment, and re-enlisted in Heavy Artillery, 1864, now in service); married H. Augusta Hollom, of Maine, May 31, 1856. Their children were—William H., born April 4, 1857; Everett N., born March 3, 1860, and Frederick B., born March 21, 1861.

2. Mary E., born May 1, 1834; married Davis Cushing, of East Abington, May 19, 1853.

3. Hannah M., born June 21, 1836; died August 9, 1864.

4. Nathan F., born August 6, 1838 (a soldier in Heavy Artillery, now in the service); married Emily Litchfield, of Hanover, August 5, 1860, and has Elva S., born March 30, 1863.

5. John A., born July 6, 1845 (a soldier for three years in 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, re-enlisted in 1864, and now in service); married Lucy M. Whiting, of East Abington, January 8, 1861, and has Louis A., born June 3, 1861; died August 3, 1863.

6. Ada A., born May 13, 1843.

7. Jacob N., born July 6, 1845.

8. Lucius A., born December 17, 1847; died February 5, 1848.

9. Charles E., born April 23, 1852.

Andrew, son of Nathan, married Mary Jenkins, of Abington, February 10, 1831, and lives in East Abington. Their children were—

1. Mary A., born April 8, 1831; married John F. Keene, November 23, 1853.

2. Austin, born April 30, 1833; married Lydia W. Shaw, of East Abington, November 21, 1858, and has Frederick Austin, born November 30, 1860.

3. Jane B., born November 22, 1834; married E. Wilson Whiting, of East Abington, November 25, 1854.

4. Andrew H., born April 15, 1836; married Betsey Holbrook, of East Abington, October 17, 1857.

5. Huldah E., born April 19, 1838; married Walter S. Davis, November 5, 1862.

6. Sarah E., born October 14, 1840.

7. and 8. Ferdinand and Isabella, born November 10, 1846; died September 7, and June 25, 1847.

9. Elvira, born August 14, 1848.

Reuben, son of Nathan, married Adaline Burgess, of Harvard, Mass., November 28, 1834, and lives in East Abington. Their children were—

1. Reuben W., born September 15, 1836; married Nancy M. Hammond, of Abington, July 3, 1855.

2. George S., born December 26, 1838.

3. Henry J., born October 18, 1841; died September 18, 1843.

4. Horace W., born April 13, 1844.

5. Charles H., born April 10, 1846; died November 18, 1849.

6. Susan E., born October 18, 1848.

7. Emily M., born February 23, 1851.

8. Charles N., born December 8, 1854.

9. John F., born November 3, 1856.

Alvin, son of Nathan, married Mercy B. Estes, of Hanson, and lives in Natick, Mass. Their children were—

1. Clara L., born May 25, 1844.

2. Alvin B., born April 3, 1846 (a soldier in the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry); died in hospital, in Maryland, January 26, 1865.

3. Carrie C., born May 15, 1853.

Gridley, son of Gridley, of Hanover, born March 19, 1829; married Lucy S. Litchfield, of Hanover, January 1, 1855; lives in East Abington, and has Chester W., born June 16, 1857.

Walter B., son of David, of Hanover, born January 10, 1827; married Susan Turner, of Pembroke, November 28, 1848; lives in East Abington, and has Susan L. B., born October 13, 1849, and Ada F., born January 29, 1851.

Ezekiel R., son of David, of Hanover, born November 30, 1831; married R. Augusta Studley, of Hanover, November 20, 1855; lives in East Abington, and has Orville F., born May 12, 1856, and Hermon L., born July 24, 1858.

Gideon, son of Gideon, of Hanover, born October 19, 1811; married Priscilla B. Shaw, of East Abington, March 31, 1841, and lives in East Abington. Their children were—

1. Herbert, died young.

2. James B., born October 28, 1843 (a soldier in the 43d Massachusetts Regiment, re-enlisted in Heavy Artillery, and now in service).

3. Sarah A., born March 11, 1845.

4. Anna H., born November 22, 1846.

5. Alice, born June 13, 1849.

6. Gideon, born June 12, 1851.

7. Joshua F., born October 1, 1854.

T H A X T E R .

THE name of THOMAS THAXTER first appears in the Proprietors Records of Hingham in the year 1638. In that year a grant of five acres of land was made to him.

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth, his wife, were—

Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel.

Capt. John, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, married Elizabeth Jacobs, daughter of Nicholas Jacobs, one of the first settlers of Hingham. Their children were—

John, Thomas, Joseph, Samuel (died young), Elizabeth, Benjamin, Samuel, Mary, Deborah, Sarah, Daniel and Jonathan.

Col. Samuel, son of Capt. John and Elizabeth, was a colonel of a regiment, and a member of his Majesty's Counsel. He was one of the Commissioners who settled the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts in 1719. The children of Col. Samuel and Hannah Gridley were—

Elizabeth, John and Samuel.

Samuel, son of Col. Samuel and Hannah Gridley, graduated at Cambridge University in 1714; he married Sarah Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, of Boston. The children of Samuel and Sarah were—

Samuel, Thomas and Sarah.

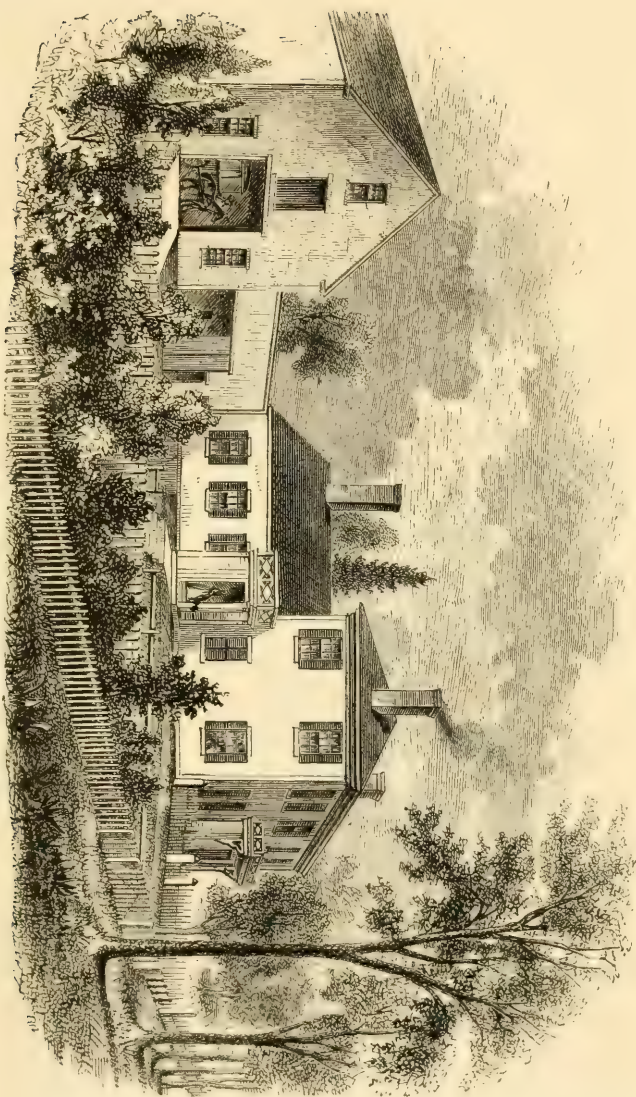
Major Samuel, son of Samuel and Sarah, graduated at Cambridge University in 1743, and was an officer in the French War, and one of the very few who escaped the massacre at the surrender of Fort William Henry at Lake George. He died at East Bridgewater. He married Abigail Smith. Their children were—

Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, Henry (died young), Mary, Henry, Gridley, Ezekiel, Marshall, William and Abigail.

Dr. Gridley,* son of Major Samuel and Abigail, was born in Hingham, April 9, 1756; married Sarah, daughter of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln; she died November 24, 1810. Their children were—

* See Chapter XV.—PHYSICIANS.

RESIDENCE OF B. TIAXTER, CENTRE ABINGTON.



Gridley, born September 18, 1783. Bela, born June 10, 1785; died December 11, 1810. Ezekiel, born July 22, 1787; died October 11, 1856. Mary, born May 23, 1790; married Dr. Gad Hitchcock, of Yarmouth, Me. Sarah, born December 13, 1792; married Capt. Micah Nash. Deborah, born March 20, 1795; died February 28, 1842. Benjamin, born July 16, 1797; died March 8, 1831. Abigail, born May 11, 1800; married Josiah Vining; died January 31, 1847. Elizabeth, born May 31, 1803; married Major Joseph Hunt.

He then married Mary Shattuck; she died February 11, 1825. He then married Sarah Ames; she died January 26, 1829. They had one child—

Sarah Ames, born January 14, 1829; married Henry M. Whitmarsh.

Gridley, son of Dr. Gridley and Sarah, married Susanna Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown and Susanna Dyer; she died February 22, 1826. Their children were—

Susan, born June 26, 1816; died March 27, 1865. Dianthe, born February 9, 1819; died June 6, 1840. Almira, born July 17, 1821. Mary, born September 1, 1823; married Warren Frost, of Cambridge; died September 21, 1853.

Dr. Ezekiel, son of Dr. Gridley and Sarah, married Dianthe Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown and Susanna Dyer; she died October 31, 1850. Their children were—

Maria, born December 14, 1819; married Ziechri N. Whitmarsh. Bela, born August 20, 1822. Samuel, born April 4, 1826. Sarah, born July 2, 1830; died February 23, 1860.

Samuel B., son of Ezekiel and Dianthe, born April 4, 1826; married Harriette Hosmer Burgess, who died April 16, 1851, and then married Emma E. Hunt. Their children were—

Harriette, born March 14, 1851; died August 23, 1851. Emma, born April 4, 1863.

T O R R E Y .

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TORREY, of Combe, St. Nicholas, County of Somerset, Eng., embarked for New England in 1640, with his son Samuel, and brother Lieut. James; and Phillip, probably a near relative. He settled in North Weymouth (in the part now known as "Old Spain"). Lieut. James settled in Scituate. He married his second wife after settling in Weymouth; was chosen representative in 1642, and many times after until 1679; he was chosen again in 1683, and again, after the overthrow of Andros, in 1690. He was early lieutenant, and, later, captain; was Clerk of the Court for about thirty years. His son, Samuel, graduated at Harvard College, and was one of the most noted divines of those days; he preached three General Election Sermons in Boston, May 27, 1674, May 16, 1683, and May 29, 1695, for which the Legislature passed resolves, thanking him for the same, and also voted to have them printed. He died April 23, 1707, leaving no offspring.

William had, by his second wife, according to his will of May 15, 1686,—1. William; 2. Micajah; 3. Josiah; and 4. Angel.

2. William, son of William 1., had children—1. Phillip, born 1681; 2. Josiah, born 1686.

3. Phillip, son of William 2., had children—1. Phillip, born 1713; 2. Josiah, born 1720, who moved to Abington, and settled in the west part of the town; and 3. William, born 1728.

4. William, son of Phillip 3., had children—1. Josiah, born 1754; moved to the south part of Abington; married, and had a daughter. 2. William, born 1768.

5. William, son of William 4., came to Abington about 1791, and settled near where John F. Keen now lives; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. David Hersey, May 5, 1792, and had children—1. David, born December 7, 1792; 2. Eliza, born 1794; died 1797. 3. William, born July 4, 1797; 4. Josiah, born November 29, 1798; 5. Harvey, born

July 27, 1801; 6. Eliza, born 1803; married Judson Smith, and had children—1. Eliza; 2. William J.; and 3. Maria. 7. Maria, born August, 1807; married Isaiah Jenkins, December, 1838.

6. David, son of William 5., married Mary, daughter of David Noyes; and married, second, widow of Captain David Lane; had children by first wife—1. Mary N., born October, 1823; married David Lane; had children, and moved to New York State. 2. David, born February, 1826. 3. Hannah H., born February, 1829; moved to New York; married, and has children. 4. Edw. P., born April, 1834. 5. Caroline, born October, 1835; married Henry Beal. 6. Levi, born April, 1838; moved to New York.

7. William, son of William 5., moved to Hingham; married, and has children and grandchildren.

8. Josiah, son of William 5., married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Estes, of Hanover, January 5, 1830, and has children—1. Mary L., born January 30, 1831; married Joseph J. Estes, March 27, 1851, and has children—1. J. Irving, and 2. Chester L. 2. Lucius A., born October 28, 1833; died November 23, 1837. 3. Josiah A., born December 31, 1835. 4. Beulah E., born July 20, 1837; married Samuel A. Walker, of Newton, November 24, 1858; has children—1. Clara W.; and 2. Alice T. 5. Ann E., born April 21, 1839; married Charles H. Dill, jr., May 6, 1858; has one child—Annie. 6. Lucius A., born April 7, 1841; died August 31, 1843. 7. Sarah J., born March 22, 1843; married Henry S. Moulton, of Sanford, Me., October 12, 1861; has one child—Amy G. 8. Robert A., born January 14, 1845; died May 31, 1848. 9. Clarissa, born August 19, 1846. 10. William, born July 16, 1848. 11. Mehitable R., born February 2, 1850. 12. Ella F., born October 10, 1852. 13. Ruth, born March 28, 1854.

9. Harvey, son of William 5., married Lydia, daughter of Charles Lane, December 14, 1826; died March 9, 1855; has children—1. James Harvey, born August 23, 1828. 2. Charles W., born June 2, 1830. 3. Lydia J., born July 24, 1832;

married Samuel P. Keen, of Sumner, Me., January 27, 1853.
4. Miranda, born March 6, 1835. 5. David B., born June 29, 1837. 6. John E., born September 16, 1839; died December 8, 1844. 7. Ann M., born February 5, 1843. 8. John E., born March 18, 1845.

10. David, son of David 6., married Harriet, daughter of Jacob Lovell, December 1, 1850; has children—1. Charles B.; 2. Frederick H.

11. Edw. P., son of David 6., married Mary, daughter of Joshua Curtis, January 1, 1858; had one child, who died in infancy.

12. Josiah A., son of Josiah 8., married Arabella, daughter of George W. Grover, of Bethel, Me., August 12, 1858; has children—1. J. Carleton; 2. Arthur Ellenwood.

13. James H., son of Harvey 9., married Maria T., daughter of Richard Holbrook, February 5, 1853; has children—1. Annis M.; 2. Annie W.; 3. Alfred; 4. Samuel H.

14. Charles W., son of Harvey 9., married Hannah, daughter of Joseph B. Smith, January 26, 1853; had one child—Nettie Judson.

15. David B., son of Harvey 9., married Mary J., daughter of William Nelson, of Barnstable, April 24, 1858; has children—1. Harvey; 2. Lydia E.; 3. Lottie E.

16. John E., son of Harvey 9., married Abbie C., daughter of Harrison Bonney, of Sumner, Me., November 24, 1864.

W A L K E R.

REV. HORACE DEAN WALKER is descended from "the Widow Walker," who, with her sons, James and Philip, came to Weymouth about 1640.

Her son, Deacon Philip W., removed to Rehoboth, and his earliest signature recorded is on a deed in 1653.

His descendants, whose names are recorded in the "Walker Genealogy," numbered 3,661 in 1860.

The line to the pastor of East Abington runs through Philip,

Ebenezer, Caleb, Comfort, Comfort Dean and H. D. Walker—making his children, all born in Abington, the ninth generation from the Pilgrim stock. The names of those who survive are William M., Ellen A., I. Antoinette and Edward A.

W H E E L E R .

WILLIAM WHEELER, son of William of Charlestown, and grandson of William of same place, born in Waltham, December 18, 1781; married, first, Jerusha Whiting, who died June 5, 1810; second, Sarah Vining, who died January 4, 1857; third, Widow Eliza Ball, who died April 1, 1860; fourth, Betsey Kennedy, of Kingston.

Children—1. Jerusha, born November 12, 1806; married Elijah Estes, of Hanover, June 6, 1824, and lives in Michigan. 2. and 3. twins, born and died August, 1808. 4. Mary W., born November 26, 1809; married John Osborn, of Pembroke, and lives in Michigan. By second wife:—5. Lucetta E., born May 23, 1812; married Peres Chandler, of Duxbury, and died April 23, 1832. 6. Edward A., born November, 1813. 7. Albert D., born September 1, 1815; married Rachel Bourne, lives in East Bridgewater, and has George A., who married Eliza J. Dary. 8. George F., born February 27, 1818. 9. Charles H., born December 19, 1819, is married, lives in Ohio, and has Eva and Ella. 10. Elbridge V., born September 21, 1821. 11. Gridley T., born February 4, 1823. 12. Elijah E., born November 17, 1824. 13. Sarah A., born November 20, 1827; married David Jacobs, jr., May 21, 1848. 14. John W., born April 30, 1829; died August, 1829. 15. John W., born May 1, 1830. 16. Lysander F., born February 24, 1832. 17. Susan M., born September 4, 1834; married Thomas W. Damon, September 8, 1854.

2. Edward A., son of William 1., married, first, Almira Winsor, who died February 20, 1849; second, Lucy A. Winsor, who died March 25, 1861. Children—1. Edward W., born April 17, 1837; died May 3, 1837. 2. Susie W.,

born September 20, 1841. 3. Augustus W., born February 15, 1849; died October 1, 1849. By second wife:—4. Ella M., born September 20, 1851. 5. Walter E., born November 27, 1852; died September 30, 1860. 6. Julian A., born August 28, 1854; died October 18, 1854. 7. Stella A., born June 3, 1858; died April 17, 1859.

3. George F., son of William 1., married, first, Cinderella Burrell; second, Widow Susan Whitman. Children—1. Geo. W., born November, 1841; died September, 1842. 2. Lydia B., born January 19, 1844; married Jeremiah Luby, January, 1863. 3. Lucy C., born December 22, 1845; married Leander Torrey, June, 1861. By second wife:—Howard A., born January, 1848.

4. Elbridge V., son of William 1., married Pauline H. Davis. Children—1. Infant daughter, born January 9, 1850; died January 10, 1850. 2. Alice F., born March 22, 1851. 3. Lucetta, born July 17, 1853. 4. Arthur, born January 1, 1860. 5. Annie, born August 25, 1864.

5. Gridley T., son of William 1., married Clarissa Jacobs. Children—1. Walter H., born November 6, 1846. 2. William H., born July 11, 1850. 3. Austin E., born August 15, 1852. 4. Charles E., born February 19, 1857. 5. Joseph W., born February 25, 1858. 6. Clara M., born January 6, 1860.

6. Elijah E., son of William 1., married, first, Lydia F. Hill; died May 23, 1859. Second, Augusta Lara. Children—1. Elijah H., born November 18, 1844. 2. Corisan B., born March 6, 1848. By second wife:—Grace M., born June 27, 1863.

7. John W., son of William 1., married Ann T. Damon. Child—Frank H., born September 17, 1854; died 1854.

8. Lysander F., son of William 1., married Angeline S. Whiting. Children—1. Everett P., born October 2, 1855. 2. Effie A., born October 27, 1857. 3. Jennie M., born September 10, 1859.

W H I T M A N .

1. JOHN WHITMAN came from England, and settled in the north part of Weymouth in 1636.

John had a numerous family; his children named in his will, were—Thomas, John, Abiah, Zechariah, Sarah Jones, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah and Judith.

2. Thomas, son of John, married Abigail, daughter of Nicholas Byram, and settled in Bridgewater in 1662; from him descended most of the name in New England. His children were—John, Ebenezer, Nicholas, Susanna, Mary, Naomi and Hannah.

3. Nicholas, son of Thomas, married Sarah Vining, of Weymouth, and by her had Thomas, John, Josiah, David, Jonathan and Seth. His wife died, and he married Mary, daughter of Francis Cary, and had children—Eleazer, born 1716, and Benjamin. His wife died, and he married Mary, daughter of William Conant, and had children—Mary, William, Josiah, Sarah, Abigail, Nicholas, Susanna and Ebenezer. He was killed in 1746 by a cart-wheel passing over him.

4. Eleazer, the sixth son of Nicholas, married Abigail Alden, daughter of Daniel Alden, in 1742, and had children—Mary, Eliab, Abigail, Hannah, Jephthah, Mary, Joshua, Eleazer, Ephraim, Asa and Abigail,—most of whom died young. He died in 1807, aged 91; his wife died in 1814, aged 92. He removed to Abington in 1767.

5. Of the survivors—Mary, daughter of Eleazer, married James Porter, and had children—Mary, Abigail, Hannah, James and Sarah. He settled in North Bridgewater, and there died in 1802. She survived him many years, and died, aged 90.

5. Joshua, son of Eleazer, married Hannah Tirrell, and had one son, the late Joshua Whitman, of Turner, Me.

5. Eleazer, son of Eleazer, married Mary Brown, daughter of Woodbridge Brown, of Abington, settled in E. Bridgewater, and had children—Mary, born 1779; Hannah, born 1781;

Asa, born 1783; Daniel, born 1784; Eleazer, born 1785; Dorothy, born 1786; Abigail, born 1788; and Emory, born 1790.

5. Ephraim, son of the first-named Eleazer, married Mehitable Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, and had children—Olive, born 1782; Jared, born 1784; Clarissa, born 1787; Sarah, born 1789; and Mehitable, born 1796.

5. Abigail, daughter of the above-named Eleazer, married Noah Ford, of Abington. Their children were—Nancy, born 1788; Daniel Alden, born 1791; Sally, born 1793; and Polly, born 1795.

6. Mary, daughter of the second-named Eleazer, married Eliab Noyes, and has a numerous family.

6. Hannah, daughter of Eleazer, married Moses Noyes, and left one son.

6. Asa, son of Eleazer, married — Chamberlin, and had one son and one daughter.

6. Daniel, son of Eleazer, married Sarah Porter, and had three daughters.

6. Eleazer, son of Eleazer, married — Pratt, and had several children.

6. Dorothy died young.

6. Abigail, daughter of Eleazer, remains single.

6. Olive, daughter of Ephraim, married Alexander Nash, and had children—Hannah, Haraden, Jared, Clarissa, Mehitable, Edwin, Olive and John; all of whom, except Haraden and Mehitable, died unmarried.

Haraden married — —, of New Orleans, by whom she had four sons and three daughters.

Mehitable married William P. Corthell, and had one daughter.

6. Jared, son of Ephraim, married Abigail Barrell, by whom he had two daughters—Elizabeth R., born 1814, who married Enoch E. Brown, of Bangor, Me., and Abigail B., who married William T. Grennell, of Providence; she died 1851. Abigail, wife of Jared, died 1817. He married Susanna Hayden, widow of Zeba Hayden, and daughter of

Aaron Hobart, and had children—Caroline H., born 1819 ; Augustus, born 1821 ; Jared, born 1823 ; Susan A. H., born 1826 ; and Ephraim, born 1829.

Jared, son of Jared, married Nellie Curtis, of Worcester.

Susan A. H. married William R. Vining, and had three children.

Ephraim married Augustine Nash.

Caroline H. and Augustus are unmarried.

6. Clarissa, daughter of Ephraim, married Isaac Alden, and had two sons—William and Henry. William died young. Henry left two sons—William and Isaac Cary.

6. Sarah, daughter of Ephraim, married Nathan Gurney, of Boston, and died 1829, leaving one son—Ephraim Whitman—now a teacher in Harvard University.

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